DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 105 834　　　　　　52　　　　　　IR 001 865

AUTHOR	Carlson, Lawrence O.
TITLE	A Demonstration Pilot Project of Comprehensive Library Services for the Aged in Selected Communities in Kentucky (NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project). Final Report, Phase 1.
INSTITUTION	Institute of Lifetime Learning, Washington, D.C.
SPONS AGENCY	Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources (DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C.
BUREAU NO	BR-1-0701
PUB DATE	Jun 73
GRANT	OEG-0-72-1671
NOTE	414p.; For a related document see IR 001 866
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.76 HC-$20.94 PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS	Bibliographies; *Community Characteristics; *Data Collection; Demonstration Projects; Innovation; Interviews; *Library Services; *Older Adults; *Outreach Programs; Questionnaires; Senior Citizens; Surveys
IDENTIFIERS	Hazard; *Kentucky; Lexington; Louisville; Somerset

ABSTRACT

The project, intended to design and field test models of specialized library services for older adults, was conducted in two parts. Phase 1 consisted of collecting and evaluating data for use in designing models in Louisville, Lexington, Somerset, and Hazard, Kentucky. Data was collected by search of the literature, personal interviews, a users-nonusers survey, and a comprehensive library report form. Results were reported as: (1) a selected, annotated bibliography on the library and senior citizens, (2) four community site profiles, (3) background material leading to creation of a survey instrument, (4) comprehensive analyses of four library systems, and (5) a casebook of successful existing and innovative programs. Additionally, training workshops in social gerontology were conducted for site librarians, and an audiovisual presentation of the background of the project was prepared for use nationwide by libraries and other agencies concerned with services to the aging. It was concluded that Phase 1 produced convincing evidence of need for the project and adequate data to launch Phase 2. (Author/PF)

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The Institute of Lifetime Learning

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ED105834

A DEMONSTRATION PILOT PROJECT OF COMPREHENSIVE LIBRARY SERVICES FOR THE AGED IN SELECTED KENTUCKY COMMUNITIES

(NRTA/AARP KENTUCKY LIBRARY PROJECT)

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IR 001 865

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Office of Education
Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources

Final Report—Phase One
Grant No. OEG-0-72-1671
Project No. 1-0701
June 1973

ABSTRACT

NRTA/AARP KENTUCKY LIBRARY PROJECT

Phase I

The purpose of the project is to design and field test models of specialized library services for older adults. It is in two phases. Phase I consists of collecting and evaluating baseline data for use in designing models in Louisville, Lexington, Somerset and Hazard, Kentucky. Additionally, training workshops in social gerontology for site libraries provided orientation which will be helpful in developing models during Phase II. An audio-visual presentation of the background of the project was prepared for use nationwide by libraries and other agencies concerned with services to the aging.

Data was collected by search of literature, personal interviews, a users-non-users survey, and a comprehensive library report form. Results are reported as:

- A selected, annotated bibliography on the library and senior citizen
- Four community site profiles presenting findings on demography, social, economic, cultural features and current resources
- A user-non-user survey of client groups. Initial findings are descriptive of selected characteristics. Data will be computer processed to construct a User Potential Index.
- Comprehensive reports and analyses of four site library systems. Comparisons are based on nationally developed library standards.
- A first-draft Casebook of successful existing and innovative programs. To avoid a cumbersome document, a model program in one category is described, noting differences in similar programs elsewhere.

Conclusion: Phase I produced (1) convincing evidence of need for the project and (2) adequate data to launch Phase II.

Final Report - Phase One
Project No. 1-0701
Grant No. OEG-0-72-1671

A Demonstration Pilot Project of Comprehensive Library Services for the Aged in Selected Communities in Kentucky

(NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project)

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June, 1973

The research reported herein was performed pursuant to a grant from the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Contractors undertaking such projects under Government sponsorship are encouraged to express freely their professional judgment in the conduct of the project. Points of view or opinions stated do not, therefore, necessarily represent official Office of Education position or policy.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education
Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources

PREFACE

PREFACE

This is the final report of Phase I of the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project for developing model library services for older adults. Funded by an Office of Education single-source grant, Phase I began during April 1972 and was completed May 31, 1973, with a no-cost extension from April 1973 through May 31, 1973. Work was performed by a Project Team of specialists and consultants under the sponsorship of the NRTA/AARP Institute of Lifetime Learning, Washington, D.C., assisted by a national advisory committee. Henry T. Drennan is the Project Officer for the Office of Education.

We are grateful to members of the National Advisory Committee and the other professional consultants listed below who assisted the Project Team at various times during Phase I.

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Members of this advisory group represent experts in the library, aging, and media fields. They have provided highly valued guidance and critical evaluation to the Project Team - without this Phase I would have been incomplete.

This report is organized by chapters with relevant findings immediately following each chapter, appendixes at the end, and because of their length, a separate volume for the four library analyses.

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CENSUS DATA

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    POPULATION 65 AND OVER

LEXINGTON - FAYETTE COUNTY 118
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    POPULATION 65 AND OVER

HAZARD - PERRY COUNTY 135
    TOTAL POPULATION
    POPULATION 65 AND OVER

SOMERSET - PULASKI COUNTY 153
    TOTAL POPULATION
    POPULATION 65 AND OVER

M A P S

Following Page

LOUISVILLE - JEFFERSON COUNTY 93

1970 CENSUS TRACTS SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF % OVER 65%

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1970 CENSUS TRACTS SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF % OVER 65%

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INTRODUCTION

In most U.S. communities the public library has a traditional responsibility for providing certain categories of services and programs* to the entire community. The 1971 White House Conference on Aging served as a catalyst to focus attention of the nation on its more than 20 million people over age 65 with unique needs, many of them unmet. However, alert and concerned librarians did not miss the cue, making clear they believed it was time to reassess their services in light of the needs of older adults, and to look for new methods to deliver a broad range of programs, including creative new ones, tailored to this target group.

Encouraged by these professional librarians, by other prominent members of the American Library Association and other public and private agency spokesmen, the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons (NRTA/AARP) submitted a proposal to the U.S. Office of Education to develop a demonstration pilot project of library services for the aged in four Kentucky communities. NRTA/AARP selected its Institute of Lifetime Learning in Washington, D.C. to develop and administer the project.

From the outset it was evident that a central problem of the project was to devise ways to involve older people as users of public library resources, both the traditional ones and the innovative ones which tne project anticipates. It was therefore clear that the older adults and their life styles required identifications. In addition, considerable detailed information would be required about the communities in which they live, and about the library systems addressing this unique problem. There is evidence that while most older people function as part of an active community, there remain significant members of older adults - "the hidden and hard to reach", according to the White House Conference on Aging - to be reached in both urban and remote areas, in residence homes, in extended care facilities, in their single room and elsewhere where isolation and loneliness surround them. These latter aged immediately became a priority for the project.

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* Hereafter "services" will include "programs" and vice versa, thus be used interchangeably.

What is the state of library services to the older adult, is another obvious question in the context of this project. The useful National Survey of Library Services to the Aging*, sponsored by the Cleveland Public Library, presents tentative conclusions which indicate that nationally less than 4% of the aging in the United States are estimated to receive some library services from public libraries. However, about 20% of these services are offered through group programs. Thus in any interpretation of such statistics it is prudent to define and understand what any study means by "services".

Additional conclusions and recommendations from the study reinforce the need for the type of pilot demonstration model programs being undertaken by the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project. Likewise, it is supported by the Policy Recommendations of the final report of the Education Section of the White House Conference on Aging**.

The following parameters identify the critical points in developing the project, with the first two mainly applicable to Phase I.

- An awareness of the need.
- The quality and availability of resources.
- The atmosphere and design of the facility and its delivery system.
- Promotion and utilization of the facility and its services by the potential users for whom the pilot models are designed.

Within the framework of the first two points, the following objectives were developed by the Project Team for Phase I:

- work cooperatively with four library staffs in diverse site communities to plan and execute the project.
- prepare an annotated bibliography of library sources about library services for older people; the search to cover a 25-year period through 1972.

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* National Survey of Library Services to the Aging, Final Report - Phase II, Cleveland Public Library, December 1972. pp. 26ff.

** Toward a National Policy on Aging, 1971 White House Conference on Aging, Final Report, Volume II, pp. 1-10.

- develop materials (community and library profiles) describing the libraries and communities in each demonstration site so that librarians elsewhere will have measures for comparison in developing their own program.

- design, test and administer a users-non-users survey questionnaire to obtain data which can be used to construct a User Potential Index.

- collect a Casebook of exemplary existing programs from across the country to serve as additional tools and idea-stimulators in expanding programs to older people.

- write and produce an audio/visual presentation to explain the project to librarians and others concerned with aging programs across the nation.

- secure a basic "kit" of audio/visual equipment of high potential for experimental and demonstration use with the program models.

- present training programs for librarians in social gerontology, program development, and use of newest audio/visual electronic equipment.

Research during Phase I has been limited to acquiring the baseline data needed to establish the need for specialized library services for older adults, and to an assessment of available resources at each site. Social gerontology training for librarians and the audio/visual presentation moved the project into the operational area but seemed essential because of budget limitations and time pressure for preparation of the take-off base for Phase II.

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

Accumulation of baseline data for the project was accomplished by several simultaneous lines of inquiry. Total findings are lengthy making it necessary to summarize several of the activities for the body of the report. Individual chapters cover in detail the substance of each inquiry. If indicated, complete individual reports of each research problem, including any important methodological details, are included in the appendix, with the exception of the completed Library Report Forms, the narrative texts developed from them and the related analyses and evaluations. This latter material is contained in a separate volume because of its length and its somewhat confidential nature.

1. The Public Library and the Senior Citizen: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography.

Review of this literature was basic in seeking to understand the problem of adequate library services to the aged, and to gain insight into the public library's potential for solving the problem. It was likewise a relatively specific assignment limited to the area of library services to the aged, and within a time-frame of the past 25 years.

Library services in this context means special services, activities, materials and programs provided for the aged (generally over 65, but with some flexibility) as a unique group, and distinguished from services which are available to the entire user population including the aged. Thus, the concept as presented in the bibliography is a broad one - going beyond the traditional book service, to include all kinds of information services offered by a variety of means and media.

Because many different headings and descriptors have been used to index materials on the subject of library services to the elderly over the last 25 years, as many as 35 different terms were searched in compiling the bibliography. A similar situation exists with reference to indexes of materials on the same subject. This resulted in the use of about 25 standard sources covering library science, psychology, sociology, gerontology, education and allied health areas.

Since not all items located were used, this is a selective listing intended to give a representative survey of what has been published over 25 years. Annotations are based on reading and actual examination of materials. A few items, mainly news releases, are purposely not annotated. In using this method both the strength and weakness of a selective bibliography are acknowledged, while at the same time the aim has been to include only those publications which fall within the defined scope of the bibliography and which seem most significant, as judged by listing and citation.

2. Community Site Profiles: Non-Library Component

Each profile contains a non-library and a library component. For this report they are treated separately, although for planning purposes in Phase II the combined data will be used in assessing model potential.

The methodology for this research assignment was largely that of identifying community resources already in existence which might be useful to the project, and standard research procedures for obtaining socio-economic data from census material and other sources which would provide a site profile of the demographic characteristics of our client group and relevant social, cultural and economic factors to consider in developing model programs. In addition to searching standard sources, the researcher (the Program Development Consultant) conducted extensive interviews with officials of many public and private agencies in order to obtain pertinent data not contained in records or otherwise available. These interviews frequently uncovered additional literature, documents, data and comments highly pertinent to this Project.

3. Community Site Profiles: Library Component

To complete the site profiles it was deemed essential to know in considerable detail a great many facts about each primary cooperating library facility. In order to assess their potential for providing special services to the older adult, and to learn about any special problems which needed attention and resolution, the Project Team determined to gain this information by means of a Comprehensive Library Report Form (see Appendix A). Though perhaps more detailed, this Report Form is not greatly unlike others routinely required by library boards or public support agencies.

Developed by the Project's Library Consultant, the Report Form's design is based on nationally accepted standards and served to provide data from which a constructive, critical analysis of each library's potential for this project could be made. Data obtained from the Report Form, and on the basis of which analysis and evaluation have been made, provides a profile containing most of the following factors:

- location and description of facility
- governance
- finance

- library programs and services
- branch library facilities
- other agencies and services associated with the library
- outreach services and programs including bookmobiles
- specific accommodations, services and programs to the elderly

4. Users-Non-Users Survey of Leisure Activities of Older Persons in Kentucky

To gain as much as possible of the client groups input for the model demonstration, the Project Team decided to do this by means of a survey, questionnaire instrument. Since none existed for this purpose, a new one had to be designed, approved, and pre-tested.

We wished to learn whether non-users of library services show significant differences from users in such characteristics as level of education, size of household, subjective attitudes toward health and well-being, mode of transportation, community activity, retirement income, use of leisure time and attitudes toward the library. It was assumed that the survey data might provide clues regarding attitudes and motivation that would be significant in developing innovative library services to attract present non-library users of the elderly age group.

The target population was defined by age and status in the labor force of persons within the service area of the four site libraries - Hazard, Somerset, Lexington and Louisville. Questionnaires were completed by each respondent in a group rather than being completed by an interviewer. Since the full-range from functionally illiterate to highly educated, from completely healthy to health handicapped would be tested, the instrument had to accommodate a broad spectrum of respondents. No one in any of the groups to whom the final, revised questionnaire has been administered has complained of either the vocabulary or format. Several more groups will complete the questionnaire early in Phase II in order to make the sample as representative as possible.

After pre-testing with a group of Donovan scholars*, four revisions of the instrument were made to (1) decrease its length, (2) clarify the section on work experience, (3) improve the section on health self-perception, and (4) include a valid reader's interest list. (For final version of Questionnaire see Appendix B.) Recognizing certain disadvantages, it was still determined that the questionnaire be completed through group interviews, because of necessary economies in both time and money. Preliminary findings support this decision. Early in Phase II all data will be coded, key punched, and sent to the computer center for detailed analysis. Print outs will be available for analysis in time to assess results and draw conclusions applicable to model planning. (See Appendix C for a copy of the Questionnaire coding instructions.) The precise method of data analysis, tabulated results, and significance of the values obtained will be a part of the Phase II report.

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* Donovan scholars are those persons 60 years and over who are attending the University of Kentucky tuition free in a voluntary, continuing education program.

5. Casebook of Existing Programs

A search of the literature as well as correspondence with libraries and other agencies revealed that programs and services for the older adult do exist in various libraries and other organizations. The Cleveland Library Study most recently confirms this.* It also shows that these programs are scattered about the country, and range in quality from very traditional and not very successful to those which are highly creative, attractive, responsive to current needs and well administered.

The Project Team decided that a Casebook of such successful programs would serve a number of useful purposes. These are outlined in Chapter V. The National Advisory Committee made additional suggestions for lines of inquiry. Suggestions have likewise been made by professionals who have worked with older people in fields of adult education, library sciences, and social gerontology. The Program Development Consultant designed a format of about eight essential factors in describing the programs. In addition, the format provides for inserts of new materials as they become known, thus creating an on-going, current resource document of substantial value to the Kentucky Project, and of informational, program value to other librarians who may use the demonstration models.

While most of the cases described have come from programs referred to in the Project's Annotated Bibliography, other library and non-library resources were reviewed for programs that could be adapted in library services for the elderly. The Consultant also sent many letters to selected libraries and schools for descriptions of their special programs for the elderly and handicapped, as well as cost figures if they were available.

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* _op_. _cit_. p 11

Since this is a continuing aspect of the research, representative sample cases are included in the Phase I report. A complete document will be a part of the demonstration models and of the Phase II final report.

6. Training Workshops in Social Gerontology

While the commitment to the Project by the site librarians is evident, both they and the Project Team agreed that for library staffs to be fully informed about the problems and potentials of the aging field training workshops would reinforce that commitment and increase the competence of those associated with developing and running the models. Consequently, a workshop in social gerontology was held at each project site near the conclusion of Phase I, and in anticipation of Phase II. In addition to library staffs, others in the community with an interest and potential involvement in Phase II attended. Twenty persons took part in a one-day workshop at Somerset; thirty-five met on two separate days in Louisville; thirty attended the one-day session in Lexington; and thirty-five attended the last workshop in Hazard.

Planning the workshop was done in separate session by Project Team members and site librarians. At these planning meetings workshop dates were set, the decision was made about whom to invite as participants, the method of contacting and inviting them determined, and the content of the workshops discussed.

While basic information about the field of social gerontology was to be included in each workshop, adaptation of additional materials to local needs provided for the flexible agenda developed for each site. Two project staff experts were used at each session, plus one outside expert, with the exception of Louisville where two such professionals took part.

Librarians selected areas for exploration dealing with social, psychological and medical characteristics, including the most often encountered aging handicaps. Project Team members added a review of existing facilities, programs and services at each site in order to stimulate thought on how these might contribute to new programs and services for the older client group.

Evaluation of each workshop by the participants has provided valuable feedback to the Project Team for its own evaluation.

7. Audio-Visual Media Presentation

The National Survey of Library Services to the Aging* confirms an assumption of this Project that film and other audio/visual materials rate high in programming choices by older adults. Members of the National Advisory Committee and the cooperating librarians likewise indicated that the Project Team ought to explore in considerable depth the uses of this media. The suggestion to produce an informal vehicle using A/V, to present the proglem being explored in the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project to a national audience, won immediate support from the Advisory Committee and the Office of Education's Liaison Officer.

Specifically, the purpose of this ten minute film presentation is to convey to librarians and other community groups concerned with aging the message of the need and urgency for tailored library services to the older adult. It is likewise intended to provide information and motivation for the elderly client group, and to volunteers whose support is essential to the success of the local programs.

Because of limited funding a relatively inexpensive technique was needed, yet one able to convey dramatically and convincingly the substance of the problem and its philosophic construct in a short period of time. The initial choice of technique was a synchronized tape/slide presentation, using a programmed cassette player to control a pair of 35 mm projectors through a dissolve unit. However, the eventual solution was to use 35 mm color slides in a 10 minute Super 8 mm motion picture film, a technique known as filmography, and this choice was based on multiple economies.

A filmograph is a single concept motion picture having all the qualities of a multi-segment tape/slide presentation with the added dimension of fluid motion. This movement is created from 35 mm slides using a varied combination of full range zooms and pan movements during real-time filming. With this flexibility, filmography also is used to prepare in-camera, split-screen images and superimposed titles.

Significant pre-and-post production advantages, both economic and technical, resulted from using this technique to produce and present "Who Plans For The Elderly." For example, only one slide was needed to develop a certain total visual message, whereas several slides would have been required for the same,but less effective,message in the tape/slide presentation. The latter likewise would have required a programmed sound track for slide synchronization. These, and other less dramatic technical production differences between the two techniques, reduced production time and costs by about 25%.

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* op. cit. p 11

Ultimately, and most important, the filmograph is a complete presentation in a single Super 8 mm cartridge and is shown on a simple-to-operate, self-contained projector. This consideration in itself is of sufficient major program proportion for older adults to have selected it even without other advantages. Had the tape/slide presentation been used it would have consisted of two trays of slides and a tape cassette. To show these would have required additionally four pieces of complex, interconnected equipment. Using the motion picture format, presentation costs were reduced by one-third and program duplication costs were reduced twofold.

Initial previews of the film by librarians, gerontologists and one large elderly Kentucky group have rated the production as creative, sensitive and successful in dealing with a complex, inherently "heavy" subject with warmth, humor and conviction. The Project Team believes this "statement of the problem" needs to be followed at the close of Phase II by the production of a companion film depicting the four demonstration models and other successful programs in a "how-to-do-it" format. These two films, together with the "Casebook of Programs" and other program materials developed during Phase II, will constitute a demonstration pilot model information package for replication and adaptation elsewhere.

8. Audio/Visual Equipment Acquisition and Training

While the Phase I grant allowed a limited amount of funds for audio/visual equipment, the Project Team was convinced that at least a basic "A/V kit" for demonstration purposes was essential for at least one of the four sites, or one portable enough to be used at all sites. With the accelerating new technological breakthroughs in the A/V field, and the documented high priority which the client group gives to A/V for information and entertainment, it was incumbent on the Project to apply these two factors to the demonstration models. While more than a half dozen major pieces of high program potential equipment, with accessories, were acquired, the area of video cassette programming for older adults appears to offer the greatest and most realistic opportunities in the library milieu, and especially in the outreach program, so the kit is weighted in this direction.

Training the Project Staff to become familiar with this equipment was the first step in helping site library staffs to become familiar with the programming possibilities of video cassettes. The Project's A/V Consultant conducted these training sessions for the Project Staff, who will in turn be able to assist site personnel and elderly volunteers who may be recruited during Phase II to mount and man the demonstration models.

The preceding seven major areas of research, planning, development and training constitute the principal accomplishments of Phase I. As each one is factored into the needs of Phase II we anticipate this basic data will have relevance not only for our models, but for other libraries across the nation seeking to improve their services to the elderly.

There follows a more in-depth treatment of the most significant portions of the preceding research, development and learning areas in an attempt to show their relevance to the main objective of Phase I and the projected aims of Phase II.

CHAPTER ONE

The Public Library and The Senior Citizen

An Annotated Bibliography

A central problem of the Project posits that we learn something of the origins of public library concern for the aging in our culture, to gain the necessary perspective of where we are, how we got there and where we may proceed from here.

Certainly the 1971 White House Conference on Aging furnished a focus on the many facets of the aging problem, and it provided, especially in the Section on Education, a forum for librarians, friends and users of libraries to express themselves on the role of the library and the older adult.

Many of these delegates observed a logical connection between the social and educational needs of the elderly and the role of the public library. Our current research reveals that a sufficient number of articles were written during the past 25 years, and especially since the 1960 White House Conference on Aging, so that public librarians generally were aware of the need to reach the elderly with library services. Whether they did so or not is another question dependent on a number of compelling factors.

With limited exceptions prior to 1960, public librarians did not traditionally offer services to any groups of adults with special regard for age, physical or social characteristics. However, during the 1970s social and legislative leverage prompted librarians to begin offering specialized services to physically and socially disadvantaged adults. Some began to design programs to reach the aged. Whether this was in the context of "physically and socially disadvantaged" is uncertain, but earlier even more than since the recent White House Conference on Aging this stereotype was operative.

While there appears to be a nucleus of a national interest emerging, library services to the elderly have not developed in a manner commensurate with the needs of our growing elderly population, now numbering more than 20 million over age 65. It raises the question of the extent to which the library profession as a whole was informed and motivated about aging problems in contrast to particularly sensitive, informed and aware individual librarians operating to a degree in professional isolation. No where does there seem to be evidence that schools of library science have offered courses in social gerontology as part of the library training curriculum to create awareness of the need among library school graduates.

Clearly the literature search shows most public libraries in the United States still fail to offer discrete services, activities, or programs for the elderly, and these categories remain the lowest priority for them. There is evidence that large numbers of librarians are not aware of the library interests and information needs of older adults. Even where programs exist, there effectiveness is not known because methods for objective evaluation are not available for this age group. Such an evaluative technique (User Potential Index - U.P.I.) is one of the objectives of this project and is treated in a separate chapter.

With substantial evidence that the library profession (stimulated by those within it sensitive to the problem) is faced with the reality of how to devise and extend specialized services to older adults, a critical review of the literature was considered basic to define the problem and propose viable solutions.

Dimensions and Characteristics of the Bibliography

The full text of the Bibliography* provides details on its scope, certain definitions, search procedures, organization and the annotated references. These latter, of course, are the central substance of the literature search and are to be considered an integral part of Chapter I. Section 2 is separated only for reasons of convenience of detailed reading or scanning.

Research consultants undertaking the search were faced with the somewhat chaotic indexing of materials related to services to the elderly, but they were able to bring a needed degree of logical order to the indexing. They were likewise faced with the ever-present conundrum of how to designate the older adult ("aged," "elderly," "senior citizen", etc.). Similarly, there was the question of when one becomes "aged"? In general it was found appropriate to use age 65+ for the latter, and for the former use the various designators interchangeably as they appear in the literature.

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* The full text of "The Public Library and The Senior Citizen: An Annotated Bibliography" is Appendix A of Chapter I as compiled by Boshears and Graf. While the Project Director, who is also the writer and editor of the full report, may differ on certain points of evaluation and interpretation with the compilers of the bibliography, he considers their text as they prepared it of such substantial professional quality that it belongs in the report in its entirety. The main point of disagreement would center on the Project Director's inclination to give certain writers more substantial credit for their contributions, being more aware perhaps from direct contact with their work of their high level of competence than the authors of the bibliography would have had an opportunity to experience.

In this bibliographic search the concept of "library services" took on a broad meaning, including special services, activities, materials and programs provided for the aged as a unique group, and distinguished from service available to the entire user population, including the aged. This is consistent with the Project's overall viewpoint of going beyond traditional book service to include all kinds of program and information dissemination offered by a variety of means and media, by in-house and through out-reach efforts. Both traditional indexing and abstracting sources of library science literature and non-library science sources were used, as well as the more readily available non-American publications.

Covering as it does the past 25 years, the bibliographic search revealed many different subject headings and descriptions. And while the shift in terminology was often confusing and time-consuming, it reveals conceptual cultural changes about the elderly in our value system worthy of historical analysis.

The annotated listing (Section 2 of Chapter I) is deliberately selective, providing a representative survey of what has been published on the one hand, and on the other, various bibliographic perspectives and viewpoints, and representative types of library services, programs and programs directed to the elderly.

All selective bibliographies are subject to certain valid criticisms and are faulted for their omissions or for containing items which perhaps should have been omitted. This effort is no exception. However, the aim adhered to as faithfully as possible was to include only those publications which come within the defined scope of the bibliography and thus appeared most significant. Of course there is inevitable content overlap, but the guiding principle was to classify and discuss it at the point where its greatest emphasis is made.

With regard to classification, because of the nature of the materials, an arrangement by categories was deemed reasonable. Accordingly, the bibliography is organized into five sections as follows:

- General Information on Library Services to the Aging

- Research on Public Library Services to the Aging

- Public Library Programs and Activities for the Aging in The United States and Canada

- Public Library Programs and Activities for the Aging in Other Countries

- Reading Interests of The Aging

It is striking that not only has most of the material on library services to the elderly been published since 1960, but it mainly lacks any research orientation. With a few notable exceptions (these are noted in the annotations) practically no effort has been made to gather statistically valid, baseline data from public libraries on a national scale about the scope and extent of library services to the elderly. There is little about the specific information needs and reading characteristics of the aged. Nothing has been published which systematically evaluates the effectiveness of past and present library services and programs directed to older adults. A few master theses have investigated the area, but only one doctoral dissertation has dealt with the general topic. It was limited, however, to the transfer of gerontological concepts into the literature of librarianship. No dissertation thus far has critically examined and measured the effectiveness of libraries in serving the aged. Because of this general lack of research material there is no existing reliable basis pointing to the development of optimally effective library services for the elderly.

Although serious research publication has been limited, descriptive reporting has been rather prolific. Most of this literature favorably describes what libraries have been doing as special programs for the aging. In general, it is of questionable value except as it constitutes something of a partial inventory of programs, activities, and services throughout the United States and elsewhere. Nevertheless, some of this material does describe with supportive data a few exemplary library programs, and these will be included in the Project's "Casebook of Existing Programs." This is described elsewhere in this report. Clearly the absence of objective data based on reliable evaluative techniques makes it difficult to judge from the literature if other reported programs are "exemplary and effective."

In summary, the search undertaken during Phase I reveals a literature on library services to the elderly that is fragmentary and uncritical. It scarcely can be considered a base for evaluating the "state of the art." As a whole, the literature examined is preoccupied with library practices as these are organized in given localized programs. There is obvious neglect of basic research about elderly library users and non-users and systematic evaluation of existing services and programs. The limited amount of serious literature is cause for serious concern among researchers and practitioners alike. Expanded research and competent scholarship is imperative if the profession is to establish relevant criteria for the library's services to the older adult.

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Section 1

General Information on Library Services to the Aging

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General Information on Library Services to the Aging

Albrecht, Ruth. "The Library and Our Older People." *The Alabama Librarian*, 9 (October, 1958): 77-8.

Examines the role of the library in meeting the needs of an aging population. The author discusses some of the ways that libraries have responded to a population that is progressively becoming older, more educated, employed in more diverse occupations, and more likely to be native born.

Allison, Edna. "Aging Sensibly." *Illinois Libraries*, 37 (October, 1955): 247-49.

A retired social worker gives her views concerning the needs of the aged.

Blackshear, Orrilla T. "Public Libraries Serve the Aging." *Geriatrics*, 15 (May, 1960): 390-97.

The author discusses the expanding role of the public library in serving the aged with emphasis on the adult education capability of libraries. Librarians can assist the elderly themselves as well as persons working with the aged by providing reading lists and special materials such as large-print and talking books, and by organizing educational programs.

Brown, Eleanor Frances. *Library Service to the Disadvantaged*, Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1971.

This book is helpful in putting the concept of special library services to the aged into perspective with the broader concept of library service to the disadvantaged as a whole. Chapter 11, "Services to Older Citizens," p. 300-323, distinguishes between two types of library services for the aged: activities within the library for those older people who enjoy relatively good health and are able to visit the library regularly; and extension programs for those who are unable to come to the library. The author offers suggestions as to how libraries can organize a wide variety of services to the elderly. Attention is given to the selection of staff who possess desirable personality characteristics for work with the aged, tips concerning the use of volunteers, and the necessity for library cooperation with other agencies who serve the elderly. In addition the author describes some program examples of fourteen public libraries who are serving the aged. Other material in the book is also pertinent, since the aged frequently overlap with other disadvantaged groups. Of particular interest in Chapter 7, "The Physically Handicapped," p. 137-207. Each chapter has a list of references at the end, and, Appendix III is a bibliography of bibliographies on the subject of library services to the disadvantaged. This book is a valuable practical guide for the librarians.

Carner, Charles R. "Publicizing Your Program on Aging." Wilson Library Bulletin, 35 (March, 1961): 542-43.

This article surveys the evolution of library services to the handicapped and institutionalized with emphasis on developments within the last decade. The author takes a broad approach and deals with services to all categories of handicapped and disadvantaged persons including hospital patients, the aged and other shut-ins, inmates of prisons and correctional institutions, the blind, and the physically handicapped. The development of professional standards of special services to these groups and the enactment of recent federal legislation supporting such programs is outlined. The author concludes that "great progress has been made within the last ten years in service to the handicapped and institutionalized..." and observes that further progress will depend upon continued government support and great emphasis is library education on special services.

Haggerty, Charles E. "Our Responsibility to Older People." Illinois Libraries, 37 (May, 1955): 131-36.

The article emphasizes the sociological and psychological aspects of aging and their implications for library service. The author examines trends in aging and rejects several myths and stereotypes about the aged. The needs of the elderly and library programs both within and outside the library are discussed.

Hoffman, Wallace B. "Libraries and the Aged." Wilson Library Bulletin, 25 (February, 1951): 445.

Examines the implications that a steadily aging population has for library service and librarianship. Bibliographic footnotes.

Jordan, Robert Thayer. Tomorrow's Library: Direct Access and Delivery, New York: Bowker, 1970.

This book advocates a concept of home delivery service not just to disadvantaged groups but to all library patrons. The focus is on the need for providing a comprehensive direct access and delivery service by various means, especially mail order service. The ultimate goal would be to establish regional direct access and delivery programs. The author suggests that "there is a need for home delivery as a major alternative service, complementing services offered by branch libraries, just as the largest retail merchandisers in the country provide parallel service by mail order and from retail stores."

Logasa, Hannah. "Grow Old Along With Me." Library Journal, 78 (November 1, 1953): 1887-88.

The author examines some of the problems involved in library services to elderly persons, who often have had relatively little formal education or intellectual interest. The author feels that special library services to the aged can be justified on two grounds: such programs will increase library circulation; and they will represent a genuine humanitarian and social service for the elderly.

Long, Fern. "National Library Week and the Aging." Wilson Library Bulletin, 35 (March, 1961): 537-39.

The author begins by stressing the physical and emotional separateness of the older generation as the major justification for special library programs designed to meet the interests and needs of that group. The author emphasizes the need for the development of continuing programs as opposed to programs designed for a single occasion and distinguishes between "passive" programs, or those planned for the aged by others, and "active" programs, which directly involves the active participation of older people in planning and developing their own program. Included in the former category are exhibits, lecture series, and film programs. The latter might include group memory sessions in which older persons discuss and record memorable events in their lives. The author feels that the "active" program approach is the more effective.

Phinney, Eleanor. "Libraries Are For Reading and More," in Dixon, J.C. (ed.) Continuing Education in the Later Years, Institute of Gerontology Series, vol. 12. Gainsville: University of Florida Press, 1963, 76-85.

A review of the wide range of educational services provided by libraries directed to older adults, specialists in aging, and to the community at large. As the title suggests, the role of the library is seen as going well beyond the traditional reader's services function to include supplying all kinds of media and materials and the organization of group program activities. Bibliography.

__________. "Library and the Aging." Library Journal, 78 (November 1, 1953): 1875-79

After a brief discussion of some of the problems of aging and a review of the literature in the field, the author offers a rather extraordinary justification for library services to the aged: "The danger in old people's organizing as an interest bloc, and of the impediment to progressive action embodied in a large voting group of ultra-conservative tendencies, has been pointed out from time to time, but deserves special emphasis. It is here that the library can best perform its unique function as the educator of adults on a broad, informal, and voluntary basis." The author adds that "the library can become the focal point for information on aging in all its aspects; the librarian is in a position to contribute largely to the re-education of the community in its attitudes toward aging." Bibliography.

Richards, Benjamin B. "The Needs of Older People and the Library's Place in Meeting the Needs." Illinois Libraries, 37 (October, 1955): 243-47.

The author examines the social and psychological needs of the aged and focuses on the educational and recreational role of the library in helping to meet these needs. The author views senior citizens clubs like the Boston Public Library's "Never Too Late Group" as an important contribution by libraries. The author offers some tips on how to increase participation by the elderly in these clubs. Bibliographic footnotes.

Rogers, Helen Cintilda. "Library Services Related to Aging and Aged." Library Occurrent, 19 (September, 1959): 233-35.

The author believes that "the public library is among the most flexible of community institutions" which is capable of meeting the information needs of the elderly, and of individuals and agencies serving senior citizens.

Romani, Dorothy. "Guidelines for Library Service to Institutionalized Aging." American Libraries, 1 (March, 1970): 286-89.

A discussion of the current state of library services to nursing homes for the aged with a comparison and evaluation of several programs. Includes brief treatment of the special needs of the institutionalized aging. Kinds of personal qualities necessary for librarians who work directly with the aged, and the use of volunteers. The author emphasizes the importance of personal, individualized service in the form of door-to-door, bed-to-bed visits by professional librarians.

Schmidt, Leslyn (ed.) "Library Service to the Aging." AHIL Quarterly, 12 (Spring-Summer, 1972): entire issue.

"The intention of this special issue is to call attention to the aging or older adult so that librarians will continue, and, in some cases, actually begin to consider the needs of the older adults whom they should be serving." A broad survey of library services to the aged with the following topic headings: An Overview of this Issue; Report on White House Conference on Aging; An Approach to an Information and Resource Service for Older Adults; The Elderly Poor, 1971; Poems; National Survey of Library Service to the Aging; Media and the Senior Adult; Older Persons and the College-Level Examination Program; Library Service: A Second Career; On the Plus Side: New Library Programs for the Elderly; Resources Available; The Library's Responsibility to the Aging.

Sinclair, Dorothy. "Materials to Meet Special Needs." Library Trends, 17 (July, 1968): 36-47.

The author focuses on the problem of supplying materials designed to meet the special needs of the disadvantaged, including, the functionally illiterate, the reader whose native tongue is not English, the partially sighted, the older reader. The author notes that there is often a great deal of overlap in these groups and observes "Overlapping problems suggest overlapping solutions." Includes bibliographical notes.

Tews, Opal. "Problems of the Aging." Minnesota Libraries, 18 (March, 1955): 3-4.

The author sees the public library as having the responsibility of educating the community about problems of aging and as playing a major role in adult education for senior citizens.

"Time for Learning." Harvest Years, 8 (October, 1968): 40-45.

This article is a guide to elderly persons desiring to maximize educational and recreational opportunities offered by public libraries and museums. It surveys various services to senior citizens offered by public libraries and includes an informative section on large-print and talking books.

Vainstein, Rose. "Aging in the Modern World." Oklahoma Librarian, 10 (October, 1960): 88-91.

The author examines the role of the public library in promoting the concept of "retirement to a new way of life and to new and challenging responsibilities."

"The library should supplement, complement, and augment rather than duplicate other community services and resources."

__________. "The Library and the Senior Citizen." Illinois Libraries, 43 (April, 1961): 264-70.

An informative examination of the problems and opportunities for public libraries in the field of aging. The following topics are covered: the aged and their characteristics; community attitudes toward the aging; library objectives; clearing house function of libraries; serving the individual reader; planning for library service; and the library's role, challenge and opportunity. The author calls for a redefinition of what constitutes "meaningful activity" for retired and elderly persons. Vainstein observes that "the library's role may be a supporting one, an initiating one, or both. The library's limits, where these limits exist, stem from the difficulty in designing a program which will provide a unique and yet important and needed community service. What should not be overlooked is the library's great advantage and asset - flexibility. The library program and emphasis may be altered at any time to accommodate and reflect changing community needs."

__________. "The Public Library and the Older Adult." North Country Libraries, 3 (March, 1960): 1-9.

The author argues for a dynamic approach by public libraries as part of a total community effort in serving the aged. The following topics are treated briefly and lucidly: current trends in aging, the role of the public library in serving the aged; building a collection that will meet the needs of the aged, services that can be made available by libraries, and publicity and public relations. The author emphasizes that the key to success in developing programs for the aged is effective planning, consisting of the following steps: "...a careful analysis and understanding of the library's total objectives and goals; next, an identification of the precise and unique ways in which the public library can serve the community so as to complement, supplement, but not duplicate, other existing educational programs and services; and finally, among the many significant activities and services which need to be undertaken, priorities must be established while still maintaining a balanced program". Includes a bibliography of a few of the basic materials in the field of aging.

__________. "The Role of the Public Library in Education for the Aging." Adult Leadership, 9 (May, 1960): 10-11.

The author explores current trends in library service for the aged on both the local and national level, examines some obstacles to further development, and offers some guidelines for the future.

White, Ruth M. (ed.) Library Service to An Aging Population. The Public Library Reporter, Number 10, Chicago: American Library Association, 1960.

Report on an Institute presented by the American Library Association Adult Services Division and the American Library Association Office for Adult Education, June 22-26, 1959. The Institute's five sessions dealt with the following topics: Aging as it Affects the Individual and Society; Employment, Retirement, and Budgeting in the Later Years; Health and Housing Problems in the Later Years; Aging Successfully; The Task Ahead - the Library's Role.

This is probably the most important document on the subject to come out of the 1950's in terms of thorough coverage of the problems and issues in the field. Includes extensive bibliographies.

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Research on Public

Library Services to the Aging

Barnett, Abraham Nathaniel. "Beyond Librarianship: A Critique of Rationales of Special Library Service to the Aged." Library Quarterly, 31 (April, 1961): 178-86.

Questions the basic assumptions underlying the public library movement toward special services to the aged. The author asserts that three major rationales for special library services for the aged have been emphasized in library literature: (1) The aged are regarded as a potential menace to society because of conservative tendencies; libraries can play a major role in reducing this threat by exercising a liberal influence on the aged population. (2) The library is viewed as a settlement house and the librarian is seen as a social worker capable of producing significant social change. (3) The librarian is seen as a redeemer of lost social roles capable of restoring the aged to active participation in the community. The author challenges these underlying assumptions as not being adequately based on scientific research and suggests that "without evidence and without systematic exposition, the very appropriateness of special service to the aged remains in doubt." Bibliographic footnotes.

Blau, Shirley Ann. "A Study of the Live Long and Like It Library Club of the Cleveland Public Library." Master's thesis, Western Reserve University, 1958.

A thorough history and evaluation of the famous club from its beginning in 1946 to 1958.

Booz, Allen and Hamilton, Inc. "National Survey of Library Services to the Aging." Cleveland: Public Library, 1971. (unpublished report)

The most comprehensive and important document on the subject, which unfortunately remains unpublished with a limited distribution. The report consists of nine chapters and a number of appendixes including a helpful bibliography. Chapter I covers the background, scope, and methodology of the survey. Chapter II provides a brief summary of the entire report. Chapter III is an investigation of the characteristics of America's aging population. Chapter IV focuses on the state of the art, the kinds of services currently available to the aging. Chapter V discusses financial support for library services to the aging. Chapter VI explores the problems of organizational and staff support for library services to the aging. The most important chapters are VIII and IX. Chapter VIII presents some overall observations and conclusions based on the findings of the survey, while IX offers recommendations and guidelines for the continuation and expansion of services to the aging.

Braun, Jane. "Public Library Service to the Older Person." Master's thesis, Western Reserve University, 1951.

This study focuses on the physical, economic, and social problems of older persons; how social agencies assist the elderly; why libraries should play a greater role in serving this segment of the population; and some specific library programs serving the aged.

Casey, Genevieve M. "Public Library Service to the Aging." American Libraries, 2 (October, 1971): 999-1004.

A report on the findings of case studies concerning library services to the aged conducted by the Department of Library Science, Wayne State University. The project sought to make thorough evaluations of special public library services to senior citizens at five large municipal libraries (Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, Milwaukee, and St. Louis), two intermediate-sized public libraries (Hartford, Connecticut; and Richmond, Indiana), the Nassau County (N.Y.) System, and two state libraries (Massachusetts and New Jersey). A major goal of the project was to obtain some evaluation of library programs from the point of view of the elderly person himself. The author presents some of the major findings of the study (too extensive to be summarized here) and concludes by calling for more of everything -- more research, more programs, more federal aid, and more education.

Dale, Brian and Dewdney, Patricia. "Canadian Public Libraries and the Physically Handicapped." Canadian Library Journal, 29 (May-June, 1972): 231-36.

Results of a survey based on a questionnaire distributed to selected public libraries throughout Canada. The purpose of the survey undertaken by the Adult Services Section of the Canadian Library Association was to determine what services were being offered by public libraries to the physically handicapped. The authors summarize the findings and offer recommendations "useful to all those interested in extending library services to people who are disabled, who are old, and who live in institutions."

Hansen, Gary D., Taves, Marvin J., and Nash, Bernard E. "Education For and About Minnesota's Aging Citizens." Minnesota Libraries, 19 (September, 1960): 295-302.

A report on the findings of a 1959-60 study of seventeen hundred Minnesota senior citizens living in various kinds of communities and environments conducted by a group of sociologists at the University of Minnesota. Among the items surveyed were educational level, uses of time, reading patterns, use of community services and facilities, and knowledge and use of available library services. The authors summarize the findings and offer specific recommendations toward meeting the needs of the elderly.

Kanner, Elliot Elisha. "The Impact of Gerontological Concepts on Principles of Librarianship." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1972.

A study of the rate of transfer of information from the field of gerontology to librarianship during the period of 1946-1969, as revealed by a systematic content analysis of the literature. Excellent scholarship.

Landgrabe, Mary B. "American Public Library and Older People." Master's thesis, Case Western Reserve University, 1967.

Phinney, Eleanor. "Library Service to an Aging Population; Report on a Post Card Survey." ALA Bulletin, 51 (September, 1957): 607-09.

The results of a survey conducted by the U.S. Office of Education to determine what public libraries are doing in the field of aging. Post card questionnaires were mailed to all public libraries in communities of 2,500 or more. The libraries were asked to check a list of services, indicating which activities were for older people. From the 1,391 replies tabulated the following services emerged as the most frequently checked: providing shut-in service, and working with other agencies.

__________. "Trends in Library Service to the Aging." ALA Bulletin, 53 (June, 1959): 534-35.

Examines some implications from a survey of public library services to the elderly conducted by the Office for Adult Education. A lengthy and detailed questionnaire was sent to 200 public libraries throughout the country representing a wide variety in type of institution and in size of community served. The author presents a summary of the results based on 140 libraries that responded.

Roche, Christine E. "Provisions for the Aged in the Public Library." Master's thesis, Pratt Institute Library School, 1952.

A survey of library programs serving the aged based largely on data compiled from questionnaires sent to public libraries throughout the United States.

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Section 3

Public Library Programs and Activities for the Aging in the United States and Canada

Public Library Programs and Activities for the Aging in the United States and Canada

Allen, Emil W., Jr. "Library Service to the Aging." North Country Libraries, 3 (March, 1960): 10-13.

A report on the Institute on Library Service to an Aging Population sponsored by the ALA Conference in Washington in June, 1960. The Institute was held in preparation for the White House Conference on Aging that occurred later that year. After discussing some of the problems and trends in aging the author enumerated the objectives of the Institute with the suggestion that they be used by librarians as guidelines for developing programs for the elderly in their respective communities.

Alpert, Helen. "Aging in Greater Miami: Programs, Activities, Services." American Library Association Bulletin, 56 (May, 1962): 410-12.

A look at various programs and activities serving the aged in greater Miami and Miami Beach. Housing projects, employment services, recreation centers, educational television, social clubs, and other programs as well as public library services are discussed.

Backer, Mary Askew. "Bingo, A Report on an Experiment: October, 1959 - August, 1960." Wilson Library Bulletin, 35 (March, 1961): 540-42.

The experiment, conducted by a branch of the Baltimore Public Library, involved monthly visits by a librarian to the meetings of a local Golden Age Club. The librarian brought a collection of books to these meetings for display, examination, and lending. Although the project did not produce a particularly enthusiastic response from the target group, the author felt that it was valuable in terms of creating the publicity and good will for expanding services to the elderly.

Bare, Nancy Jane. "Pierce County Will Serve Nursing Homes." Library News Bulletin, 34 (July - September, 1967): 241-43.

Describes the process that the Pierce County (Washington) Library went through in successfully applying for funds made available by the Older Americans Act to initiate library service to nursing homes.

Blackshear, Orrilla T. "The Public Library Serves the Aging." Wisconsin Library Bulletin, 52 (March - April, 1956): 60-5.

The author suggests some activities for public libraries in preparation for the Governor's Conference on an Aging Population (Wisconsin), includes a list of films dealing with the problems of aging.

Blakely, Darlene. "Milwaukee Library Goes to the Elderly." Wisconsin Library Bulletin, 66 (July - August, 1970): 209-10.

Describes Milwaukee's "Over 60" Program which consists of a bookmobile service to institutionalized and homebound elderly persons emphasizing direct personalized contact by professional librarians. The program, which began as a demonstration project in 1967 funded by a federal grant, has since become a full-fledged program financed by the city of Milwaukee.

Brungardt, Theresa S. "Old Age is Opportunity." North Country Libraries, 3 (July, 1960): 4-8.

Vermont's Director of Recreation promotes recreational programs for senior citizens in the state with the highest proportion of persons over 65 in the country. Topics discussed are senior citizens clubs, camps for senior citizens, and library services and facilities.

Bruya, Ethel L. and Hart, Lyn. "Recent Activities of Maryland Libraries and Librarians in the Field of Aging." Maryland Libraries, 27 (Winter, 1961): 18-20.

Describes the almost feverish activity of Maryland libraries in the field of aging in 1960. The year's activities were highlighted by a two-day institute, "Aging in the Modern World: The Public Library's Roles," held in Baltimore in May, 1960. Includes a 20-point summary of the institute's recommendations as to how libraries and librarians could develop more effective services for the elderly population.

Chapman, Kathy. "Tulsa Library Has Shut-in Services." Oklahoma Librarian, 20 (October, 1970): 17-18.

Discusses the development of Tulsa, Oklahoma's shut-in service, which includes regular delivery service to over twenty nursing homes and an individualized delivery service for persons confined to their homes.

"Cooperative Program Gets Books to Aged and Disabled Persons in Five Northeastern Washington Counties." Library News Bulletin, 38 (October - December): 305.

Cotton, Barbara. "Our Library Helps the Oldsters." North Country Libraries, 3 (July, 1960): 1-3.

A report on the programs and activities of the Laconia, New Hampshire, Public Library in the field of aging. Its most important contribution has been the sponsorship of a senior citizens recreational club which meets weekly at the library.

Dudley, Elizabeth and Mounce, Marvin W. "The Visiting Librarian--and Thereafter." ALA Adult Services Division Newsletter, 6 (Summer, 1969): 53-55.

A report on the Visiting Librarian Program established in 1967 by the Central Michigan Library System. The program consisted of a one-year demonstration project serving individuals confined to their own homes. After the project was completed it was succeeded by a similar program using volunteers in place of librarians.

Eason, Helga H. "Workshop on Aging." ALA Bulletin, 54 (June, 1960): 475-77.

A report on a Church Leader's Workshop on Aging sponsored by the Miami, Florida, Public Library. Representatives from the community's religious institutions, church-connected organizations, and a number of secular agencies attended the workshop which was conducted in a series of sessions over a period of six weeks. Among the topics discussed at the workshop were the use of leisure time, the problem of restoring older people to a useful role, how the needs of elderly people compare with those of other adults, how to stimulate older people in maintaining an interest in life, and the problem of housing for older people.

"For Aged Readers: A New Program of Library Services at St. Louis Public Library." Wilson Library Bulletin, 42 (September, 1967): 12.

Goldman, Phyllis. "Library Service Reaches Out." Ontario Library Review, 52 (September, 1968): 142-44.

The author describes an outreach program for the residents of a low income housing project which included senior citizens. A small depository library was established in the lounge in the center of the housing project where the elderly residents gathered for weekly meetings. Each senior citizen was sent a notice explaining the purpose and procedures for using the library.

Gullette, Irene. "From Six to Eighty-Six; Attendance at Senior Citizen's Club Reflects Progress." Focus on Indiana Libraries, 16 (August, 1962): 34-6.

Describes the origin and activities of the Senior Citizen's Library Club of Gary, Indiana. At the time the article appeared the club had a total membership of 170 and planned its own activities, which were primarily social in nature and included such programs as visiting speakers, trips, luncheon meetings, and exhibits. There was little interest in discussion groups or reading.

Haan, Gertrude. "Service to Senior Citizens." Library Journal, 85 (December 15, 1960): 4434-35.

A summary of services to the aged offered by the Grand Rapids, Michigan, Public Library, including a mail order service for shut-ins, book discussion groups, arts and crafts, and displays.

Hirson, Helen F. "Never Too Late Group." Library Journal, 78 (November 1, 1953): 1883-87.

An account of the origin, development, and activities of the "Never Too Late Group" of the Boston Public Library. The club's membership is composed of persons 60 years of age or over. The group has sponsored a wide variety of activities designed to appeal to the mentally alert older adult including lectures, hobby demonstrations, musical programs, original writings, panel discussions, book reviewing sessions, and film discussion groups.

Javelin, Muriel C. "Services to the Senior Citizen." American Librarians, 1 (February, 1970): 133-37.

Examines current trends in the development of library materials and programs serving senior citizens with emphasis on public library services in the state of New York. Briefly discusses the use of large-print books, talking books, mailing services, tapes, films, shut-in service, adult education, and discussion groups. Library cooperation with community organizations and groups in meeting the needs of the aged is stressed.

King, Joyce E. "Library Service for Shut-ins." Ontario Library Review, 39 (August, 1955): 175.

Kuehn, Melody. "Minot Serves Aged." American Libraries, 2 (December, 1971): 1198.

Focuses on programs initiated by the Minot (North Dakota) Public Library. Among the services described are a Volkswagon bus service to bring senior citizens to the library and a shut-in service for those confined to their homes.

"Librarians are Concerned About Service to An Aging Population." ALA Bulletin, 55 (February, 1961): 198-200.

A report on a conference held in Montreal in June, 1960 sponsored by the ALA Adult Services Division Committee on Library Service to an Aging Population. Briefly summarizes the experiences and recommendations presented by a panel of librarians from various parts of the country.

"Library Front-Liners: Judy Tate, A Library's Extension Service." Wilson Library Bulletin, 46 (February, 1972): 506-08.

Describes the Huntsville, Alabama, Public Library's Project Outreach which consists of a regular delivery service of books and other materials to nursing and retirement homes, hospitals, and day care centers. A representative from the library makes regular visits to these institutions and gives individual attention to each patient as a reader's advisor.

"Library Service to An Aging Population." Wisconsin Library Association Bulletin, 60 (September, 1964): 289-90.

A reprint of the ALA-ASD statement on the role of the public library in serving the aged with some additional information on activities in Wisconsin.

Long, Fern. "Aging with a Future--Every Citizen's Concern." Ohio Library Association Bulletin, 30 (July, 1960): 5-6.

In anticipation of the first White House Conference on Aging the author outlines the librarian's role in keeping the citizenry informed of activities and developments in the field of aging and urges energetic cooperation between public libraries and other agencies in promoting the continuing education of the elderly.

__________. "Cracking the Age Barrier." ALA Bulletin, 49 (March, 1955): 129-31.

An evaluation of the Cleveland Public Library's adult education project for older people conducted in 1954. The project was made possible by a grant from the American Library Association and was conducted with the cooperation of the "Live Long and Like It Library Club." One hundred and forty-two members of the club were organized into five discussion groups centered around the following interests or activities: music appreciation, book reviews, current affairs, travel, and exchange of miscellaneous ideas and experiences.

__________. "Libraries," in Wilma Donahue (ed.), Education for Later Maturity: A Handbook. New York; William Morrow, 1955, 151-58.

A brief sketch of some of the educational programs for older people sponsored by public libraries in the United States. Library programs are described in the following cities: Cleveland, Boston, Chicago, Brooklyn (N.Y.), Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and Oakland.

__________. "The Live Long and Like It Club--the Cleveland Public Library." Library Trends, 17 (July, 1968): 68-71.

The planning and expansion of Cleveland's famous club is discussed.

__________. and Lucioli, Clara. "The Live Long and Like It Club: A Project in Adult Education for Older People." Wilson Library Bulletin, 23 (December, 1948): 301-05.

A report on the origin and growth of Cleveland's "Live Long and Like It Club." First organized in 1946 the Club rapidly expanded its membership and the scope of its activities. Older people from diverse socio-economic backgrounds were represented in its early membership. In addition to describing the Club's development the authors give advice on how other communities can organize similar clubs. The authors offer the following rationale for library service to the aged: "The fundamental problems we have to consider are whether or not we can, and how we can, change the tendency, which is so well established, of the older person to be conservative, timid, and often reactionary. We are living in a period of drastic measures of social and economic adjustment, when we have to undertake exploration and experimentation in the ways of attaining a better social order. It is vital that we should not be handicapped in our progress in these fields by having to face an old-age pressure group inherently opposed to innovation and concerned only with its own security and comfort."

Longworth, Ruth O. "Older People and the Library." Montana Library Quarterly, 5 (January, 1960): 29.

"Los Angeles Public Library gets LSCA Grant to Initiate Service to Shut-ins." Library Journal, 91 (May 1, 1966): 2305.

Lucioli, Clara E. "The Library Enters the Home." Wilson Library Bulletin, 21 (December, 1946): 293-95.

The focus is on the Cleveland Public Library's extension program inaugurated in 1941. The program concentrates on serving the aged, the chronically ill, the physically handicapped, and convalescents in institutions or in their own homes. The program consists of a regular bookmobile delivery service and a visiting librarian service.

__________. "Minority of Minorities." AHIL Quarterly, 10 (Summer, 1970): 42-5.

This article presents some poignant case histories of black, handicapped shut-ins from Cleveland's Hough district, many of whom are elderly and poverty-stricken. The author calls this group the "invisible" minority. The article succeeds in demolishing some of the stereo-types about the handicapped. The author advocates replacing the concept of special services with thinking instead of total library service in which service to the homebound is an integral part of outreach to every hidden pocket in the community.

__________. "Workshops Notes: Library Services to the Aging." Kansas Library Bulletin, 31 (September, 1962): 8-10.

Suggestions for librarians planning or maintaining programs serving the elderly. Bibliography.

__________. and Fleak, Dorothy H. "The Shut-in - Waiting for What?" ALA Bulletin, 58 (October, 1964): 781-84.

An examination of the Cleveland Public Library's shut-in program (Judd Fund Division). A visiting librarian service is available to anyone confined to their homes for over three months by illness, convalescence, or advanced age. The organization, staffing, and media of the program are discussed. The author believes that a good shut-in service has at least two important benefits for the library: it is a valuable training program for librarians; and such programs tend to generate a great deal of free publicity and goodwill, and hence more public support for the library.

Ludlow, Felicy. "Library Services to Hospitals and the Handicapped." Ontario Library Review, 53 (June, 1969): 60-5.

The author, who directs the Travelling Branch of the Toronto Public Library, describes its shut-in service to persons handicapped by age, illness, or physical disability.

__________. "The Toronto Public Library's Service to Shut-ins." Canadian Library Journal, 29 (May-June, 1972): 237-41.

The author describes the first eighteen months of Toronto's shut-in service, focusing on planning and advance publicity, eligibility requirements for borrowers, organization and staffing, record keeping, and characteristics of those served.

McCrossan, John A. "Extending Public Library Services to the Homebound." American Libraries, 1 (May, 1970): 485-90.

The focus is on various programs serving persons with severe handicaps confined to their own homes rather than institutions. Emphasis on visiting librarian service and mail order service with detailed descriptions of programs offered by the Cleveland Public Library, the Central Michigan Library System, the Milwaukee Public Library, and the Cincinnati Public Library. Problems in locating the handicapped and in financing and staffing library programs are discussed. The author identifies programs emphasizing direct regular contact between librarians and patrons as the most effective.

McLaughlin, Bernadine. "The Chicago Public Library Program with Older People." *Illinois Libraries*, 37 (October, 1955): 249-51.

Includes a short description of the Chicago Public Library's "Mature Minds Discussion Group" and the local historical society. The former is a club for senior citizens; the latter, while not established specifically for older people, has attracted a large membership of elderly persons.

"Madison Heights (Michigan) Public Library Has the Right Idea in Busing Senior Citizens to the Library." *American Libraries*, 2 (April, 1971): 335.

Mahon, Mary Walker. "Bedridden People Need Library Service." *Mississippi Library News*, 27 (March, 1963): 29-30.

The author offers some suggestions for librarians extending services to persons confined to their homes or nursing establishments.

Meyer, Sister Bertrande. "Gray Hairs and Books." *Catholic Library World*, 27 (November, 1955): 57-9.

This article shows how librarians can teach verses and poetry to the elderly as a means of improving their morale.

Meyers, Arthur S. "Unseen and Unheard Elderly." *American Libraries*, 2 (September, 1971): 793-96.

An overview of the Baltimore Pratt Library's services for the inner-city elderly. An outgrowth of the Library Community Action Program in 1965, the service was based on the concept that special needs require special services. The program concentrates on individuals confined to their homes for reasons of health. A variety of services are offered including home deliveries, reading aloud visits, a talking book service, and a nursing home program which makes heavy use of books, films, and other materials, as a part of a highly successful recreational therapy program.

Nakarai, Frances A. "Aging with a Future." *Library Occurrent*, 20 (December, 1960): 104+.

The focus is on the problems and accomplishments of Indiana libraries in the field of aging.

"North Dakota Library Pioneers With Aged." Library Journal, 96 (May 1, 1971): 1557.

Odescalchi, Esther Kando. "Fun for the Homebound Through Uncle Sam's Generosity." *Bookmark*, 26 (May, 1967): 255-57.

The author describes the organization and programming of a library project for senior citizens in Poughkeepsie, New York, which was funded by the Older Americans Act. "The objectives of this program were to give chronically ill and homebound senior citizens an opportunity to remove themselves from their homes and unite in an educational and cultural atmosphere for intellectual stimulation and companionship." The result was the creation of a "Literary-Social Guild for the Homebound" which meets once a month for ten months of the year.

Owens, Virginia. "Learning About Aging: How Oklahoma Libraries Can Help." *Oklahoma Librarian*, 10 (July, 1960): 58-9+

The author sees the public library as having two main responsibilities with regard to the problem of aging: (1) public libraries should function as information centers for educating the public about aging; (2) the library must become a clearing house for channeling information requests to the appropriate information sources. A summary of 17 recommendations prepared by the Oklahoma White House Conference Committee on Aging is offered as a goal that libraries can work toward in initiating or expanding services to the aged.

Pederson, Bob. "Spokane County Library Project." *Library News Bulletin*, 36 (January - March, 1969): 58-9.

Shut-in service to nursing homes is advocated for its important therapeutic value to patients.

Phinney, Eleanor. "Implications for Librarians of the White House Conference on Aging." *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, 55 (November - December, 1959): 508-13.

The author presents some guidelines for librarians in preparation for the approaching White House Conference on Aging.

"Pilot Shut-in Service Reported by Los Angeles Public Library." *Library Journal*, 94 (December, 1969): 432.

Place, Phillip A. "Serving the Elderly in West Virginia." West Virginia Libraries, 22 (December, 1969): 12-13+.

The author presents seventeen principles developed at an OEO institute on the problems of library service to the aging in October, 1969. The principles can be useful as guidelines for library planners.

Potts, Esther. "Senior Citizens Read and Talk." Wilson Library Bulletin, 33 (September, 1958): 42-3.

Describes an experimental reading group sponsored by the Cleveland Public Library. The group, consisting of elderly persons, met biweekly for informal book review discussion.

"Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Library Gets Older Americans Grant." Library Journal, 92 (March 1, 1967): 964.

Reed, Emily W. "Survey of Library Programs Under the Older Americans Act." ALA Adult Services Division Newsletter, 6 (Spring, 1969): 37-9.

"This survey was limited to programs developed under the Older Americans Act. Even with this limitation it was probably incomplete when the information was collected early in 1968. We hope the programs described here may be suggestive of more programs for library services to meet the needs of older people."

"R. I. (Rhode Island) Older Citizens to Select Books." Library Journal, 95 (November 1, 1970): 3724.

St. John, Francis R. "A Service for Senior Citizens." Wilson Library Bulletin, 27 (March, 1953): 531-33.

The origin, planning, and development of the Senior Citizens Club sponsored by the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Public Library, are discussed.

"St. Louis Public Library Program to Serve Aged in Homes." Library Journal, 92 (September 15, 1967): 2988.

Sapp, Juanita. "Vanessa Takes Her Books to the People." *Missouri: Library Association Quarterly*, 29 (June, 1968): 148-50.

A brief look at the St. Louis Public Library's delivery service for the aged. Within six months after its inauguration in January, 1968, the bookmobile program was serving 28 hospitals and nursing homes as well as a housing development for senior citizens.

Sexton, Irwin. "San Antonio: Books by Phone." *Wilson Library Bulletin*, 43 (May, 1969): 885-87.

The Director of the San Antonio Public Library describes its books by phone or mail service. Residents of San Antonio and Bexar County, Texas, can order books by phone twenty-four hours a day seven days a week from the San Antonio Public Library System.

Shore, Herbert. "Books on Wheels." *Professional Nursing Home*, 9 (July, 1967): 12-13.

A general discussion of bookmobile and delivery services to nursing homes.

"Shut-in Service at Los Angeles Public Library." *Wilson Library Bulletin*, 40 (May, 1966): 807.

"Special Service to the Aged and Chronically Ill by the St. Louis Public Library." *ALA Bulletin*, 62 (September, 1968): 911.

Stone, Winifred. "Library Service to the Aging." *Library Journal*, 84 (June 1, 1959): 1758-61.

Emphasis is on the role of the National Committee on the Aging in coordinating activities in the field of aging and on the Committee's own library designed to meet the information needs of those engaged in the field.

"Survey on Library Service to Older Adults." *Mississippi Library News*, 24 (September, 1960): 111-12.

A report on the shortcomings and the general lack of a common approach in library programs serving the aged in the state of Mississippi.

Sutton, Johanna G. "Consider the Confined: Methods of Reaching In." Wilson Library Bulletin, 45 (January, 1971): 485-89.

The shut-in program offered by the Los Angeles Public Library is examined. Among the topics considered are: defining the area to be served; finding and verifying the eligibility of disadvantaged users; problems in record keeping and staffing; delivery and mail service; and the problem of funding such an expensive service.

Swenson, Ruth P. "Ideas for Servive: Focus on Fifty-Plus." Wisconsin Library Bulletin, 62 (March - April, 1966): 116-17.

The author briefly surveys some of the library programs for the aged in Wisconsin.

Tucker, Shirley. "Tri-cities Area Libraries Join Forces in Unique Service Program." Library News Bulletin, 36 (October - December, 1969): 243-44.

The author briefly examines a unique experiment in library cooperation in providing individualized library service for elderly persons who were placed in homes by the Washington State Department of Public Assistance.

Vainstein, Rose. "Earmarked for the Elderly." School Life, 41 (December, 1958): 9-10.

The author briefly describes a number of public library programs for shut-ins and adult education and provides information on booklists and equipment available in meeting the needs of senior citizens.

Warncke, Ruth. "Informal Report on Library--Community Study in Ottawa Public Library." Kansas Library Bulletin, 26 (September, 1957): 2-4.

This article reveals what a small library with limited resources and staff serving a conservative community can do toward meeting the needs of its elderly citizens. The author concludes that "no matter what the need, the library can help to meet it; size of the library is no deterrent. As long as a library exists at all, it can serve community needs--if it knows them."

Watkins, Dorothy. "Public Library Services for Older Persons." New Mexico Library Bulletin, 30 (January, 1961): 4-7.

In this brief survey of New Mexico's public library activity in the field of aging, the author observes that "despite obstacles, some promising beginnings are being made, chiefly in the extension of library service in general." The following topics are treated: existing public library facilities; existing services to the aging as indicated by replies from local communities; problem of reaching older readers in rural areas; occupations in the library for older persons, as paid employees and as volunteers; services for the handicapped aged; and library plans for improved service to the aged.

Wessel, Grace. "Books for Shut-ins." Library Occurrent, 22 (August, 1967): 164.

Describes a books-by-mail service for shut-ins provided by the Evansville (Indiana) Public Library.

Winnick, Pauline and Lyman, Helen H. "Library Services to the Disadvantaged and Handicapped." ALA Bulletin, 61 (October, 1967): 1065-74.

A survey of library programs for the disadvantaged and handicapped, including the aged, made possible by Federal legislative action.

Ziegler, Margaret. "Community Outreach in Bellingham." Library News Bulletin, 38 (October - December, 1971): 306-08.

Describes a delivery service for nursing homes. The program also provides for regular visits to residents of the home by professional librarians to assist in book selection.

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Section 4

Public Library Programs and Activities for the Aging in Other Countries

Public Library Programs and Activities for the Aging in Other Countries

Bekker, Johan. "Leesstof vir Swakslendes: Die Verskyning van Grootdrukboeke in Afrikaans." (Reading Matter for the Partially-sighted: The Publication of Large-print in Afrikaans), South African Libraries, 37 (July, 1969): 2-11.

The rapidly growing elderly population in South Africa has created an increasing need for large-print books. A majority of partially-sighted people are aged and unable to read ordinary print without visual aids. The author discusses some of the problems involved in the production and distribution of large-print books. While South Africa has imported large-print books from the U.S. and Great Britain since 1965, it has only recently begun publishing domestically a limited number of large-print books. Bibliography.

Chritchley, W. E. "Library Service to the Housebound." Scottish Library Association Conference Proceedings, (1967): 35-39.

The problems and values of the bookmobile service of Aberdeen, Scotland, are discussed.

__________. "Library Services for Housebound Readers in Scotland." Book Trolley, 2 (September, 1968): 54-8.

A survey of various public library programs offering services to shut-ins throughout Scotland.

Elliot, Jon. "A Housebound Reader Service." New Library World, 73 (March, 1972): 237-38.

The author provides detailed suggestions on how to organize and administer a delivery service to shut-ins.

Featherstone, Tom and Winkley, Sue. "More for the Housebound." New Library World, 73 (June, 1972): 316-17.

Presents proposals to improve library service to housebound readers with the intention of offering them "the fullest possible library facilities consistent with their circumstances.

Holmstrom, Bengt. "Boken Kommer, Shut-in Service vid Malmö Stadsbibliotek." *Biblioteksbladet*, 42 (1957): no. 2, 99-102.

The author examines Swedish population statistics and discusses the implications for library service inherent in a rapidly aging population. The author then examines the shut-in service established in 1955 by the Malmo Public Library.

Maclean, M. D. "What Elderly People Read: Dumfries (Scotland) Housebound Services." *SLA News*, 67 (November, 1964): 10.

Millward, R. H. "The Westminister Delivery Service to Older People." *Library Association Record*, 64 (November, 1962): 419-20.

The author describes the administration and operation of a delivery service for older people in their own homes.

Nyberg, Mirjam. "Library Service for Old People's Homes in Finland." *Libri*, 19 (1969): 260-64.

An overview of library services to the institutionalized elderly in Finland. The author discusses the following topics: municipal care of the aged; the Finnish Libraries Act of 1961-62 which made available state assistance for institutional libraries; the reading interests of the elderly; problems of serving the blind and visually handicapped; and the need for expanding services to the non-institutionalized aged.

__________. "Service to Groups Cut Off From the Public Library." *Book Trolley*, 1 (Summer, 1967): 11-17.

The author discusses means of extending library services to hospitals, mental institutions, and homes for the aged and examines the state of such services in Scandinavia.

Poysala, Pirkko. "Kirjastotyota vanhusten ja sokeitten hyvaksi." (Library Work for Old People and for the Blind), *Kirjastolehti*, 60 (1967): 261-65.

The focus is on institutional libraries and bookmobiles serving homes for the aged in Finland and on the services provided by the Library for the Blind in Helsinki.

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Section 5

Reading Interests of Older People

Ramsey, Dorothea. "Public Libraries and Old People." *Library Association Record*, 54 (July, 1952): 230-31.

The author favorably discusses continuing education programs for the elderly sponsored by public libraries in Cleveland and Boston with the hope of stimulating interest in similar activities in Great Britain.

Retief, H. J. M. "Die Openbare Biblioteek en sy Gebruikers: Bejaardes." (The Public Library and Its Users: The Aged), *South African Libraries*, 38 (December, 1970): 184-91.

The author urges public libraries to respond to the needs of South Africa's elderly by acquiring special materials and extending services. After comparing programs serving the aged in South Africa to those offered in the U.S., Great Britain, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, and Australia, the author makes some recommendations concerning the improvement of library facilities and programs. The author feels that library programs should be designed to keep senior citizens in contact with the community for as long as possible.

Smith, Frederick W. "Library Services to Housebound Readers." *Library Association Record*, 68 (December, 1966): 433-34.

After reviewing the information compiled from inquiries sent to sixty public libraries in England regarding their services to housebound readers, the author describes the delivery service offered by the library of Dewsbury.

Spokes, Ann. "Libraries and the Elderly." *Libraries Association Record*, 64 (November, 1962): 417-18.

The author, impressed with the library club movement in the United States, urges the establishment of similar clubs for the elderly in Great Britain.

Thulin, Kjerstin. "Library Service for Housebound Readers." *Libri*, 19 (1969): 254-59.

A brief overview of library service for the homebound in Sweden with emphasis on the activities of the Malmö Public Library.

Reading Interests of Older People

Buswell, Christa H. "Reading and the Aged." Wilson Library Bulletin, 45 (January, 1971): 467-76.

After a review of some of the more controversial issues raised in the literature on the subject of libraries and the aged, the author discusses the findings of a study of the reading habits of elderly men confined to a veterans' domiciliary, and offers some useful generalizations on reading preferences of senior citizens. Includes bibliography.

Delvalle, June, Miller, Dulcy B., and Saldicco, Mary. "Reading Patterns of the Aged in a Nursing Home Environment." AHIL Quarterly, 6 (Winter, 1966): 8-11.

A study of the reading preferences of patients in a nursing home for the aged in White Plains, New York. The study was undertaken following the establishment of a circulating library system for the facility. The meaning of the results of the study is somewhat confusing since the authors provide no clear outline of their methodology. One half of the patient population (33 persons) was interviewed. The findings revealed a preference for light romantic novels and biographical works. The authors suggest that a reading rehabilitation program is a useful ingredient in a total therapeutic approach to rehabilitation.

Drickhamer, Jewel. "Rhode Island Project: Book Reviews by Older Citizens." Library Journal, 96 (September 15, 1971): 2737-43.

Describes a project in which book reviews were solicited from elderly readers for the purpose of building a library collection for senior citizens. In general elderly participants responded enthusiastically to the project. The findings suggest that most older readers learned to enjoy reading in their youth. Very few older readers were nonreaders as young adults. Includes an annotated bibliography of books recommended for senior citizens.

Fretz, Evelyn Claire. "Factors in Planning a Reading Program for Senior Citizens." Master's thesis, Drexel Institute of Technology, 1956.

Hoar, Jere. "Book Reading in the Senior Years: The Habits and Preferences of 200 Mississippians." Journal of Educational Sociology, 34 (November, 1960): 137-44.

Two hundred persons aged 60 or over were randomly selected from a rural Mississippi community and each was interviewed to determine their reading habits and preferences. Respondents were queried concerning their average weekday book reading, when they last read a book, titles of latest books read, the number of books read during the preceding six months, the most popular types of books, and their reading of best sellers. Among the survey's findings: "Approximately sixty percent of respondents said they spent no time on the average weekday reading books. Model reading time of those who read was less than 30 minutes. Education apparently had a stronger effect upon book reading than age. At every educational level, more women than men claimed to be weekday readers."

Moshey, Kathleen M. Slayton. "The Retired Adult Reader: His Reading Interests and the Readability Levels of Them." Master's thesis, Rutgers University, 1972.

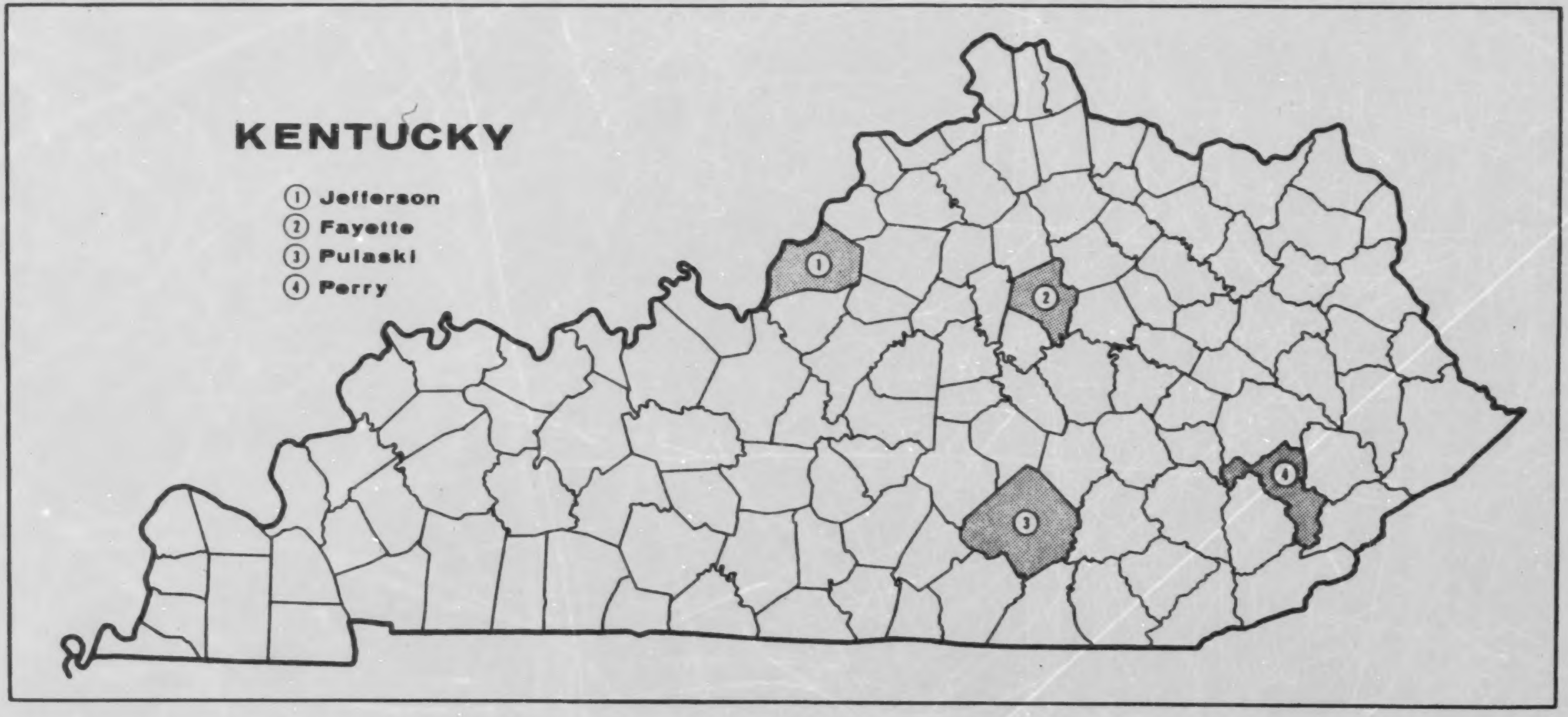
A survey of the reading preferences of 50 retired adult readers, all former professionals residing in central New Jersey. The study revealed that biographies, travel books, and fiction were the most popular choices of the group examined. The study also focused on the relationship between reading levels and book selection.

MAP OF KENTUCKY

SHOWING COUNTIES IN

WHICH DEMONSTRATION

SITES ARE LOCATED



KENTUCKY

① Jefferson
② Fayette
③ Pulaski
④ Perry
①
②
③
④

CHAPTER TWO

Library Site Profiles, Non-Library Component

In addition to information gained from the bibliographic search about library concern for the aging, it is imperative to interpret the community the project is to serve. No community service organization can expect acceptance and success if it ignores its constituents. This assumption is based on the experience of the need to know some essential facts about the community* where the library users and non-users live. The Project Team determined that the best way to acquire this background was to compile a community profile in two parts, one of which considered non-library components, the other (treated separately in Chapter III) the library component.

For each site we needed to know about the composition of its population. To the extent possible we have looked at the economic, social and cultural structure, and surveyed the resources which are now in service to the aging or have potential for this objective. Education and cultural levels, ethnic background, religious complexion, housing, health, transportation, these are among the vital community elements for which we looked. This information, with the rest of the baseline data from other segments of the research has helped the Project Team to become aware of changes now in progress, trends, attitudes, and the relevant political complexion of each area. In a broad sense even local prejudices and preferences, social factions and economic rivalries for public and private funds are vital when seeking to fill the needs of a community. Certainly, the clearer and more complete our profile is the greater will be the opportunity for the libraries working with the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project to shape demonstration programs and services which will gain broad public support. It is equally certain that the community which supports the library has the right to expect this kind of professional leadership and concern.

With the preceding orientation members of the Project Team began their visits to the four participating sites on June 13, 1972. Perimeters of the library service areas were discussed and as indicated this essentially encompasses the territory within county boundaries. Therefore, the following

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NOTE: * In this report site or community is generally considered the county in which the selected city is located, and which is the effective service area for each library. Any specific exceptions are noted in the text.

report is divided into Jefferson County (Louisville), Fayette County (Lexington), Pulaski County (Somerset), and Perry County (Hazard). Pertinent statistical tables and other summaries of services follow immediately after the narrative portion of each section for easy reference. While this may appear somewhat lengthy in the case of Jefferson County (Louisville), it is deemed consistent with the organization of the rest of the material.

Each library offered essential background data on the history of the site, community directories of local agencies, organizations, service programs, and valuable local and state documentary data. Other community agencies helped to complete the profile. Among these were the Area Development District Headquarters (ADD), Chambers of Commerce, Planning and Zoning Commissions and a variety of public assistance agencies. Numerous older adult organizations or their sponsors likewise contributed material or led to contacts providing pertinent research materials.

Data for the tables on housing and socio-economic characteristics are from the 1970 census materials, as are general statistics on the number and percentage of elderly living in each county and county seat. These references are from the government documents collection at King Library, University of Kentucky. Authorities on census compilation were helpful with the size of profile sample to be used, since there were differences, for example, in estimates for housing statistics. Based on their advice, we decided to use the largest sample size for each profile.

While the similar narrative format for each of the following sites may seem tedious stylistically, the content and its relationship to the statistical tables and directories of services support its logic.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Background Data for Louisville Site

Jefferson County is located in the northcentral section of Kentucky, bordered by Oldham County on the north, Shelby County on the east, Spencer and Bullitt Counties on the south, and by the Ohio River on the west.

Jefferson County encompasses a broad river valley (site of Louisville) surrounded by a plateau and the knobs of the river valley area. Jefferson County, named after Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States, was formed in 1780. Louisville, named after King Louis XVI of France in tribute to French services during the Revolution, was settled in 1778 by General George Rogers Clark and his small army during the American Revolution. Louisville was incorporated as a city and received its first charter in 1828.

In the developmental years of Louisville, it was an important port of river commerce because the Ohio was a main access from the Eastern Seaboard into the Middle West. Louisville was situated on the treacherous falls of the Ohio, and goods had to be unloaded at this point and transported by land to avoid them. It was not until 1831 that a canal was open to by-pass the falls so travel by boat or barge was uninterrupted.

Louisville was once known as the tobacco auction center of the world. It retained that distinction until World War II. Another important early industry of the area was distilling whiskey. These small distilling enterprises have expanded into a gigantic industry which produces half of the world's output of bourbon whiskey. Agricultural income in Jefferson County is mainly from the production of livestock, principally cattle and calves, hogs, and dairy products.

The mineral resources of Jefferson County consist of limestone, dolomite, sand, gravel and clay dredged from the Ohio River.

The humid, continental climate of the area produces an annual mean temperature of 56.8 degrees. Total precipitation averages 42.5 inches annually, and the mean snow and sleet fall is 18 inches. Prevailing winds are from the northwest.

Transportation

Inland waterway routes of the United States connect Louisville to midwestern and Gulf ports. Shipment by barge provides low-cost transportation for bulk materials, and is an important means of freight transportation in Louisville. There are five commercial ICC-regulated barge lines serving the area, with the American Commercial Barge Line headquarters in Louisville. Among the important products transported by barges are petroleum products, sand, coal, chemicals, and iron.

Louisville is served by the Penn Central Transportation Company, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Monon Railroad. These lines link Louisville with both the North Atlantic ports and the major transcontinental rail systems of the country. Three lines linking Louisville with the southwestern states, the South Atlantic and Gulf ports are the Illinois Central Railroad, Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and the Southern Railway System. (Refer to page 70, Table I, for Railroad Transit Time from Louisville.)

Louisville has two municipal airports. Bowman Field is the smaller of the two, and handles mostly charter flights. Standiford, the large commercial airport, accessible by car, is located at the junction of beltway I-264 and the principal North-South Interstate, I-65. Seven commercial carriers offer daily flights in and out of Louisville. Approximately 75 cities are connected to Louisville by single plane jet service.

Jefferson County has an integral highway system. Major interstates from the East and Northeast to the West are Interstate 71 and 64. The principal North-South route is Interstate 65. There is one interbelt, Interstate 264, that provides high speed access to any major highway in Louisville. Another freeway, Jefferson Freeway, similar to Interstate 264, is currently under construction. It will be the outer loop of the Metropolitan area for high speed access to major arteries leading into the city. Five U.S. Highways are located in the area: U.S. 42, 60, 460, and 150 are East-West routes, while U.S. 31 in a North-South route. Numerous secondary routes complement these major highways.

Passenger service in Louisville is provided by five bus lines and eleven taxicab companies. The Greyhound Bus Lines provide interstate service and the Louisville Transit Company provides city and suburban service. Because the number of transit passengers has decreased in recent years, the future of Louisville Transit is uncertain. In 1972 the Louisville Transit gave the city a two-year deadline for ending transit service.

There are 436 miles of public roads in Jefferson County, and last year the Kentucky Department of Highways spent $25,508,152 in maintenance and construction of these roads.

Housing

There are approximately 226,440 all year-round housing units in Jefferson County with 216,160 occupied. (Refer to page 71, Table II). About 35% of these units are 33 years or older. Most of the units have complete, private baths and good heating systems. Only 4% and 2% respectively do not have these. Ten percent of the occupied units are without telephones, and 12% do not have access to automobiles. The median gross monthly rent paid in Jefferson County is $97.00.

Louisville, the largest city in Kentucky, has a housing profile similar to Jefferson County. There are 129,671 all year-round housing units with 122,684 of these units occupied. Approximately 53% of the all year-round housing units are 33 years or older. Most of the units have complete, private bathrooms and good heating equipment. Fifteen percent of the occupied housing units do not have telephone service, and 28% of the occupied units do not have automobiles. The median gross rent is $88, slightly lower than for the county.

Louisville has 12 public housing facilities with three of these solely for elderly people. Dosker Manor Complex, begun in 1964, consists of three high-rise buildings for older persons. There are 500 units in this complex. All the apartments are filled. Other facilities show the following occupancy.

Facility	No. of Units	% Elderly
Clarksdale	786	46.2
Beecher Terrace	808	47.8
Parkway Place	641	38.4
Sheppard Square	421	39.1
Iroquois Homes	854	43.1
LaSalle	210	52.6
College Court	125	57.3

LaSalle and College Court are the oldest of the 12 public housing facilities, and could be one reason why they accommodate such a high percentage of elderly. The Lang Homes, developed for large families, with 496 units, has only 7.9% elderly population.

Two other public housing complexes for the elderly are proposed. They are St. Catherine's Court with 173 units due to open in 1972, and Avenue Plaza with 226 units scheduled to open November, 1973.

In recent years, various non-profit groups have sponsored retirement residences in Louisville. Some of them are: Blanton House with 258 units, Chapel House with 225 units, Hillebrand House with 240 units, Baptist Towers with 199 units, and Trinity Towers with 218 units.

Socio-Economic Characteristics

Jefferson County has 695,055 people living within 375 square miles. In the last decade the county has gained in population while the city of Louisville has lost. The percent change from 1960 to 1970 is 13.8 for the county and -7.5 for the city. Much of the out-migration from the city has been due to the people moving to the suburbs. This has led to development of commercial, industrial, and medical centers in the county. There are 62,447 people age 65 and over (9% of the population) living within the county boundaries. (Refer to page 90, Table IV.)

The mean income for families in the county is $11,282, and for unrelated individuals it is $4,096. Approximately 19% of the families receive income from Social Security with the mean annual income being $1,714. About five percent of the families receive income from public assistance. For them the mean annual public welfare income is $1,028. Approximately 18% of the people 65 and over have incomes less than the poverty level (-) and 82% of these people receive Social Security benefits.

Approximately 87.6% of the males 45-64 years old are in the labor force. Of the males 65 and older, 25.3% are still gainfully employed. About 48.1% of the females 45-64 years old are in the labor force and 11.5% of the females 65 and over. The majority of people are occupied in manufacturing (87,298). Construction employs 14,775; retail trade employs 14,245; wholesale trade employs 13,276, and schools (all levels) employ 10,933.

Louisville, with a population of 361,472, of which 12.3% are 65 and over, serves as educational, medical, industrial, and commercial center of Jefferson County. Louisville is the nation's primary producer of synthetic rubber, paint and varnish, and whiskey. It ranks second in producing cigarettes, home appliances, and aluminum for home use. The mean income for families in Louisville is . $4,980, and for unrelated individuals it is $3,817. Approximately 24% of the families receive Social Security benefits with an annual mean Social Security income of $1,720. About 8% of the families receive income from Public Assistance and the mean public welfare income is $1,079. Approximately 18.6% of the people 65 and older have incomes less than the poverty level, and 79.6% of these people receive Social Security benefits.

About 18.4% of the males 45-64 years old are in the labor force and 24.9% of the males 65 and over. Approximately 50.3% of the females 45-64 years old are in the labor force and 11.9% of the females 65 and over.

The majority of people are employed in manufacturing (43,032); schools (all levels) employ 9,123; construction employs 7,040; retail trade employs 7,708; and wholesale trade employs 6,794.

Many governmental agencies and community organizations are located in Louisville. There are numerous public, private, and parochial elementary and secondary schools. Louisville has two vocational schools and 25 trade schools. Three of the nine colleges or universities waive tuition for people 65 and over. There are 21 hospitals and an abundant supply of extended care and personal care homes. Programs and services in the area of particular interest to the elderly are: the Senior House, Inc., a non-profit corporation which plans community programs with Community Chest funding and has a membership of over 1,000 senior citizens; over fifty Senior Citizens Clubs; Visiting Nurses Association which assists with the medical and nutritional needs of older people in their homes; Kentucky Inter-Faith Agency Project which promotes religiously affiliated programs for the elderly; and the NRTA/AARP Administered Senior Community Service Aides Project which provides training and finds employment for older people who are economically disadvantaged. Two recent developments in the field of aging are night courses in gerontology given at both the Jefferson Community College and the University College of the University of Louisville.

Recreation

There is a wealth of culture, history, and recreation throughout the area. The Louisville Fund, a public subscription, provides a subsidy for the Louisville Orchestra, junior art and theatre groups, and other related functions. Modern performances by the Louisville Civic Ballet, the Kentucky Opera Association, and the Louisville Actors Theatre Guild can be seen throughout the year. (Refer to page 91, Table V for a list of the museums.)

Thoroughbred racing can be enjoyed spring and fall at Churchill Downs and during the summer at Miles Park. Harness racing is found at Louisville Downs in the spring and summer. Horse shows take place throughout the year and include the Kentucky State Fair World's Championship Horse Show, the Rock Creek Horse Show, the Quarter Horse Show, and the Flag Day Horse Show.

Kentucky is noted for its achievements in basketball, and the Kentucky Colonels can be followed from October through May. There are also championship teams at the University of Louisville and Bellarmine College.

The Ohio River offers great outdoor recreation in the form of cruising, sailing, swimming, water skiing, or fishing. The Ohio River abounds with bass, pan fish, and rough fish. Evening cruises on the Belle of Louisville with her steam calliope can be enjoyed.

Louisville and Jefferson County maintain 12 major parks and dozens of smaller parks and playgrounds. Fishing is permitted in some of these public recreational facilities. Golf courses are in abundant supply with 14 a part of the metropolitan park system. (Refer to page 91, Table V for a list of the major recreational facilities.)

Major natural scenic and historic sites include the monuments dedicated to famous citizens, such as Zachary Taylor, architecture of past years such as the Culbertson Mansion, and the scenic parks and campuses of the area, such as Iroquois Park and the University of Louisville. (See page 93, Table VI for a list of the major scenic and historic sites.)

Industry in the area offers interesting and instructive scheduled plant tours. Some of the firms offering tours are: Hillerich and Bradsley Company, home of the "Louisville Slugger" baseball bats and golf clubs; Appliance Park, headquarters for General Electric's Major Appliance Division; Hadley Pottery; and many distilleries and tobacco factories.

There are approximately 45 hotels and motels with over 7,500 accommodations in Louisville. Many of these facilities have their own restaurants. In addition, there are numerous fine dining establishments throughout the city and county.

TABLE I

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY TO:*

City	No. of Days CL
Atlanta, Ga.	2
Birmingham, Ala.	2
Chicago, Ill.	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	1
Cleveland, Ohio	2
Detroit, Mich.	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	1
Los Angeles, Calif.	4
Nashville, Tenn.	1
New Orleans, La.	2
New York, N.Y.	2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
St. Louis, Mo.	1
Tampa, Fla.	3

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* Table 10 from Industrial Resources: Louisville, Kentucky, p. 17

TABLE II

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

	Jefferson	Louisville
Total all year-round units	226,440	129,671
Total number of structures built in 1939 or earlier	78,299	69,058
Number of units with no complete and/or private* bathroom	8,472	5,860
Number of units with poor or no heating equipment	4,029	2,628
Total occupied housing units (OHU)	216,160	122,684
Number of OHU without a telephone available	22,863	19,279
Number of OHU without an automobile available	37,546	33,910
Median gross monthly rent[1]	$97	$88

* Solely used by one household

[1] Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more, and Gross Monthly Rent includes monthly rent agreed to or contracted for plus estimated average monthly costs of utilities and fuels if these items are paid by the renter in addition to rent.

U.S. Department of Commerce. 1970 Census Material: Detailed Housing Characteristics of Kentucky

TABLE III

DIRECTORY OF SERVICES FOR LOUISVILLE

	Address	Telephone Number
BLIND		
Kentucky Industrial and Rehabilitation Center for the Blind Talking Book Dept.	1900 Brownsboro	897-5371
Kentucky Lions Eye Research Institute	301 E. Walnut	583-0564
Recording for the Blind, Inc.	3701 Frankfort Ave.	895-9086
COORDINATING BODIES		
Falls of the Ohio Council of Government	Fiscal Court Bldg.	589-3060
Health and Welfare Council of Jefferson County	207 W. Market	583-2821
Jefferson Area Development Council District	Standiford Airport	361-8809
Kentucky Chamber of Commerce	300 W. York	583-2794
Louisville Area Chamber of Commerce	300 W. Liberty	582-2421
Louisville and Jefferson County Visitor's and Convention Commission	756 S. First	584-4208
COUNSELING		
Alcoholic Abuse Center	P.O. Box 10095 1123 S. Third	584-1269
Alcoholics Anonymous	Tyler Bldg.	582-1849
Alcoholic Information Center	Tyler Bldg.	245-0281

	Address	Telephone Number
COUNSELING (continued)		
Crisis Center	240 E. Madison	589-4313
Daily Inspiration	537 S. Third	583-6576
Drug Abuse Center	521 W. St. Catherine	583-8808
Drug Abuse Means Nowhere	109 E. Broadway Room 122	584-0181
Enterprise Unlimited Drug Program	1124 S. 28th	778-7382
Family and Children's Agency	1115 Garvin Place	583-1741
First Christian Church Clothing to the Needy	850 S. Fourth	583-0294
Legal Aid Society of Louisville	422 W. Liberty	584-1254
Neighborhood Health Center	1817 S. 34th	774-4401
Office of Consumer Affairs	400 S. Sixth	582-2206
Talbot House	520 W. St. Catherine	582-9263
EDUCATION		
Bellarmine-Ursuline	2000 Norse Place	452-8401
Bon Air Branch	2816 Del Rio Place	459-5242
Crescent Hill Branch	2762 Frankfort	896-1012
Eastern Branch	600 Lampton	585-2642
Eline Memorial Branch	4210 Church Way	895-8134
Fern Creek Branch	6108 Bardstown	239-9268
Fincastle Branch	3512 Fincastle Rd.	458-4387
Harris Branch	1709 S. 38th	778-7067

	Address	Telephone Number
EDUCATION (continued)		
Highland Branch	1000 Cherokee Rd.	451-4646
Highland Park Branch	4456 Park Blvd.	367-1125
Iroquois Branch	601 Woodlawn Ave.	367-1236
Jefferson Branch	1718 W. Jefferson	584-4015
Jefferson Community College	109 E. Broadway	584-0181
Jeffersontown Branch	10631 Watterson	267-8344
Louisville Free Public Library	Fourth and York Sts.	584-4154
Middletown Branch	12400 Main	245-0532
Museum of Science and History	743 S. Fifth	587-1666
Newman Memorial Branch	3920 Dixie Hwy.	448-6325
Okolona Branch	8620 Preston	964-3515
Outer Highland Branch	2225 Bardstown	454-3605
Parkland Branch	2743 Virginia	772-1212
Portland Branch	3303 N.W. Pkwy.	778-6531
Presbyterian Theological Seminary	1044 Alta Vista Rd.	895-3411
Shawnee Branch	3912 N. Broadway	774-5122
Shelby Park Branch	600 E. Oak	634-9231
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary	2825 Lexington Rd.	897-4011
Spalding College	851 S. Fourth	585-9911
Taylor Blvd. Branch	3451 Taylor Blvd.	361-4577

	Address	Telephone Number
EDUCATION (continued)		
University of Louisville	Belnap Campus	636-4401
School of Music	9001 Shelbyville	425-8171
Urban Studies Center	Garden Court	897-5161
School of Dentistry	Health Sciences Center	583-6681
School of Medicine	500 S. Preston	582-2211
Valley Station Branch	10646 Dixie Hwy.	937-6296
Western Branch	604 S. 10th	584-5526
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE		
Kentucky State Employment Service	600 Cedar	585-5911
Older Workers Office	413 E. Walnut	583-2789
Operation Mainstream Project Placement of People 45-65	1809 S. Third	772-2571
Senior Community Service Aides Project	Center Bldg.	584-0309
Veterans Reemployment	600 Federal	582-5160
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE		
Income Tax Taxpayer Assistance	Federal Place	582-5321
Louisville Railroad Retirement	600 Federal Place	582-5208
Public Assistance Old Age Assistance	600 W. Cedar	589-5911
Social Security Administration	600 Federal Place	582-5121
Veterans Administration	600 Federal Place	582-5811

	Address	Telephone Number
FOOD		
Food and Drug Administration	600 Federal Place	582-5237
Food and Nutrition Service	600 Federal Place	582-5467
Food Help Program	600 Cedar	585-5911
Food Stamps Program	25th Street	776-6500
Manley Area Council, Inc. Emergency Food Pantry	1120 S. Eighth	584-3951
Portland Area Neighborhood Council Emergency Food Bank Clothing Closet	201 N. Ninth	583-2897
Sister Visitor Program	651 S. 17th	583-2926
Society of St. Vincent DePaul	224 Woodbind St.	451-6428
HEALTH SERVICES		
American Optical Corporation	517 York	584-5365
Arthritis Foundation	1381 Bardstown	459-6460
Audiotone Hearing Service	Commonwealth Bldg.	585-5379
Beltone Hearing Aid Service	3415 Bardstown	459-7255
Blevens Artificial Limb	941 E. Chestnut	584-8663
Browning Nursing Registry	2710 S. Third	636-1503
Cancer Society	Medical Arts Bldg.	458-8076
Central State Hospital	Lakeland Road	245-4121
Falls City Limb and Brace Company, Inc.	1821 W. Broadway	778-2959

	Address	Telephone Number
HEALTH SERVICES (continued)		
Gates-Stockler Lens Opticians	108 McArthur	897-5219
Greater Louisville Organization for Health	300 N. 19th	587-6085
Hazelwood TB Hospital	1800 Bluegrass Ave.	361-2301
Heart Association of Louisville and Jefferson County	Speed Blvd.	583-6529
Homemakers Upjohn	102 Breckinridge	896-1769
Jefferson County Nurses Registry	Sherwyn-Watterson Hotel	587-6708
Jewish Hospital	217 E. Chestnut	583-4871
Kentucky Baptist Hospital	768 Barret	583-4841
Kentucky Nursing Home Association	334 Broadway	583-9412
Kentucky River Eight Mental Health/Mental Retardation Board, Inc.	101 W. Walnut	584-2451
Three Rivers Mental Center	Lakeland Road	245-0291
Waverly Mental Health Center	8101 Dixie Hwy.	935-8103
West Central Mental Health Center	1123 S. Third	584-2204
Lewis Registry	417 Kensington	634-3714
Louisville and Jefferson County Health Dept.	400 E. Gray	584-5281
Louisville General Hospital	323 Chestnut	589-4321
Louisville Memorial Hospital	2215 Portland	778-3382

	Address	Telephone Number
HEALTH SERVICES (continued)		
Louisville Optical Co.	4413 Poplar Level	459-6610
LPN Registry Inc.	1806 Houng Lane	245-8988
Medical Pool	322 W. Market	583-8896
Medicenter	432 E. Jefferson	583-2851
Methodist Evangelical Hospital	315 E. Broadway	582-3711
Monfried Optical Co.Inc.	140 W. Market	587-8695
Neighborhood Health Center	1817 S. 34th	774-4401
Norton Memorial Infirmary	231 W. Oak	583-5371
Our Lady of Peace	2020 Newburg Road	451-3330
Pleasant Grove Hospital	9911 LaGrange Road	245-4135
Poison Control Center	226 E. Chestnut	582-1831
Recovery of Kentucky St. Paul Catholic Church	6902 Dixie Hwy.	935-7223
Recovery, Inc. Grace Episcopal Church	3319 Bardstown Rd.	452-6212
Red Cross Hospital	1436 S. Shelby	636-1311
Rehabilitation Center	220 E. Madison	582-2231
Sitters Service	206 Beechwood	896-4436
Snell's Artificial Limb and Brace Company	Medical Tower	585-2139
South Central Bell Telephone Company	521 W. Chestnut	584-9011
Southern Optical Co.	640 S. Fourth	589-9139

	Address	Telephone Number
HEALTH SERVICES (continued)		
Speech and Hearing Center	233 E. Broadway	584-9781
St. Anthony Hospital	1313 St. Anthony Pl.	583-5501
St. Joseph Hospital	735 Eastern Pkwy.	636-7011
Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital	4400 Churchman	366-1421
Suburban Hospital	4001 Dutchman Lane	897-9411
Tru-Fit Surgical Appliance	425 S. Third	587-7921
Ursuline Speech and Hearing Clinic	3105 Lexington Rd.	897-1811 ext. 256
Veterans Administration Hospital	800 Zorn	895-3401
Veterans Administration Out-Patient Clinic	1405 W. Broadway	582-5823
Visiting Nurses Association	207 W. Market	584-2456
We Sit Better Inc. of Louisville	Republic Bldg.	583-9618
White-Haines Optical Company	Speed Blvd.	584-0133
HOUSING		
Housing Authority of Louisville	200 W. York	585-5276
Housing and Urban Development	600 Federal Pl.	582-5269
Housing Opportunity Centers	1111 W. Broadway	582-3815
Housing Systems, Inc.	1400 S.W. Pkwy.	774-5711

	Address	Telephone Number
INSURANCE		
Blue Cross and Blue Shield	3101 Bardstown	452-1511
Medicare	600 Federal Pl.	582-5121
LEGAL AID		
Lawyer Reference Service	Courthouse	583-1312
Legal Aid Society of Louisville	422 W. Liberty	584-1254
NURSING, RESIDENTIAL, AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES		
Ann Rest Home	243 Walnut	583-2133
Anne Lynne Manor	105 Lyndon Ave.	425-0331
Apostolic Home for the Aged	1530 Garland	778-7193
Baptist Towers, Inc.	Second and Kentucky	587-6632
Barret Avenue Nursing Home	833 Barret	584-3941
Beeles Rest Home	2122 Portland	778-1192
Bethesdea Manor Nursing Home	1252 Forrest Lane	964-3381
Brighton Hall	432 Kensington Lane	636-3601
Brownsboro Hills Nursing Home	2141 Sycamore	895-5417
Chapel House	900 S. Fifth	584-5178
Charles P. Moorman Home for Women	966 Cherokee	451-4424
Christian Church Home	942 S. Fourth	583-7084
Church Home and Infirmary Episcopal	1508 Morton	583-9721
Cook Benevolent Institution	1359 S. Third	635-5911

	Address	Telephone Number
NURSING, RESIDENTIAL, AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES (contd.)		
Dosker Manor	413 E. Walnut	583-2311
Dusenberry's Rest Home	616 E. Market	583-2133
Fair Lodge, Inc.	4522 Winnrose Way	778-5063
Glenmary Nursing Home	2215 Glenmary Ave.	451-3113
Green Valley Convalescent Center	3118 Green Valley Rd.	945-2341
Guthrie Convalescent Home	1465 S. Third	
Heritage House	3535 Bardstown	459-1400
Hillcreek Manor Nursing and Convalescent Home, Inc.	446 Mt. Holly	897-1646
Hillebrand House	1235 Third	636-1453
J.C. Blanton House	850 W. Walnut	587-8023
Keeling Nursing Homes	236 E. Kentucky	584-2191
Little Sisters of the Poor Home for the Aged	622 S. 10th	583-0065
Louisville Lutheran Home, Inc.	10617 E. Watterson	267-6801
Louisville Memorial Hospital and Extended Care Unit	2215 Portland Ave.	778-3382
Louisville Protestant Altenhein, Inc.	936 Barret Ave.	584-7417
Masonic Widows and Orphans Home and Infirmary, Inc.	3701 Frankfort	896-4432
Melrose Manor	4331 Churchman	367-6489
Mt. Holly Nursing Home	446 Mt. Holly	897-1646

	Address	Telephone Number
NURSING, RESIDENTIAL, AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES (contd.)		
National Health, Inc.	3535 Bardstown	459-1400
Our Lady of Angels Home	1027 Cherokee	451-4151
Our Lady of Woods Nursing Home	1023 Cherokee	451-1815
Parrs Rest, Inc.	969 Cherokee	451-5440
Presbyterian Home for Senior Citizens	2116 Buchel Bank Rd.	459-1383
Rose Anna Hughes Presbyterian Home	1402 St. James Court	637-3639
St. Matthew Convalescent Home	227 Browns Lane	893-2595
The Christopher Nursing Homes	East- 4200 Browns La. South- 4300 Hazelwood	459-8900 367-6139
The King's Daughter's Home for Incurables	1705 Portland Ave.	451-7330
Tranquil Inn	1133 Garvin Pl.	584-3377
Trinity Towers Apartments	537 S. Third	584-4124
Twinbrook Nursing Home	3626 Dutchman	454-6331
Wesley Manor Methodist Home	5012 E. Manslick	969-3277
Westminister Terrace	2116 Buechel Bank Rd.	459-1383
Woodhaven Medical Services	8101 Dixie Hwy.	937-2700
ORGANIZATIONS		
AARP #344 (American Association of Retired Persons) St. Matthew United Church of Christ	607 E. St. Catherine	368-3035

	Address	Telephone Number
ORGANIZATIONS (continued)		
AARP #564	Shelbyville Road	452-9120
AARP #881 Beechmont Presbyterian Church	Ashland Avenue and Southern	361-3686
Greater Louisville Council of Senior Citizen's Clubs	207 W. Market	583-2821
International Harvester Retirees #1336	4851 Crittenden	945-5756
Jefferson County Committee on Aging	2810 Arden Road	459-8331
Louisville and Jefferson County Retired Teachers Association	Center Bldg. or 743 Waterford Rd.	584-0309 895-8983
Retired Government Employees and Their Friends Club	16th and St. Catherine	228-1719
U.A.W. Retirees	4851 Crittenden	772-9652
U.A.W. Retirees #862	6707 Grade Lane	778-0363
Urban League	1224 S. 28th	776-7226
RECREATION		
Baxter Senior Club Baxter Community Center	Beecher Terrace	587-8038
Bethel 59's Bethel United Church of Christ	115 Meridian	895-2356
Busy Bees Plymouth Settlement House	1626 W. Chestnut	584-4361
Busy Fingers Virginia Avenue Baptist Church	36th and Virginia	776-7226

	Address	Telephone Number
RECREATION (continued)		
Cabbage Patch Settlement Golden Age Group	1413 S. Sixth	634-0811
California Area Council Senior Citizens	1600 W. St. Catherine	583-8109
Calvary Friendly Club Calvary Lutheran Church	1964 Roanoke	452-1270
Chapel Friends Senior Club, Jefferson Street Baptist Church	733 E. Jefferson	584-6543
Club 60 Jewish Community Center	3600 Dutchman's Lane	458-3281
Deer Park Baptist Senior Group, Deer Park Baptist Church	1733 Bardstown	451-7220
Eastern Area Council Senior Citizens		245-5356
Forever Young Club Holy Family Church	3926 Poplar Level	451-0456
Friendship Club Dumeyer Recreation Center	1644 Squires Drive	366-1321
Friendship Club, Fenner Memorial Lutheran Church	2115 W. Jefferson	896-6441
Get-Together Club	7812 Old Brownsboro	228-1151
Get-Together Club and Unity Club, Grace-Hope Presbyterian Church	760 S. Hancock	583-3304
Golden Age Club Cooper Memorial Methodist Church	9900 Preston	969-7986
Hawthorne Community Club Strathmoor Presbyterian Church	2201 Hawthorne	451-6326

RECREATION (continued)

	Address	Telephone Number
Highland Park Senior Club Highland Park First Baptist Church	4467 Park Blvd.	363-0471
Highland Senior Center	2006 Douglas Blvd.	451-3695
Jackson Area Council Senior Club	644 S. Shelby	585-5129
Jeffersontown Methodist Church Senior Group	10219 Taylorsville	267-6530
Jolly Keenagers, Valley View Baptist Church	8911 Old Third	835-5142
L & N Golden Age Club Holy Name Church School	2917 S. Fourth	363-9006
Lampton Senior Group Lampton Baptist Church	538 S. Hancock	774-4127
Lillian Gable Club Church of the Advent	901 Baxter	363-4756
Lourdes Senior Club, Our Lady of Lourdes Church	500 Breckinridge	635-2282
Loyal Citizens of Newburg	5007 Indian Trail	458-2246
Market Street Neighborhood House Golden Age Club	1021 W. Market	774-3162
Metropolitan Parks and Recreation Board	1297 Trevillian	459-0440
Neighborhood House Senior Club	225 North 25th	585-3351
Old Timers Club Machinists Union Dist. #27	824 S. Second	454-4785
Oldsters Club, Wesley Community House	803 E. Washington	583-8317

	Address	Telephone Number
RECREATION (continued)		
Okolona Women's Club	8103 Blue Lick	969-0544
1722 Club Bardstown Road Presbyterian Church	1722 Bardstown	459-6877
Park Hill Community Planning Council	1218 W. Oak	636-2776
Past Time Club First Christian Church	4th and Breckinridge	583-0295
Plymouth Settlement Home	1626 W. Chestnut	584-4361
Portland Bridge Mission-Senior House-West	2308 Portland	775-6952
Portland Senior Club Portland Center	27th and Montgomery	776-0913
Presbyterian Community Center	760 S. Hancock	584-0201
Retired Men's Club	930 W. Chestnut	587-7405
Senior Activities Club Highland Presbyterian Church	1001 Cherokee	893-3528
Senior Citizens Club St. James United Church of Christ	3535 Taylor Blvd.	
Lynnhurst United Church of Christ	4401 Taylor Blvd.	363-3765
Senior House Dosker Manor	411 E. Walnut	587-8673
Senior Swingers Baptist Tabernacle	2854 W. Market	778-4419
Shively Senior Citizens Club, Newman Hall	Dixie and Park	448-2801
St. Columba Senior Club St. Columba Church	36th and Market	772-2526

	Address	Telephone Number
RECREATION (continued)		
St. Paul's Evangelical Senior Club	219 E. Broadway	585-2557
St. Raphael Senior Club St. Raphael Catholic Church	2141 Lanchshire	458-2500
St. Rita's Senior Citizens Club	8709 Preston	964-4291
Story Avenue Gaysters Grace Emmanuel Church	1612 Story Avenue	583-0945
Sun Valley Senior Group Sun Valley Recreation Center	6505 Bethany Lane	937-8802
3016 Leisure Time Club Presbyterian Church	3016 Preston Hwy.	635-5974
V.I.P., Emmanuel Episcopal Church	Southern Parkway and Fairmont	363-9084
Victory Senior Club Victory Memorial Baptist Church	3805 Southrrn Pkwy.	366-8228
Westley Community Center Senior Citizens Club	803 E. Washington	583-8317
XYZ Club, St. Matthews United Methodist Church	319 Browns Lane	897-2226
XYZ Club, Zion United Church of Christ	1310 E. Burnett	637-5466
YMCA Golden Age Club	Broadway	366-7872
YWCA Alumni Club YMCA West End Branch	4303 W. Broadway	775-6408
SOCIAL SERVICES		
American Red Cross Project Find	510 E. Chestnut	589-4450
Beautification League of Louisville and Jefferson County, Inc.		267-7343

SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

	Address	Telephone Number
Blood Emergency Order	510 E. Chestnut	584-6366
Catholic Charities Agencies	2911 S. Fourth	637-9730
Christian Business Women's Club	425 W. Walnut	587-1761
Crisis and Prevention Center, HAIR (Help Always in Reach) HELP	522 E. Gray	589-4470
Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation	Heyburn Bldg.	587-6979
Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc.	233 E. Broadway	584-9781
Foster Grandparent Program	1347 S. Third	634-4711
Health and Welfare Council	207 W. Market	583-2821
Heart Association of Louisville and Jefferson County, Inc.	311 Speed Bldg.	583-6529
Highland Community Ministeries, Inc.	2006 Douglas Blvd.	451-3695
Human Relations Committee	400 S. Sixth	585-4559
Jewish Social Service Agency	118 S. Second	587-0774
Kentucky Association for Older Persons, Inc. (KAOP)	318 W. Kentucky	584-5716
Kentucky InterFaith Aging Project	2315 W. Broadway	772-2457
Kentucky Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association	4100 Churchman Dr.	363-2652

	Address	Telephone Number
SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)		
Metropolitan Social Service Department	520 W. Jefferson	589-3060
Metropolitan United Way	201 W. Market	583-2821
Muscular Dystrophy Association of America	Commerce Bldg.	582-1309
Park Hill Area Council	720 W. Hill	634-3641
Railroad Retirement Board	600 Federal Place	582-5208
Rotary Club	Kentucky Hotel	585-4458
Salvation Army	216 W. Chestnut	583-5391
Senior House, Inc.	411 E. Walnut	587-8673
Telecare Telephone Reassurance Service	318 W. Kentucky	584-5716
Travelers Aid Society	720 W. Walnut	587-6831
Volunteer Bureau	207 W. Market	583-2821
Volunteers of America	1501 Lyttle Street	587-7451
Working With Older Persons Project, Commission on Aging	(Frankfort) 207 W. Market	564-2500
TRANSPORTATION		
Greyhound Bus Lines	720 W. Walnut	587-6831
Kentucky Bus Lines	218 E. Main	584-5068
Louisville Transit Company	318 W. Jefferson	585-2301

TABLE IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Jefferson	Louisville
Relationships of persons 65 years and over:		
Total population 65 years and over	62,477	44,606
Head of family, 65 years and over	21,483	14,948
Wife of head	10,830	7,310
Other family member	9,636	6,116
Primary individual[1]	15,467	12,681
Not related to head (in household)	1,507	1,133
In group quarters (includes institutions)	3,524	2,418
Median school years completed for adults in -	11.6	10.7
*Mean income for:		
Families	$11,282	$ 9,980
Unrelated individuals	4,096	3,817
Nationality[2] and Sex:		
White population 65 and over		
Male	20,450	13,342
Female	33,446	23,333
Negro population 65 and over		
Male	3,573	3,324
Female	4,851	4,524
Percent of native population (residing in state of birth) in -	77.9%	78.6%
*Per capita income of persons	$ 3,200	$ 2,984
Labor Force:		
Total employed, 16 years and over	268,635	148,507
Percent employed, 65 years and over	48.1%	36.8%

* Annual figures for the year of 1969

[1] Primary individual is a household head living alone or with non-relatives only.

[2] Less than one percent of the population in Jefferson County and Louisville are from other minority groups:

.2% in Jefferson County .2% in Louisville

U.S. Department of Commerce. 1970 Census Material: General Social and Economic Characteristics of Kentucky

TABLE V

MAJOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

A. Public and Commercial Recreational Facilities

1. County and city parks numbering 147, covering 6,464 acres
2. Fourteen public golf courses
3. Clark's Mobile Home Park - boat ramp, fishing, facilities for vehicle campers
4. Forest View Park - 25 sites for tents or vehicles
5. Hidden Valley Campground - swimming pools, tennis, golf course, fishing, shuffleboard, etc.
6. Iroquois Trailer Park - 4 sites for vehicles
7. Louis-Villa Court - 6 sites all for vehicles
8. McNeely Park - fishing and picnicking with 200 campers
9. Rose Ann Mobile Home Village - swimming and 3 sites for travel trailers
10. Tom Wallace Park - fishing and picnicking with 25 campsites
11. Waverly Park - fishing and picnicking with 100 campsites
12. Louisville Zoological Garden - 58 acres with 400 animals currently there
13. Twenty-six movie theaters, two legitimate theaters, one dinner theater, and one amphitheater
14. J. B. Speed Art Museum
15. Museum of Science and History
16. Filson Club - museum of early Kentucky artifacts, etc.

MAJOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES (continued)

17. Kentucky Railway Museum
18. Kentucky Derby Museum
19. Rauch Memorial Planetarium
20. The Kentucky Fair and Exposition Center - two exposition wings, Freedom Hall with seating capacity of 20,220; a staduim with seating capacity of 30,000; livestock pavilion, horse barns, three meeting rooms, Savarin Dining Room, and a cafeteria.
21. The Bluegress Convention Center - newly constructed convention center than can accommodate 3,000 people at one time, and banquet facilities are available.

B. Private Recreational Facilities

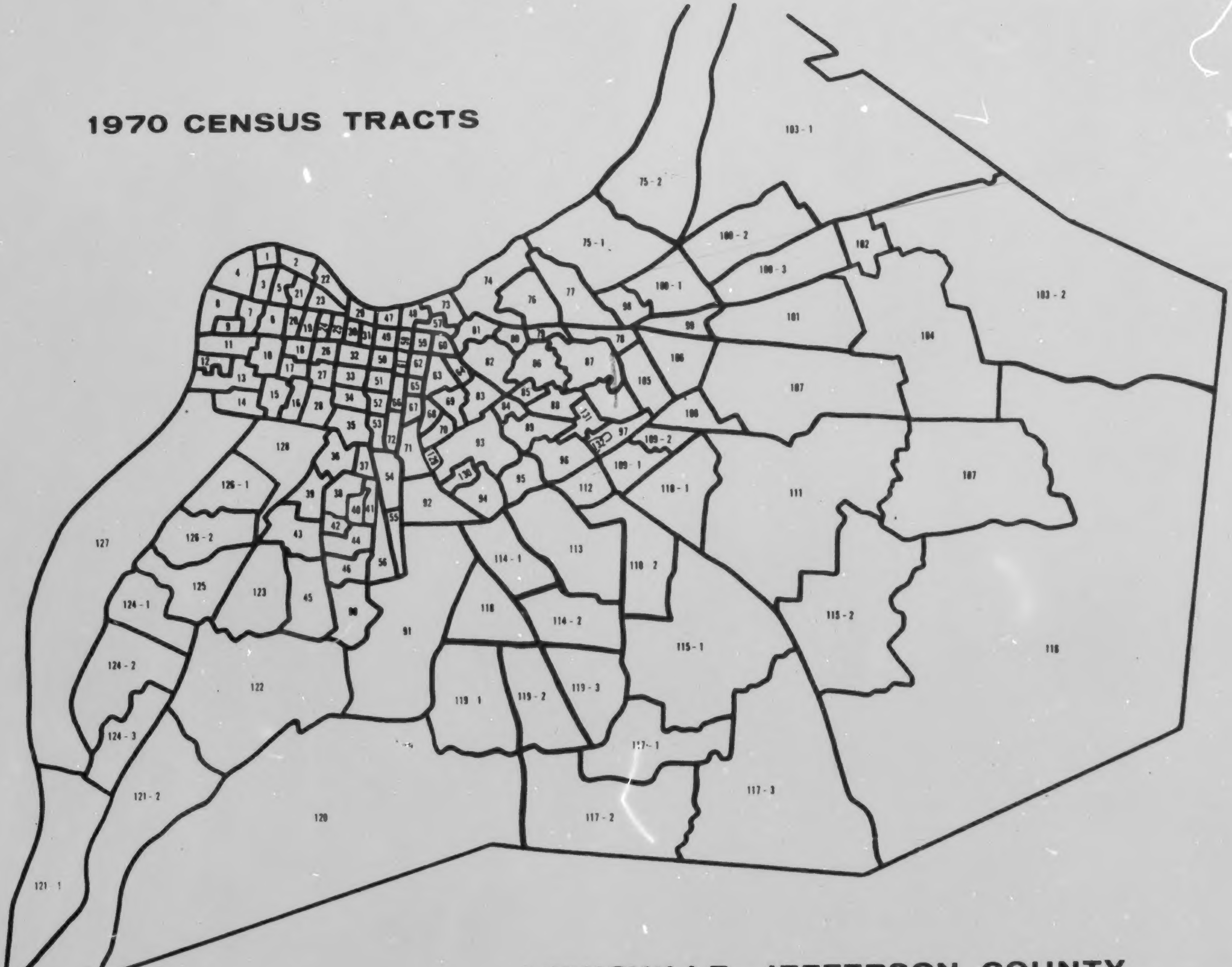
1. Twenty country clubs
2. Three boat clubs
3. Six swim clubs

TABLE VI

MAJOR NATURAL, SCENIC, AND HISTORIC SITES

1. Founder's Square - in memory of George Rogers Clark
2. St. James and Belgravia Courts - old Louisville mansions and churches
3. Central Park - Shakespearean plays are performed here in the summer
4. University of Louisville - one of the oldest municipal universities in the country
5. Churchill Downs
6. Iroquois Park
7. Farmington - home designed by Thomas Jefferson
8. Locust Grove - last home of General George Rogers Clark
9. Zachary Taylor Monument and National Cemetery
10. Pewee Valley - century-old scenic suburb
11. Cave Hill Cemetery - site of the grave of George Rogers Clark
12. Christ Church Cathedral - city's oldest existing church
13. Falls of Ohio - enormous fossil reef here
14. Culbertson Mansion - old mansion of Franco-American-Victorian architecture
15. Bellarmine College - contains the Merton Room which has manuscripts of the renowned author and Trappist monk, Thomas Merton
16. Filson Club - historical society with exhibits of early artifacts
17. Guthrie Green - the first landscaped spot downtown which is being incorporated into Fourth Street Mall now under construction

1970 CENSUS TRACTS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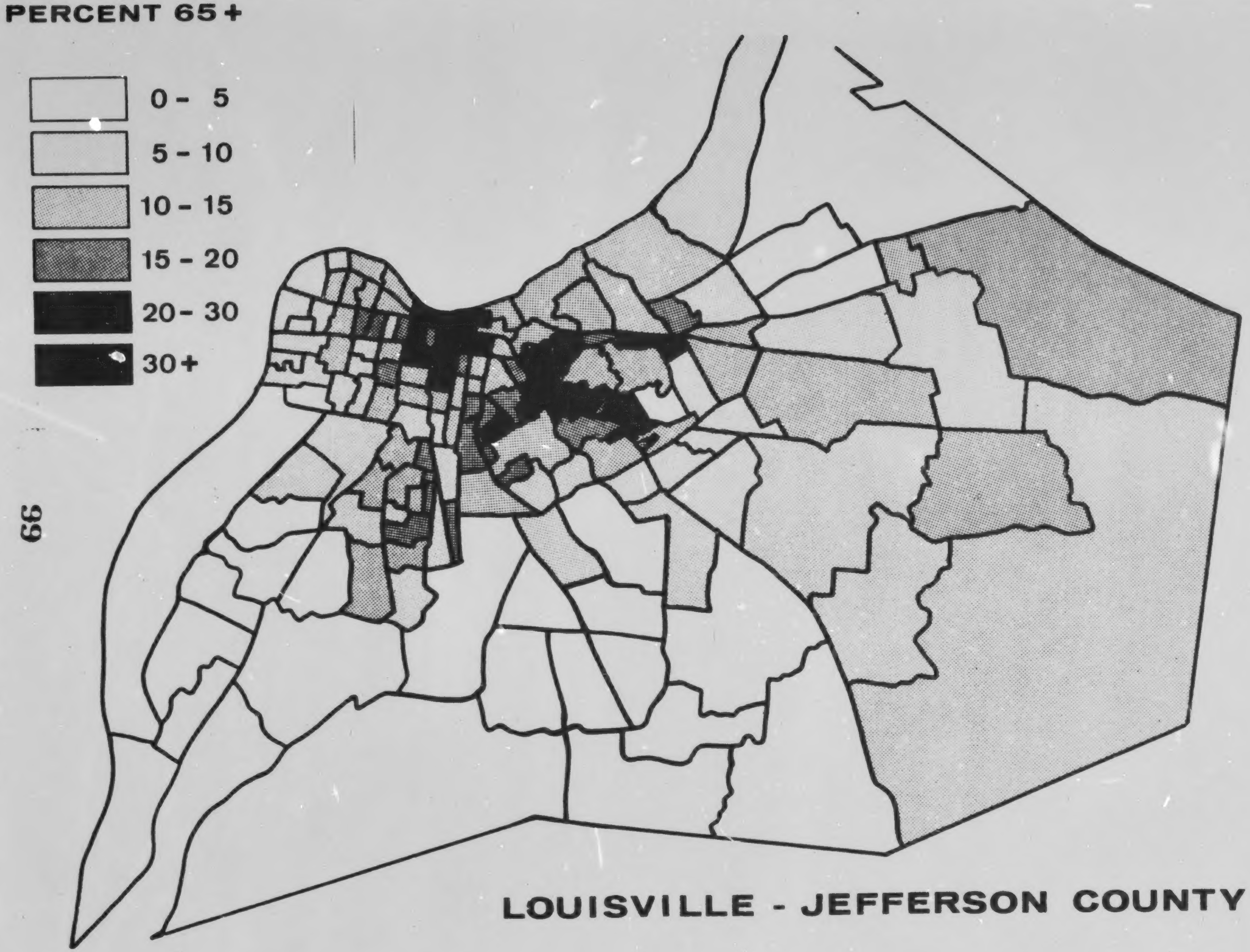
LOUISVILLE - JEFFERSON COUNTY



PERCENT 65+
0- 5
5-10
10-15
15-20
20-30
30+

LOUISVILLE - JEFFERSON COUNTY

LOUISVILLE - JEFFERSON COUNTY

CENSUS TRACT	POPULATION		PERCENT 65+
	TOTAL	65+	
1	1,132	108	9.5
2	2,913	321	11.0
3	2,097	294	14.0
4	5,598	555	9.9
5	2,138	246	11.5
6	3,528	354	10.0
7	4,154	363	8.7
8	2,855	262	9.2
9	3,549	273	7.7
10	4,727	554	11.7
11	5,373	418	10.0
12	3,001	274	9.1
13	1,345	121	9.3
14	6,312	81	1.3
15	5.673	440	7.5
16	5,095	485	9.5
17	4,111	379	9.2
18	3,370	286	8.5
19	2,706	511	18.9
20	3,243	514	15.8
21	4,771	504	10.6
22	2,736	279	10.2
23	5,233	544	10.4
24	2,656	471	9.0
25	1,794	331	18.5
26	2,249	280	12.4
27	4,397	673	15.3
28	2,869	369	12.9
29	283	59	20.8
30	1,860	488	26.2
31	368	70	19.0
32	719	149	20.7
33	1,733	260	15.0
34	1,463	159	10.9
35	3,188	267	8.4
36	7,052	831	11.8
37	3,007	456	15.2
38	3,972	556	14.0
39	5,417	597	10.8
40	2,253	313	13.9
41	3,179	569	17.9
42	2,013	145	7.2
43	8,402	638	7.6
44	4,612	801	17.4

LOUISVILLE - JEFFERSON COUNTY (cont)

CENSUS TRACT	POPULATION		PERCENT 65+
	TOTAL	65+	
45	4,605	490	10.6
46	4,417	671	15.0
47	295	78	26.4
48	122	36	29.5
49	1,504	325	21.6
50	2,239	756	33.8
51	3,442	694	20.2
52	4,698	694	14.8
53	1,855	122	6.6
54	582	43	7.4
55	3,107	432	13.9
56	4,548	342	7.5
57	1,783	245	13.7
58	173	63	36.4
59	4,195	955	22.8
60	2,037	292	14.3
61	1,082	179	16.5
62	3,551	479	13.5
63	4,496	650	14.5
64	2,980	535	18.0
65	2,612	370	14.2
66	4,103	583	14.2
67	1,705	287	16.8
68	3,155	581	18.4
69	2,898	527	18.0
70	2,789	674	24.2
71	4,765	894	18.8
72	295	41	13.9
73	763	80	10.5
74	3,324	496	14.9
75-1	4,228	425	10.1
75-2	2,535	174	6.9
76	8,844	1,018	11.5
77	2,107	385	12.4
78	4,478	1,150	25.9
79	2,288	365	16.0
80	1,261	256	20.3
81	3,601	475	13.2
82	5,213	1,300	24.9
83	3,388	696	20.6
84	3,947	890	22.5
85	2,528	538	21.3
86	840	103	12.3

LOUISVILLE - JEFFERSON COUNTY (cont)

CENSUS TRACT	POPULATION		PERCENT 65+
	TOTAL	65+	
87	3,953	469	11.9
88	3,767	975	25.9
89	4,642	895	19.3
90	8,181	656	8.0
91	10,023	376	3.8
92	4,318	460	10.7
93	5,850	665	11.4
94	4,021	398	9.9
95	1,070	88	8.2
96	5,441	643	11.8
97	2,996	434	14.5
98	4,087	718	17.6
99	3,547	474	13.4
100-1	4,032	286	8.0
100-2	5,169	204	3.1
100-3	6,940	184	2.7
101	3,963	255	6.4
102	849	105	12.4
103-1	3,159	73	2.3
103-2	1,967	248	12.6
104	3,463	269	7.8
105	4,804	391	8.1
106	4,963	726	14.6
107	5,898	726	12.3
108	3,975	285	7.2
109-1	6,214	591	9.5
109-2	6,156	412	6.7
110-1	14,413	638	4.4
110-2	3,975	288	7.2
111	13,838	707	5.1
112	4,352	372	8.5
113	12,055	303	2.5
114-1	6,242	323	5.2
114-2	9.683	305	3.1
115-1	11,189	303	2.7
115-2	1,668	42	2.5
116	3,644	326	8.9
117-1	6,785	300	4.4
117-2	8,095	209	2.6
117-3	3,500	206	5.9
118	7,365	272	3.7
119-1	5,079	111	2.2
119-2	7,885	235	3.0
119-3	8,425	291	3.4

LOUISVILLE - JEFFERSON COUNTY (cont)

CENSUS TRACT	POPULATION		PERCENT
	TOTAL	65+	65+
120	11,855	559	4.7
121-1	8,920	271	3.0
121-2	10,061	264	2.6
122	9,347	455	4.9
123	5,865	208	3.5
124-1	9,494	278	2.9
124-2	13,065	268	2.1
124-3	8,910	215	2.4
125	13,463	618	4.6
126-1	9,175	474	5.2
126-2	10,083	443	4.4
127	12,839	374	3.7
128	8,009	740	9.2
129	829	153	18.5
130	1,862	358	19.2
131	2,667	572	21.4
132	727	136	18.7

FAYETTE COUNTY

Background Data for Lexington Site

Fayette County is located in the central part of Kentucky. It is bordered by Scott County on the north, by Bourbon and Clark Counties on the east, by Madison and Jessamine Counties on the south, and by Woodford County on the west.

The topography of the County is a gently rolling plain with few prominent surface features. One exception is the Kentucky River Gorge that forms a part of the southeastern boundary of the county. The elevation above sea level is around 925 feet.

Fayette County is underlain by some of the oldest rock formations in Kentucky. The formations are mainly limestone with shale or silty limestone. Usually these rocks are close to the surface or partially exposed.

The humid, continental climate of Fayette County provides rather wide extremes of temperature. The mean annual temperature is 55 degrees. About 43 inches of precipitation fall on the County each year. The prevailing winds are from the south-southwest.

Fayette County, named after General Gilbert Mortier de La Fayette, who fought with George Washington's Continental Army during the American Revolution, was formed in 1780. Lexington, named in commemoration of the Revolutionary War's opening battle, was first settled in 1775.

Horse racing became very popular in the early developmental years of the County. The first race course was established in 1789. Thoroughbred breeding and the horse racing industry became thriving economic endeavors.

At one time before settlement Fayette County was completely covered with forests and woodlands. However, the forests were eventually depleted so that now less than 4% of the land can provide wood products. Virtually none of the original trees in the county remain and most of the woodlands are second and third growth. The most abundant tree species are red and white oak, beech, hickory, black walnut, ash and hard maple.

The County is predominantly an agricultural community with fertile soil and favorable climate. The area yields such crops and grasses as corn, wheat, clover, alfalfa, and timothy. Its main agricultural products are burley tobacco and bluegrass. Burley tobacco and horse breeding are significant money earners. Because technology and management have improved in these areas, manpower requirements have significantly declined. Most of the people in the county are now employed in the non-agricultural sector of the economy.

Lexington is in the central Bluegrass region of Kentucky. It is approximately 72 miles from Louisville, 81 miles from Cincinnati, Ohio, 186 miles from Knoxville, Tennessee, and 128 miles from Huntington, West Virginia.

Transportation

Lexington is served by four of the nation's major railways. These are the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the Louisville and Nashville Company, and the Southern Railroad Company. The main products hauled out of the county are grassbulbs, scrap iron, flour, feed, tobacco, and fertilizer. Until recently, L & N and Southern Railroad Companies had passenger service, but it has since been discontinued. (Refer to page 104,Table I, for the Railway Transit Time from Lexington.)

In the past ten years total airport operations at the Bluegress Field near Lexington have increased 50%. The airport in Fayette County is 4½ miles west of Lexington. It has three paved runways: 6,500 feet, 3,500 feet, and 3,500 feet. There are various services located at the airport: major aircraft and engine repairs, flight instruction, charter operations, four commercial airlines, car rentals, taxi, weather service, and restaurant.

The major north-south high-speed access into Lexington is Interstate 75. It links Lexington to Ohio in the north and Tennessee in the south. The major east-west high-speed access is Interstate 64. It links Lexington with West Virginia in the east and Indiana in the west. Parts of this Interstate are not completed but the sections are currently under construction. The Bluegrass Parkway is another major high-speed access into Lexington. It connects with Interstate 65 and the Western Kentucky Parkway. Other major routes in the county are Federal Highways 60, 68, 27, 25, 421, and Kentucky Highways 4, 418, and 922. There are 286 miles of public roads in Fayette County and the Kentucky Department of Highways spent $2,572,361 last year on maintenance and construction.

Southern Greyhound Bus Lines serves Fayette County and has a terminal in downtown Lexington. It has regularly scheduled intrastate and interstate service and charter operations. Lexington Transit Corporation serves the local community. It has 57 regular route buses, nine school buses, four charter buses, and two spare buses. There are twelve regular routes that cover 1,733,000 miles in a year. Three taxicab companies provide other means of passenger service in Lexington.

There are 20 trucking firms that serve the Lexington area and numerous car, truck, and bus rental services.

Housing

There are 59,494 all year-round housing units in Fayette County with 54,507 of these units occupied. Only 28% of these housing units are 33 years or older and only a small percent of these units do not have complete, private bathrooms. Approximately 1,448 of these units have poor heating systems. Of the occupied units 16% do not have telephones available and 16% have no automobiles available. The median, monthly gross rent paid in the county is $113. There is an intensive, comprehensive housing program throughout the area. Since 1960 approximately 1,200 units have been torn down through the enforcement of minimum housing standards. New units for low income families have been built but not to the extent that all older units have been demolished. (Refer to page 105, Table II.)

Lexington, the county seat of Fayette County and largest city in the area, has housing characteristics similar to the county. There are 38,954 all year-round housing units and 35,197 are occupied. Approximately 31% of the all year-round housing units are 33 years or older. Most of the units have complete, private bathrooms and good heating systems. Of the occupied units approximately 19% do not have telephones available and 20% do not have automobiles available. The median monthly gross rent in $111 in Lexington.

There are eight public housing complexes in Lexington, and one of these is solely for people 62 years old and older. Connie Griffith Manor has 197 units for the elderly, and all of these units are filled. Faller's Garden has 86 units with 18 of these units being occupied by an elderly head of household. Charlotte Courts has 206 units with 56 units occupied by elderly and its new addition has 150 units of which 43 are occupied by the elderly. John Caulder and Ward Havely have a total of 598 units and 33 of these units are occupied by people 62 and over. Bluegrass Park and Aspendale have a total of 279 units of which 178 units are occupied by the elderly.

There is one retirement residence sponsored by the religious, professional, and business people of Lexington. Emerson Center is an apartment home for people 62 and over. It has 125 efficiency apartments and 53 one-bedroom apartments. Currently all the units are filled, and there is a long waiting list. A similar apartment complex, Christ Church Apartments, is sponsored by Christ Church Episcopal. It is in downtown Lexington, and 168 one-bedroom apartments are planned. Construction on this building began in December, 1972.

Socio-Economic Characteristics

Fayette County has a total population of 174,323 living within 280 square miles of land. This county has shown a marked increase of population growth in the past few decades. The percent change of population from 1960 to 1970 was 32.2%. The increase has been due in part to the economic growth of the community and the expansion of the universities. There are 13,564 people 65 and over (or 7.8% of the population) living in the county boundaries. There are 5,376 males and 8,188 females who are 65 and over. Most of these people are Caucasian (2,220 people are Negro) and they maintain their own household. (Refer to page 114, Table IV)

The mean income for families in Fayette County is $11,003 and $3,128 for unrelated individuals. The per capita income of persons in the county is $3,154. Approximately 14% of the families are on Social Security with a mean income of $1,549. Only 4% of the families in the county receive public assistance and the mean public welfare income of $1,020. Approximately 15% of the people 65 years and over have incomes less than the poverty level and 70% of those people are receiving Social Security benefits.

Approximately 84.4% of the males 45-64 years old are in the labor force and 29.2% of the males 65 years and over. About 52.4% of the females 45-64 years old are in the labor force and 13.4% of the females 65 and over. The majority of workers are in manufacturing with a total of 11,767 people; schools (all levels) employ 7,464; retail trade employs 4,965; hospitals employ 4,680; and public administration employs 4,157.

Lexington, with a population of 108,137, of which 8.1% are 65 and over, serves as the economic growth center for the county. The economy of this metropolitan area averaged an annual growth of 6.4%. This is higher than the state average. The mean income for families of Lexington is $10,033 and $2,907 for unrelated individuals. The per capita income of persons in Lexington is $2,954. Thirteen percent of the families in the community receive Social Security benefits with a mean annual income of $1,481. About 5% of the families receive public assistance and their mean public welfare income is $1,040. Approximately 14% of the people 65 and over have incomes less than the poverty level and 71.4% of these people are receiving Social Security benefits.

Approximately 84% of the males 45-64 years old are in the labor force and so are 27.4% of the males 65 and over. About 54.4% of the females 45-64 years old are in the labor force as are 13.3% of the females 65 and over. The majority of people are engaged in manufacturing with a total of 7,223 people; schools (all levels) employ 5,933 people; hospitals employ 3,161 people; and retail trade employs 3,124 people.

Many governmental and community agencies serve the Lexington area. There are numerous public, private, and parochial, elementary and secondary schools in the community. The Central Kentucky Area Vocational School is located in Lexington. It has a broad curriculum ranging from studies in accounting and junior management to tool and die making. There are four colleges or universities: University of Kentucky, Transylvania University, Lexington Theological Seminary, and the Episcopal Theological Seminary. There are five general hospitals in Lexington and four special hospitals. The latter are Eastern State Mental Hospital, Cardinal Hill Convalescent Hospital, Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, and the U.S. National Institute of Mental Health Clinical Research Center. There are five extended care homes and fourteen personal care homes.

Programs and services of particular interest to the elderly are the Donovan Senior Citizens Fellowship Program and the Writing Workshop for people 57 and over, both administered by the Council on Aging; the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) administered by the Volunteer Bureau of Lexington; the Meals on Wheels Program administered by the Second Presbyterian Church and Gardenside Christian Church; the Senior Citizen's Center administered by the Lexington Department of Recreation; and the visiting nurses of the Lexington-Fayette County Health Department.

Recreation

Lexington and its surrounding area offers a variety of cultural and outdoor entertainment. The Central Kentucky Concert and Lecture Association has an annual subscription series of programs in the arts and sciences. Many concerts, lectures, and art exhibitions are given at Transylvania and the University of Kentucky. There are three local symphonic orchestras and theater groups which are active throughout the year.

There are numerous playgrounds and parks in Fayette County. These are listed on page 115,Table V. There are seven public swimming pools in the county, most of them are in Lexington. There are three community centers, all of which are in Lexington. (Refer to page 115,Table V, for a list of the private and public recreational facilities available.)

There are small lakes and ponds throughout the county for fishing. The Kentucky River on the southeastern border of the county is noted for its game fish, pan fish, and catfish.

The University of Kentucky has champion football and basketball teams which provide nine months of exciting sports. Thoroughbred horse racing can be seen in the spring and fall at Keeneland Race Course. Harness racing can be seen at the Big Red Mile Trotting Track each year. There are frequent horse shows held in the Lexington area including the annual Junior League Horse Show for saddle-horse fans. The Iroquois Hunt Club has fox hunts and jump competitions each year.

There is some small game hunting in the area. A few of the mammals and birds hunted in the area are gray and red squirrel, rabbit, ground hog, fox, done, and quail.

There are many natural, scenic, and historic sites in the Bluegrass area. Places of particular interest include the famous Calumet and Man O' War horse farms, the majestic colonial homes of the statesmen Henry Clay and John Hunt Morgan, and the education facilities of historic Transylvania University and the University of Kentucky. (Refer to page 116,Table VI for a list of the natural, scenic, and historic sites of the area.)

Lexington has many fine lodging accommodations. There are 29 hotels and motels in the area with over 3,000 units. Numerous franchised and locally owned eating establishments are available throughout the community.

TABLE I

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY TO:*

City	No. of Days CL
Atlanta, Ga.	3
Birmingham, Ala.	3
Chicago, Ill.	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	1
Cleveland, Ohio	3
Detroit, Mich.	4
Knoxville, Tenn.	2
Los Angeles, Calif.	5
Louisville, Ky.	1
Nashville, Tenn.	1
New Orleans, La.	3
New York, N.Y.	4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
St. Louis, Mo.	2

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* Table 10, Industrial Resources: Lexington, Kentucky, p. 14.

TABLE II

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

	Fayette	Lexington
Total all year-round units	59,494	38,954
Total number of structures built in 1939 or earlier	16,540	12,148
Number of units with no complete and/or private* bathroom	2,175	1,121
Number of units with poor or no heating equipment	1,448	573
Total occupied housing units (OHU)	54,507	35,197
Number of OHU without a telephone available	8,528	6,582
Number of OHU without an automobile available	8,488	7,090
Median gross monthly rent[1]	$113	$111

* Solely used by one household

[1] Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more, and Gross Monthly Rent includes monthly rent agreed to or contracted for plus estimated average monthly costs of utilities and fuels if these items are paid by the renter in addition to rent.

U.S. Department of Commerce. 1970 Census Material: Detailed Housing Characteristics of Kentucky

TABLE III

DIRECTORY OF SERVICES FOR LEXINGTON

	Address	Telephone Number
BLIND AID		
ADATH Israel Sisterhood	124 N. Ashland	266-5261
Human Relations Center Readers for the Blind	120 Student Center	257-3889
COORDINATING BODIES		
Bluegrass Area Development District Aging Planner	160 E. Reynolds	272-6656
Central Kentucky Regional Mental Health and Mental Retardation Board	201 Mechanic	254-3844
City-County Planning Commission	227 N. Upper	255-5631
Lexington-Fayette County Chamber of Commerce	239 N. Broadway	254-4447
COUNSELING		
Alcoholics Anonymous	319 E. Short	255-4393
Hunter Presbyterian Church "Young at Heart Club" Task Force on Aging	109 Rosemont	272-5126
National Area Development Institute	Iron Works Pike	252-5535
Opportunity Workshop of Lexington	650 Kennedy	254-0576
Volunteers of America	669 S. Broadway	254-3476
EDUCATION		
Lexington Public Library	251 W. Second	254-8347
Lexington Library Branch	521 Southland	277-5719

	Address	Telephone Number
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE		
Community Action Lexington and Fayette	866 A. Georgetown	254-9354
Kentucky Commonwealth of Economic Security, Department of Employment	300 S. Upper	252-2371
Security Placement and Personnel	462 E. High	255-8476
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE		
Adver-Tek	500½ W. Short	252-7485
Fayette County Welfare Department	Georgetown Street	252-1955
March of Dimes	145 Burt Road	278-9406
National Fund Raising System	773 Westland	252-0919
Public Assistance	120 W. High	252-2371
Salvation Army	736 W. Main	252-7706
Social Security Administration	Leestown Pike	252-2312
Veterans Administration	Leestown Pike	253-0566
FOOD		
Extension Service Teaches Home Economics to Lay Persons	369 Waller	254-2626
Food and Drug Administration	174 Walnut	252-2312
Food and Nutrition Service	190 N. Upper	252-2312
Food Stamps	300 S. Upper	252-2371
Gardenside Christian Church "Meals on Wheels"	940 Holly Springs Drive	278-3484
Second Presbyterian Church "Meals on Wheels"	460 E. Main	253-2234

	Address	Telephone Number
HEALTH SERVICES		
American Cancer Society	854 E. High	266-1896
Appalachian Regional Hospital	1220 Harrodsburg	255-4431
Beltone Hearing Aid	127 S. Pin Oak	278-9568
Bluegrass Artificial Limb	1101 Nicholasville	278-0408
Bluegrass Association for Mental Retardation	898 Georgetown	233-1483
Bluegrass Dental Society	2130 Nicholasville	277-9581
Bluegrass East Mental Health Center	201 Mechanic	254-3844
Bluegrass Regional Health Planning Council	145 Burt Road	278-7495
Bluegrass TB Respiratory Disease Association	1410 Forbes	254-4837
Cardinal Hill Convalescent Hospital	2050 Versailles	254-5701
Central Baptist Hospital	1740 S. Lime	278-3411
City-County Health Department	330 Waller	278-5411
Cromwell Optical Company, Inc.	370 Longview	278-5914
CSC Prescription and Drug Department - 10% discount to patrons 60+	2397 Richmond	269-3379
Dixie Crown and Bridge	2134 Nicholasville	277-6149
Eastern State Hospital	627 W. Fourth	255-1431
Good Samaritan Hospital	310 S. Lime	252-6612
Hunter Foundation for Health Care, Inc.	190 N. Upper	253-1661

	Address	Telephone Number
HEALTH SERVICES (continued)		
Kentucky Dental Supply Company	509 New Circle Rd.	299-6291
Lexington Optical Company	133 W. Short	255-6352
Mr. Wiggs Discount Pharmacy 10% discount to patrons 60+	1209 New Circle 2434 Nicholasville	254-0312 278-6024
National Institute of Mental Health Clinical Research Center	Leestown Road	255-6812
St. Joseph Hospital	1400 Harrodsburg	278-3436
TM Crutcher Depot	915 S. Lime	254-9084
UK Medical Center	800 Rose	233-5000
Union Prescription Center Discounts to members of KAOP	735 Lane Allen	277-7107
Upjohn Homemakers	2101 Nicholasville Lexington Medical Center	277-6911
Veterans Administration Hospital	Leestown Pike	255-4461
HOUSING		
Farmer's Home Administration	367 Waller	252-2312
Lexington-Fayette County Housing Aid Corporation	219 W. Short	254-1933
Lexington Housing Opportunity Center	227 N. Upper	254-9420
Urban Renewal	Walnut	255-5631
INSURANCE		
Blue Cross and Blue Shield	200 W. Second	255-2437
Metropolitan Life Insurance Medicare	1218 Harrodsburg	233-1436

	Address	Telephone Number
LEGAL AID		
Domestic Relations Office Pre-court counseling with adults only	Courthouse Room 201	266-0761
Legal Aid and Public Assistance College of Law	University of Kentucky	258-9000 Ex. 3464
NURSING, RESIDENTIAL, AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES		
Arnett R. Pritchett Foundations of the YWCA	319 Duke Road	266-6031
Connie Griffith Manor	540 W. Second	233-0828
Emerson Center	2050 Garden Springs Drive	278-0526
Evans Home for the Aged, Inc.	710 Charles Ave.	252-2878
Hammon's Personal Care Home	553 E. Third	233-1944
Hensley Rest Home	162 Transcript	255-7435
Homestead Nursing Center	1608 Versailles	252-0871
Houp's Boarding Home	147 E. Third	254-2133
Houp's Rest Home	508 W. Second	252-7724
Jane Ella Rest Home	160 E. Second	252-3676
Julius Marks Home	866 Georgetown	254-3171
Lexington Senior Citizen Center	Sayre Avenue	233-0986
Mayfair Manor Nursing and Convalescent Center	3300 Tates Creek	266-2126
Merrick Lodge	1108 Winchester	255-0106
Miller's Nursing Home	1122 Oak Hill Dr.	252-2055
National Health, Inc. Lexington Skilled Nursing Homes	353 Waller Ave.	252-3558

	Address	Telephone Number
NURSING, RESIDENTIAL, AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES (contd.)		
Odd Fellows and Rebekah Home of Kentucky	514 S. Sixth	252-7112
Old Ladies Home	475 S. Ashland	266-2581
Rose Manor Rest Home	Cleveland Pike	299-4117
St. Margaret of Cortona Home	1310 Leestown Pike	255-4855
Stephens Senior Citizens Home	909 Georgetown	254-9602
Teftwich Convalescent Home	729 E. Main	266-5181
Teftwich Rest Home	729 E. Main	266-5181
Teresa Ann Nursing Home	823 E. Main	266-8911
Williams Samaritan Home	444 Glen Arvin	252-1941
RECREATION		
Bell House	Sayre Avenue	254-4017
Fayette County Department of Recreation	302 W. Main	252-5607
Lexington Department of Recreation	Bell House	254-4017
REHABILITATION		
Bureau of Rehabilitation Service	624 N. Broadway	252-0851
Medical Heights Rehabilitation	2370 Nicholasville	277-9206
Physical Therapy Associates	3070 Windermere	278-5088
SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION		
American Red Cross Project Find	1450 Newtown Pike	253-1331
Bluegrass Area Development District	160 E. Reynolds	272-6656

	Address	Telephone Number
SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION (Continued)		
College of Social Professions	University of Kentucky	258-4664
Community Action Lexington-Fayette	866 A. Georgetown	254-9354
Council on Aging		
Donovan Program		
Writer's Workshop for people 57+		
Pillars (a monthly newsletter)	University of Kentucky	
Donovan Program	345 Columbia	258-2656
Encouragement Corporation	P.O. Box 1328	255-8325
Homemakers Services		257-3888
Kentucky InterFaith Aging Project	163 N. Upper	252-1217
Lexington Chapter of AARP (American Association of Retired Persons)	727 Sunset Dr.	266-6319
Lexington Chapter of NRTA (National Retired Teachers Association)	219½ S. Ashland	266-0388
Lexington-Fayette County Human Rights Commission	227 N. Upper	252-4931 252-3079
Lexington Housing Opportunity Center	629 Georgetown	254-9420
NARFE (National Association of Retired Federal Employees)	245 Henry Clay Boulevard	266-2748
Senior Citizens Central Christian Church	205 E. Short	299-5694
Volunteer Bureau of Lexington Retired Senior Volunteer Persons (RSVP)	2024 Libby Lane	278-6258

	Address	Telephone Number
TRANSPORTATION		
Fayette Cab Company	152 N. Lime	254-4431
Greyhound Bus Lines	240 N. Lime	255-4261
Lexington Transit Corporation	819 N. Lime	255-7756
Lexington Yellow Cab Company, Inc.	152 N. Lime	252-2231
Red Top Cab Company	125 N. Lime	252-2241

TABLE IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Fayette	Lexington
Relationships of persons 65 years and over		
Total population, 65 years and over	13,564	8,780
Head of family, 65 years and over	4,468	2,629
Wife of head	2,179	1,232
Other family member	2,067	1,220
Primary individual[1]	3,431	2,614
Not related to head (in household)	391	289
In group quarters (includes institutions)	1,028	796
Median school year completed for adults in-	12.3	12.3
*Mean income for:		
Families	$11,003	$10,033
Unrelated individuals	3,128	2,907
Nationality[2] and Sex:		
White population 65 and over		
Male	4,384	2,441
Female	6,932	4,418
Negro population 65 and over		
Male	980	813
Female	1,240	1,098
Percent of native population (residing in state of birth) in-	72.6%	72.5%
*Per capita income of persons	$ 3,154	$ 2,954
Labor Force		
Total employed, 16 years and over	71,165	46,531
Percent employed, 65 years and over	42.6%	40.7%

*Annual figures for the year of 1969

[1] A primary individual is a household head living alone or with non-relatives only.

[2] Less than one percent of the oppulation in Fayette County and Lexington are from other minority groups:

.4% in Fayette County .4% in Lexington

U.S. Department of Commerce. 1970 Census Material: General Social and Economic Characteristics of Kentucky

TABLE V

DEVELOPED PLAYGROUNDS AND PARKS IN FAYETTE COUNTY

1. Meadowthorpe Park
2. Highlands Park
3. Gardenside Park
4. Hill-n-Dale Park
5. Meadowbrook Golf Course
6. Wildwood Park
7. Monticello Park
8. Maddoxtown Park
9. Jimtown Park
10. Southland Park
11. Kearney Road Park
12. Shillito Park
13. Little Georgetown Park
14. Utteringtown Park
15. Fayette County Armory
16. Bluegrass Playground
17. Castlewood Playground
18. Central Baptist Playground
19. Charles Young Playground
20. Clifton Playground
21. Deep Springs Playground
22. Dixie Playground
23. Douglas Playground
24. Dunbar Playground
25. Duncan Playground
26. F.O.P. Playground
27. Gainesway Playground
28. Garden Springs Playground
29. Green Acres Playground
30. Idle Hour Playground
31. Marlboro Playground
32. Northend Playground
33. Oakwood Playground
34. Prall Street Playground
35. Pyramid Playground
36. Southend Playground
37. Spiegel Playground
38. St. Martin's Playground
39. Transylvania Playground
40. Valley Playground
41. Woodland Playground

Information obtained from the Lexington and Fayette County's Department of Recreation, 1972.

TABLE VI

MAJOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

A. Public and Commercial Recreational Facilities

1. Fifty-three parks with supervised programs
2. Seven swimming pools
3. Three golf courses
4. Thirty-six tennis courts
5. Thirty-two baseball diamonds
6. Four football fields
7. Three community centers
8. Clay's Ferry Campground - 112 sites for vehicles and 15 sites for tents
9. Six indoor theaters, four drive-in theaters, and three bowling lanes

B. Private Recreational Facilities

1. Six country clubs - golf courses and swimming pools
2. Hunt Club
3. Greater Lexington Aquatic Club

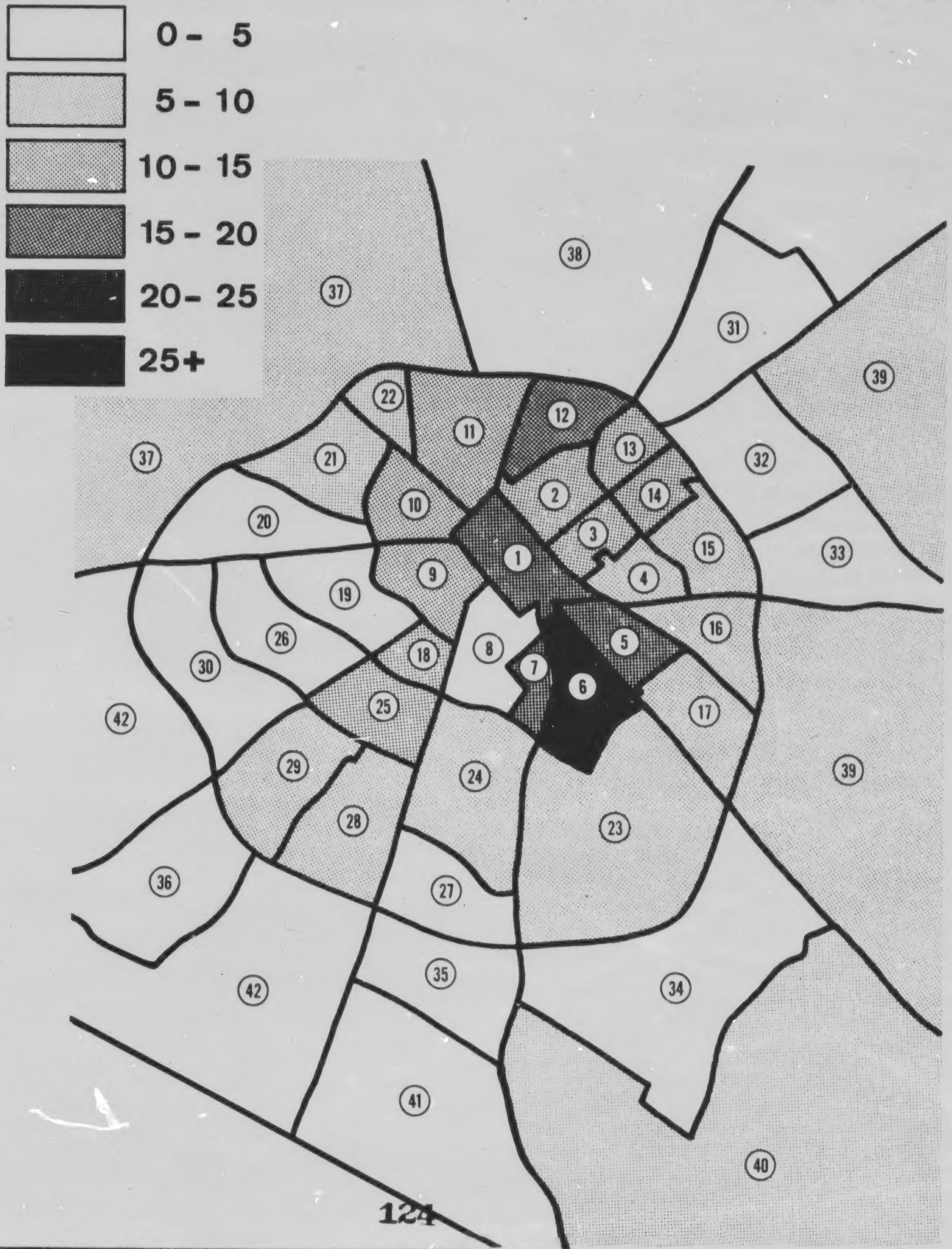
TABLE VII

MAJOR NATURAL, SCENIC, AND HISTORIC SITES

1. Man O' War Farm
2. Normandy Farm
3. Calumet Farm
4. Spendthrift Farm
5. Greentree Farm
6. Elmendorf Farm
7. Stoner Creek Farm
8. Claiborne Farm
9. American Saddle Horse Museum at Spindletop Farm
10. Ashland - home of Henry Clay
11. Hopemont - home of rebel raider, John Hunt Morgan
12. Waveland - beautiful example of a fine antebellum Kentucky home
13. Transylvania College - oldest institution of higher learning west of the Alleghenies
14. University of Kentucky - owner of several horse farms which are now agricultural and research stations

PERCENT 65 +

LEXINGTON - FAYETTE COUNTY


0- 5
5 - 10
10 - 15
15 - 20
20- 25
25+
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LEXINGTON - FAYETTE COUNTY

CENSUS TRACT	POPULATION		PERCENT 65+
	TOTAL	65+	
1	6,753	1,155	17.1
2	4,861	575	11.8
3	5,141	560	10.8
4	5,339	366	6.8
5	5,221	824	15.8
6	5,132	1,293	25.2
7	2,591	476	18.3
8	7,941	310	3.9
9	3,419	366	10.7
10	1,667	174	10.4
11	6,699	730	10.8
12	822	175	19.9
13	1,970	229	11.6
14	3,283	437	13.3
15	2,979	214	7.2
16	2,725	198	7.2
17	3,159	251	7.9
18	2,093	238	11.3
19	2,878	123	4.2
20	6,271	244	3.8
21	130	7	5.3
22	1,987	114	5.7
23	4,880	430	8.8
24	5,001	414	8.2
25	4,443	479	10.7
26	5,640	265	4.7
27	4,211	113	2.6
28	3,697	354	9.5
29	5,313	294	5.5
30	7,377	199	2.7
31	6,776	180	2.6
32	7,129	231	3.2
33	5,084	71	1.2
34	4,366	85	1.9
35	3,137	40	1.2
36	3,052	58	1.9
37	3,674	335	9.1
38	4,508	199	4.4
39	5,457	381	6.9
40	2,611	190	7.2
41	2,247	33	1.4
42	2,659	115	4.3

PERRY COUNTY

Background Data for Hazard Site

Perry County in Kentucky is located in the southeastern part of the state bordered by Breathitt County on the north, by Knott and Leslie Counties on the east, by Leslie, Clay, and Owsley Counties on the west, and by Letcher and Harlan Counties on the south.

Rivers and streams meander throughout the mountainous and hilly terrain of the County. Elevations of 2,200 feet above sea level are common. The North Fork of the Kentucky River lies in the central part of the County. Troublesome Creek drains the northeastern section and the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River crosses the western section of the County. The temperate climate of Perry County has infrequent, short durations of extreme temperatures. Total precipitation averages 41 inches annually, and snowfall is light (an average of four days per year). The winds prevail from the west-southwest.

Perry County was formed in 1820 and named after Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry who led many Kentuckians against the British on Lake Erie in 1813. The town of Hazard, the largest city in Perry County, was surveyed in 1821 and deeded July 18, 1826. Hazard, also named after Commodore Perry, was incorporated in 1884.

Salt springs were abundant in the Kentucky Appalachian Mountains, and salt making was the first industry of Perry County. There was some farming and stock raising but the topographical barriers limited the amount of agricultural production. Principle agricultural products were corn, cattle, hogs, and poultry. Timber cutting was an important economic enterprise. It ranked second in producing cash income for the settlers. The most abundant tree species are red and white oak, yellow poplar, hickory, beech, soft maple, and basswood. However, lumber was eventually depleted, and reforestation of the areas was not practiced until later. Coal mining was (and still is) the main livelihood for the residents of Perry County and its adjacent counties. Vast fields of coal lie below the Appalachian Mountain surfaces. Other mineral resources are petroleum and natural gas.

Hazard is in the heart of the Appalachian Mountains. It is approximately 110 miles from Lexington, 180 miles from Louisville, 130 miles from Ashland, 190 miles from Cincinnati, Ohio, and 180 miles from Knoxville, Tennessee.

Transportation

In the earlier developmental years of Perry County the Kentucky River was the principle means of transportation. However, with the advent of the railroad in 1912 and the improvement of the highways the river declined in use. Today there is little commerce on the Kentucky River because of its narrow channel and hand-operated locks. Only small barges and pleasure boats have access to it.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad serves Perry County. The railroad's main service is transporting mining and forest products. The truck lines complement the railroad service by trans-shipment of the products to the nearest rail head. There is no railroad passenger service in the area. (Refer to page 124, Table I, for Railroad Transit Time from Hazard.)

There is one airport in Perry County which is located in Hazard. It has a paved, lighted runway which is 2,300 x 60 feet. Currently, the facility does not have scheduled flights, but there are air charter operations.

The major access into Perry County is by highways. The major north-south route is Kentucky Highway 15. Going north it is an extention of the Mountain Parkway providing high-speed access to Interstate 64 in the central section of the state. In the south route 15 provides access to Whitisburg near the Virginia border. The main east-west route through Perry County is Kentucky Highway 80 which connects with Interstate 75 at London. Kentucky Highway 80 is a narrow, winding route and does not provide high-speed transportation, but the proposed Daniel Boone Parkway from Hazard to London will alleviate this situation. Some secondary routes in the area are Kentucky Highways 476, 451, 267, 699, 463, 28, and 7. There are 215 miles of public roads in Perry County, and last year the Department of Highways spent $3,997,729 on them.

There is no public transportation system in Hazard. There are two bus lines into the community. The Buckhorn-Hazard-Hardin Bus Lines provides commuting service to the local areas in Perry County and the Greyhound Bus Lines has a route to Lexington twice a day. Other means of passenger transportation in Hazard are provided by the four taxicab companies.

Housing

According to the 1970 Census there are approximately 7,885 all year-round housing units in Perry County with 7,123 of these units being occupied. (Refer to page 125, Table II.) Almost half of these units are 33 years or older and more than half of these dwellings do not have a complete private bathroom. Approximately 3,448 of the living quarters have poor heating systems. Tenants have to depend on fireplaces and stoves. Of the occupied housing units 45% do not have telephones available and 34% have no automobiles. The median gross rent paid in the area is $46.00 (it is slightly lower for the rural units - $38.00). The Kentucky River Area Development District's Housing Plan has estimated that there is a need for 5,762 more housing units in Perry County.

Hazard, the county seat and largest populated city of Perry County, has better housing characteristics than the other areas. However, many of the older units are not suitable for the elderly to maintain. A housing unit for low income elderly is proposed in Hazard. The projected number of units is 65 with 40 efficiency apartments and 25 one-bedroom apartments. There are two municipal housing projects in Hazard: Walkertown with 88 units and Liberty with 41 units. There are approximately 31 older persons living at Walkertown and approximately seven living at Liberty.

Socio-Economic Characteristics

Perry County has 25,714 inhabitants living within its boundaries of 343 square miles. This county has lost some of its people to other areas because of the lack of employment opportunities and the rugged terrain which hampers accessibility to the area. The decrease in population from 1960 to 1970 in Perry County was -26.4%. There are 2,598 people 65 and over (10.1% of the population) living in the county. There are 1,274 males and 1,324 females who are 65 and over. Most of these older people are Caucasian and maintain their own household with the male head of the household (refer to page 131, Table IV).

The mean income for families in Perry County is $5,741. That for unrelated individuals is $2,322. The per capita income of persons in Perry County is $1,495. Thirty-four percent of the families are on Social Security with a mean income of $1,685. There are 782 families or 13% of all families on public assistance, and their mean public welfare income is $1,105. Approximately 12% of the people 65 and over have incomes less than poverty level and 73.7% of those people are receiving Social Security benefits.

Approximately 56.4% of the males 45-64 years old are in the labor force as are 14.1% of the males 65 and over. About 25.4% of the females 45-64 years are part of the labor force and only 8.3% of the females 65 and over. The majority of people are engaged in mining with a total of 1,157; public administration employs 507; retail trade employs 461; the schools (all levels) employ 460; and construction has 359 workers.

Hazard with a population of 5,459 of which 11.4% are 65 and over serves as the commercial and industrial center for Perry County. The 1970 Kentucky Directory of Manufacturers shows that four of the five manufacturing firms in the county are in Hazard. The mean income for families is $7,100, and for unrelated individuals it is $2,992. The per capita income of persons in Hazard is $2,375. Twenty-eight percent of the families in the community receive income from Social Security benefits. Approximately five percent of the families in Hazard receive income from public assistance and the average yearly payment is $718.

Approximately 14% of the people 65 and over are still in the labor force. Wholesale and retail trade employs the majority of people (522 out of 1,776); there are 349 people employed in services and 226 in public administration.

Several governmental offices are located in Hazard. Within the city there is a community college, an area vocational school, three elementary schools, one high school, the county library, and a regional hospital. All of these facilities perform valued community services. Of particular interest to the elderly population is the visiting nurses service, an extension service of the Hazard Appalachian Regional Hospital, which is also completing a new 60-bed extended care wing. Hazard Community College participates in the Donovan Program (free tuition for people 65 and over), and last year it held Appreciation Courses for Senior Citizens covering diverse subject matter of particular interest to older people. The County Library opens its community room to the Senior Citizens Club as well as local organizations for any of their meetings. Recently the library had an art exhibit featuring the paintings of a woman who began painting in her seventies.

Recreation

Many events have occurred to promote tourism in Perry County such as the recent and current construction of better highways, the completion of Buckhorn Reservoir, and the increased availability of public and private funds for recreational facilities. (Refer to page , Table V.)

There is an abundance of streams and small lakes in the county. Cold water fish species are not native to the area but artificial stocking has provided some trout in

Buckhorn Reservoir along with large and small mouth bass, croppie, bluegill, and channel cat. Pleasure boating takes place on all of these waters.

The area furnishes opportunity for small and big game hunting. Large game hunting is based on white-tail deer and wild turkey, and small game hunting is based on squirrel and grouse.

In spite of the recent demand for camping facilities throughout the nation, it has been estimated by the Department of Parks that Kentucky shows a shortage of 3,000 campsites. Perry County has a limited number of campsites. Some campsites are maintained at Gay's Creek camping area and Buckhorn Reservoir. Plans are being made by the Department of Parks to develop 30 sites at Buckhorn. Natural, scenic, and historic sites are prevalent throughout Perry County. Some of the areas have only local interest whereas others have a wider attraction. (A list of these area can be found on page , Table VI.)

Major tourist facilities with lodging and eating accommodations are located in Buckhorn Lake State Park, a 750-acre park in the northwestern section of Perry County with a 1,200 acre lake, and La Citadelle, a private commercial resort built at a 2,000 feet elevation overlooking Hazard. In Hazard there are four motels and three hotels. Currently there are no franchise motels or hotels but the possibility has been considered recently. There are a number of restaurants in the area with fourteen being in or around Hazard including one franchise service.

TABLE I

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM HAZARD, KENTUCKY TO:*

City	No. of Days CL
Atlanta, Ga.	4
Birmingham, Ala.	4
Chicago, Ill.	4
Cincinnati, Ohio	2
Cleveland, Ohio	4
Detroit, Mich.	5
Knoxville, Tenn.	3
Los Angeles, Calif.	6
Louisville, Ky.	2
Nashville, Tenn.	3
New Orleans, La.	5
New York, N.Y.	5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4
St. Louis, Mo.	3

* From Table 10 of Industrial Resources: Hazard, Kentucky, p. 9.

TABLE II

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

	Perry	Hazard
Total all year-round units	7,885	1,825
Total number of structures built in 1939 or earlier	3,896	1,202
Number of units with no complete and/or private* bathrooms	4,074	206
Number of units with poor or no heating equipment	3,378	110
Total occupied housing units (OHU)	7,123	1,712
Number of OHU without a telephone available	2,465	504
Median gross monthly rent[1]		

* Solely used by one household

[1] Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more, and Gross Monthly Rent includes monthly rent agreed to or contracted for plus estimated average monthly costs of utilities and fuels if these items are paid by the renter in addition to rent.

U.S. Department of Commerce. 1970 Census Material: Detailed Housing Characteristics of Kentucky

TABLE III

DIRECTORY OF SERVICES FOR HAZARD

	Address	Telephone Number
COORDINATING BODIES		
Hazard-Perry County Chamber of Commerce	Memorial Drive	436-2534
Inter-Agency Council of Perry County	P.O. Box 774	436-4122
Kentucky River Area Development District Aging Planner	P.O. Box 986	436-3150
Leslie, Knott, Letcher, and Perry Community Action Council, Inc.	P.O. Box 766	436-3161
COUNSELING		
Alcoholics Anonymous	P.O. Box 1017	436-4824
Kentucky Department of Revenue, Taxpayer Assistance	P.O. Box 419	436-4897
Nelson Amendment Program Leslie, Knott, Letcher, and Perry	E. Main	436-5078
Perry County Bar Association	P.O. Box 132	436-4813
Perry County Drug Abuse Committee	Kentucky Blvd.	436-4416
EDUCATION		
Hazard Area Vocational School	Allais Road	436-3101
Hazard Community College Donovan Program	S. Highway 15	436-5721
Perry County Board of Education--Adult Education in night school	High Street	436-3522

EDUCATION (continued)

	Address	Telephone Number
Perry County Public Library	P.O. Box 777	436-2475

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

	Address	Telephone Number
Eastern Kentucky Concentrated Employment Program, Inc.	N. Main	436-5751
Employment Services and Unemployment Insurance, Department of Economic Security Work Incentive Program	P.O. Box 679	436-2135
Kentucky Commonwealth Employment, Service Division	High Street	436-2135
On the Job Training Letcher, Leslie, Knott, and Perry	E. Main	436-3161

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

	Address	Telephone Number
Hazard-Perry County Ministerial Association Pres. - Rev. Lonnie Gable	608 Maple	436-2782
Kentucky Department of Revenue	N. Main	436-4897
Public Assistance	P.O. Box 678	436-3195
Social Security Administration	135 Memorial	436-3148
Veterans Administration	P.O. Box 679	436-2135

FOOD

	Address	Telephone Number
Emergency Food and Medical Program	421 E. Main	436-3161
Food and Nutrition Program (U.S.D.A.)	P.O. Box 799	436-3262
Future Homemakers of America	Hazard High School	436-3657
Perry County Nutrition Assistants and Homemakers	P.O. Box 740	436-2044

	Address	Telephone Number
HEALTH SERVICES		
ARH Buckhorn Lake Ambulance	Lothair	439-1331
Beltone Hearing Aid Service	314 S. Main (Corbin)	528-3896
Dental Laboratory	Main	436-3843
Ellsworth Radioear Service	Lexington	252-1200
Environmental Health Appalachian Project	538 E. Main	436-5008
Hazard Appalachian Regional Hospital Home Health Agency Hospital Auxiliary	Combs Road	436-1331
Hazard Clinic	E. Main	436-3121
Kentucky River Comprehensive Health, Planning Council	P.O. Box 986	436-6463
Leslie, Letcher, Knott, Perry Community Health Project	421 E. Main	436-3161
Lions Club in Perry County	Hazard	436-3434
	Perry	436-6125
	Vicco	436-2429
Optometrists, Pearlman, L.N.	Main	436-2731
Perry County Cancer Unit	211 Lyttle Blvd.	436-3819
Perry County Chapter of Kentucky, Heart Association	P.O. Box 34	436-2196
Perry County Rescue Squad	Lothair	436-5526
Reynolds Artificial Limbs Wooton, Clyde Fuller	Fouts Bldg.	436-3313
Regional Health Center	Memorial Drive	436-2196
Upper Kentucky River Mental Health/Mental Retardation Comprehensive Care Center	P.O. Box 800	436-5761

	Address	Telephone Number
HOUSING		
Church Sponsored Housing Corporation of Perry County, Inc.	Morgan Street	436-3312
Eastern Kentucky Housing Development Corporation	Courthouse Room 2B	436-3195
Farmer's Home Administration	Post Office Room 2B	436-5961
Municipal Housing Commission	Highland Avenue P.O. Box 360	436-2022
Urban Renewal Commission	High Street	436-5361
INSURANCE		
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kentucky	Salyers Bldg.	436-2883
NURSING, RESIDENTIAL, AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES		
Ruby's Rest Home	504 S. 24th (Middleboro)	248-1540
RECREATION		
Garden Club of Perry County Mrs. Harold Sigmond	Bib-o-Wild-Daniel Heights	436-3536
Mountain View Garden Club	324 Lyttle Blvd.	436-2340
REHABILITATION		
Vocational Rehabilitation Bureau of Rehabilitation Services; Department of Education	Combs Road	436-6615
SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS		
American Red Cross	Courthouse	436-4813
Christian Service Ministry of the Presbyterian Church	P.O. Box 337	436-5731
Daughters of America	P.O. Box 780	436-4394

	Address	Telephone Number
SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS (continued)		
Hazard Business and Professional Women's Club	Main Street	436-2581
Hazard Demolay Club	Masonic Lodge	436-3943
Hazard Masonic Lodge, No. 676	Bridge Street	436-5177
Hazard-Perry County Jaycees	P.O. Box 666	436-4122
Inter-Agency Council of Perry County	P.O. Box 774	
M. C. Napier Key Club	Napier High School	436-4541
Methodist Mountains Missions, Inc.	217 E. Main	436-6111
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	759 Tate	436-1362
Order of Eastern Star	2060 Orchard Heights	436-2373
Retired Railroad Workers	122 Kirland Avenue Irvine, Kentucky	723-4447
Retired Teachers Association	Jeff, Kentucky	436-2605
Senior Citizens Program	P.O. Box 915	436-5095
TRANSPORTATION		
Buckhorn-Hazard-Hyden Bus Lines	Grapevine	436-3336
Greyhound Bus Lines	Main	436-3631

TABLE IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Perry	Hazard
Relationships of persons 65 years and over:		
Total population 65 years and over	2,598	625
Head of family, 65 years and over	1,243	273
Wife of head	562	122
Other family member	310	73
Primary individual[1]	464	145
Not related to head (in household)	17	11
In group quarters (includes institutions)	0	0
Median school years completed for adults in-	8.4	11.0
*Mean income for:		
Families	$5,741	$7,100
Unrelated individuals	2,322	2,992
Nationality[2] and Sex:		
White population 65 and over		
Male	1,233	Not available
Female	1,287	Not available
Negro population 65 and over		
Male	40	Not available
Female	31	Not available
Percent of native population (residing in state of birth) in-	87.7%	81.0%
*Per capita income of persons	$1,492	$2,375
Labor Force		
Total employed 16 years and over	5,805	1,776
Percent employed 65 years and over	22.4%	14.0%

* Annual figures for the year of 1969

[1] A primary individual is a household head living alone or with non-relatives only.

[2] Less than one percent of the population in Perry County and Hazard are from minority groups:

.2% in Perry County. None reported in Hazard.

U.S. Department of Commerce. 1970 Census Material: General and Economic Characteristics of Kentucky.

TABLE V

MAJOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

A. Public and Commercial Recreational Facilities

1. Seven baseball and softball parks in the county
2. Bobby Davis Park - picnic areas and general playground
3. Roscoe David Park - picnic area, general playground, and 50-acre impoundment for fishing and small craft boating
4. Gay's Creek Camping Area - family camping
5. Buckhorn Lake State Park - food, lodging, fishing, boating, picnicking, family camping, swimming, and water skiing
6. Several Roadside Parks - picnic area
7. Leatherwood Fish Pond - pay lake
8. Denver Minard - fishing pond
9. Holly Thicket Lake - pay lake
10. La Citadelle - food, lodging, swimming, and general playground facilities
11. North Fork of the Kentucky River - fishing, small craft boating, and some other water sports
12. One family theater and one cinema drive-in

B. Private Recreational Facilities

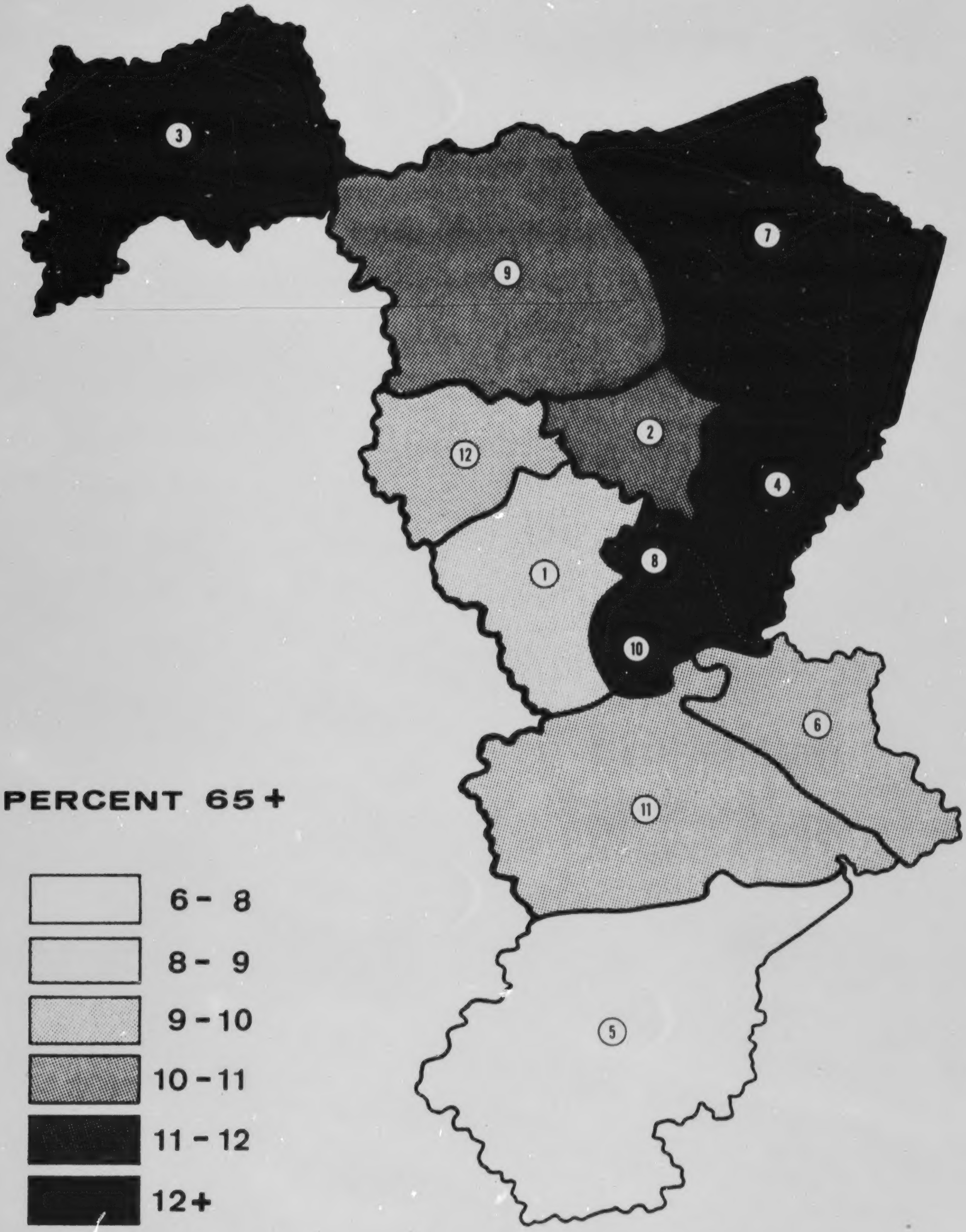
1. Sun Valley Club - swimming, tennis, picnic area, and general playground
2. Hazard Country Club - golf, swimming, and picnic area

TABLE VI

MAJOR NATURAL, SCENIC, AND HISTORIC SITES

1. Salt works at Leatherwood - old salt mine
2. Bobby Davis Park - war memorial
3. Buckhorn Presbyterian Church - log structure built in early 1900's and one of the largest rural churches in the United States
4. Buckhorn Children's Center - college converted into present use
5. Buckhorn Lake and State Park - scenic mountains, reservoir, and recreational area
6. Kentucky River - habitat for aquarian and riparian wildlife
7. Thomas F. Johnson Home - first house built of handmade brick in Perry County
8. Eversole Home - Civil War battle sites and oldest log house still standing in Perry County
9. Balls Knob - unusual rock formation on high ridge
10. Nicholas "Bird-eye" Combs House - log structure which is the second oldest still standing in Perry County
11. Homeplace - rural community center
12. Mimes Hollow - markings on cliff connected to the John Swift legend
13. Old Funnel Mill - grist mill established around 1770 and was still in operation until 1945

PERRY COUNTY


3
9
7
2
12
4
8
1
10
6
11
5
PERCENT 65+
6 - 8
8 - 9
9 - 10
10 - 11
11 - 12
12+

PERRY COUNTY

CENSUS DIVISION	POPULATION		PERCENT 65+
	TOTAL	65+	
1 Big Creek	1,555	128	8.2
2 Blue Diamond	2,574	265	10.3
3 Buckhorn	1,056	114	10.8
4 Bulan	2,148	234	11.8
5 Daisy	1,472	91	6.2
6 Defiance-Vicco	2,487	224	9.0
7 Dice Swarf	2,106	225	10.7
8 Hazard	5,459	622	11.4
9 Krypton	2,228	216	9.7
10 Lothair	1,036	127	12.3
11 Viper	2,187	201	9.2
12 Yerkes-Busy	1,406	128	9.1

PULASKI COUNTY

Background Data for Somerset Site

Pulaski County is located in the south central section of Kentucky. It is bordered by Lincoln County on the north, by Rockcastle and Laurel Counties on the east, by McCreary and Wayne Counties on the south, and by Russell and Casey on the west. Located in the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains, the county has numerous rivers and creeks including Cumberland, Rockcastle and South Fork Rivers; Pitman, White Oak, Buck, Lyne, Cold Water, and Fishing Creeks.

The land in Pulaski County is predominantly hilly with valleys lying between the hills. The fertile valley of the Cumberland has made agricultural products the principle industry in the area for many years. Soil in the southern part of the county is sandstone; in the northern part is limestone with red clay subsoil. Underlying the surface of much of the county are many caves. They vary in the amount of natural, scenic beauty each one has. Some have small streams running through them and unusual rock formations. Several veins of coal lie in the eastern part of the county along the Rockcastle, Cumberland, and South Fork Rivers.

The humid, continental climate has an annual mean temperature of 59.6 degrees. The highest termperatures usually occur in August (99 degress is the highest recorded temperature for an eight-year period). The lowest temperatures usually occur in January (-9 degrees is the lowest recorded temperature for an eight-year period). Average rainfall is approximately 46 inches per year, and the prevailing winds are from the northeast.

Pulaski County, named after Count Joseph Casimir Pulaski, a Polish patriot and brigadier general in the American Revolutionary War, was formed in 1798. Somerset, the county seat of Pulaski, was originally laid out in 1801, later was incorporated as a town, and in 1880 became a city. Legend says the city was named for Somerset County in England where some of the settlers had lived. Somerset is located at the edge of the mountains, 974 feet above sea level, and is known as the "Gateway to the Mountains."

Several changes have been made since the original boundaries of Pulaski County were formed. The last change was in 1912 when McCreary County was formed from Pulaski and two other counties. Now Pulaski is the third largest county in the State with 628 square miles.

Early in Pulaski County's history lumbering was an important economic activity. Tree species native to the area were walnut, white and black oak, poplar, sugar maple, beech, yellow and black pine, cedar, and chestnut. A blight which destroys chestnut trees only, destroyed that specie in the 1930's. Farming has been the main economic activity in the area until recently. The main agricultural products are burley tobacco, corn, hay, and cattle. However, manufacturing has become the principle occupational field in Somerset while the agricultural area ranks second in the number of people it employs. Some coal and limestone mining has been undertaken in the eastern section of the county. With the creation of Lake Cumberland in 1950, tourism and recreation have become economically important.

Somerset is approximately 72 miles from Lexington, 113 miles from Louisville, 190 miles from Cincinnati, Ohio, and 137 miles from Knoxville, Tennessee.

Transportation

In the developmental years of Pulaski County, the Cumberland River was an important means of transportation. Heavy loads were transported down the river and then hauled overland by horse drawn freight wagons to Somerset six miles away. Today the river is navigable for a distance of 105 miles. Barge service transports coal products to the John Sherman Cooper Power Station on Lake Cumberland near Burnside.

In 1877 the railroad was opened between Somerset and Cincinnati, Ohio; and then it was completed to Chattanooga, Tennessee in 1880. The Southern Railway Company serves Somerset, Burnside, Science Hill, and Eubank. Lumber and coal are the main products freighted out of the area. (Refer to page , Table I, for the railway transit time from Somerset to industrial areas.)

There are at least eight truck companies that serve the area. They freight products to markets all over the United States. Three trucking lines have terminal facilities in the area.

The only airport in the county is the Somerset-Pulaski County Airport located two miles and a half south of Somerset. The airport has a lighted, paved runway that is 3,000 by 100 feet. Services include general flying, taxi, and car rentals. There are no chartered or commercial flights. The nearest major airport providing regularly scheduled commercial flights is the London-Corbin War Memorial Airport which is approximately 35 miles from Somerset.

The major north-south highway through Pulaski County is U.S. Highway 27. The route goes north to Cincinnati and south to Chattanooga. It is mostly a two-lane highway except in the vicinity of Somerset. The second most important route is State Highway 80 which serves the east-west traffic flow. This is a narrow winding route and does not provide high-speed transportation. However, the Cumberland Parkway currently being constructed will provide high-speed access to the west and connection with the north-south bound Interstate 65 in Warren County. Other State Highways in Pulaski are 39, 70, 90, 192, and 461. There are over 361 miles of public roads in Pulaski. Last year the Kentucky Department of Highways spent $9,108,643 on road maintenance there.

The Southern Greyhound Bus Lines has a station in Somerset and Burnside. In Somerset there are five northbound and six southbound buses that stop each day at the station. Somerset has an intracity bus that operates during the daylight hours between the central city area and Ferguson, a suburb one and one-half miles away.

Housing

The 1970 Census shows Pulaski County to have 12,948 all year-round housing units with 11,254 being occupied units. Approximately 44% of the all year-round housing units are 33 years or older and 37% do not have complete, private bathrooms. About 4,603 units do not have adequate heating equipment. Thirty-one percent of the units have no telephone, and 19 percent have no automobiles available. The median gross monthly rent in Pulaski is $63. (Refer to page , Table II.)

Somerset, the largest city in Pulaski, has 3,790 year-round housing units. Its housing profile is similar to the County. There are five public housing complexes in Somerset and one is exclusively for people who are 62 and over. Hines Heights has 36 units exclusively for older people and it was filled in September, 1968. Colonial Village with 77 units has elderly people in seven of its units, Clifty Heights has seven units with elderly in one unit, Southern Terrace has 46 units with no elderly, and Valley Homes has eight units with elderly in three of the units. These complexes are scattered throughout the city so that the advantages and disadvantages of different settings can be explored. A proposal by the local housing authority has been submitted for a grant to expand social services to the residents of public housing. Each complex has a community center, but currently there is no one who regularly supervises and plans recreational and social activities.

Socio-Economic Characteristics

Pulaski County has 35,234 inhabitants. In the past ten years it has shown a population gain (percent increase from 1960-1970 was 2.4%). However, the previous decade shows a negative change (percent change from 1950-1960 was -10.5% and from 1940-1950 was -3.5%). Earlier out-migration was due to the young people leaving the farms and going to other communities for employment and higher incomes since industry in the County was not well developed. Now manufacturing has grown so that more jobs with better pay are available in Somerset, improving its industrial and commercial base. There are 4,511 people 65 and over (12.8% of the population). Most of these people are Caucasian and the man is often head of the household. (Refer to page 148, Table IV.)

The mean income for families in the County is $6,709 and $1,343 for unrelated individuals. The per capita income for persons in Pulaski County is $1,971. Approximately 27% of the families receive income from Social Security with the mean income being $1,356. There are 857 families (or 9% of all the population of families) that receive income from public assistance with the mean income being $977. Approximately 78.3% of the males 45 to 64 years old are in the labor force and 19.1% of the males 65 and over. About 29.7% of the females 45 to 64 years old are in the labor force and 6.6% of the females 65 and over. The majority of people (2,582) are in manufacturing. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries employ 1,309 people; construction employs 926 people; and retail trade employs 582.

Somerset with a population of 10,436 of which 14.2% are 65 and over serves as the industrial and commercial center of Pulaski County. The mean income for families is $8,229 and $3,351 for unrelated individuals. The per capita income of persons in Somerset is $2,481. Approximately 20% of the families receive income from Social Security. The mean Social Security income is $1,526. About 10% of the families receive income from Public Assistance with the mean income being $1,159. Almost 21% of the people 65 and over have incomes less than the poverty level, and 77.8% of those people are receiving Social Security benefits.

Manufacturing employs the majority of people (610 of 3,570); there are 247 employed in construction; 240 in education (all levels); and 192 in hospitals. (However, with the opening of a new State Hospital for retarded persons in August, 1972, this employment figure is expected to be higher than the 192 given in the 1970 Census.) The major industrial products are metals and textiles.

Job opportunities in Somerset have helped reverse the flow of out-migration in the County in recent years. The industrial plants have extended their facilities and established new ones, creating more positions. The educational facilities, Somerset Community College, Somerset Area Vocational School, and the FAA-approved Aeronautical School, are important assets for growth providing training sessions and courses for self-improvement. The new multi-million dollar State Hospital which will care for 450 retarded persons will employ a staff of approximately 400 people. The Somerset City Hospital plans to enlarge its facilities of 113 bed capacity to an initial expansion of 37 to 57 more acute care beds which will provide additional jobs.

There are numerous governmental and community agencies in the city which give services to the elderly. Somerset Community College participates in the Donovan Program and has a "Living and Learning" class for adults. This program is in its sixth year and the content of subjects changes from year to year. Some subjects that have been offered are writing, investments, medicare and medicaid, and federal community programs. (Refer to page 144,Table III.)

Geriaides from the local high school work in the nursing and personal care homes. The Home Health Agency medically assist older people throughout the county, and the county library distributes books to the skilled nursing home and personal care homes in the area.

Recreation

The numerous creeks, lakes, and rivers make water sports popular in the area. (A list of these recreational facilities and others can be found on page 149,Table V.) Lake Cumberland attracts tourists primarily from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. It is a man-made lake with a 1,255 mile shoreline. General Burnside Island State Park is located on the lake approximately eight miles from Somerset. This park contains 395 acres being developed as a convention and tourist recreation center. A paved causeway to the island, boat ramps, picnic areas, campsites, beach for swimming, and an eighteen-hole golf course have already been completed. A hotel and related facilities are being planned with other recreational facilities.

Lake Cumberland offers some of the finest fishing in the state for largemouth, smallmouth, Kentucky rock and white bass, rockfish, walleye, croppie, bluegill, and rainbow trout. The tributaries of Lake Cumberland have excellent bass and pan fishing. Catfish and croppie can be found in the Cumberland River.

Major sites of historical interest are Burnside (a Civil War memorial), the Seven Gables Motel (which was opened in the late 1800's and is still in existence), and the Mill Springs National Cemetery in Nancy, Kentucky.

There are several area resorts, hotels, and motels in the Somerset-Burnside area to accommodate the tourist trade. Reservations can be made at locally-owned establishments as well as franchised hotels or motels. Restaurants are available in and around Somerset, especially along U.S. 27.

TABLE I

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM SOMERSET, KENTUCKY TO:*

City	No. of Days CL
Atlanta, Ga.	2
Birmingham, Ala.	2
Chicago, Ill.	4
Cincinnati, Ohio	2
Cleveland, Ohio	4
Detroit, Mich.	4
Knoxville, Tenn.	2
Los Angeles, Calif.	8
Nashville, Tenn.	3
New Orleans, La.	3
New York, N.Y.	5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4

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* From Table 10, Industrial Resources: Pulaski County, p. 11

TABLE II

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

	Pulaski	Somerset
Total all year-round units	12,948	3,790
Total number of structures built in 1939 or earlier	5,719	1,977
Number of units with no complete and/or private* bathroom	4,791	472
Number of units with poor or no heating equipment	4,603	401
Total occupied housing units (OHU)	11,254	3,510
Number of OHU without a telephone available	3,563	714
Number of OHU without an automobile available	2,227	877
Median gross monthly rent[1]		

* Solely used by one household.

[1] Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more, and Gross Monthly Rent includes monthly rent agreed to or contracted for plus estimated average monthly costs of utilities and fuels if these items are paid by the renter in addition to rent.

U.S. Department of Commerce. 1970 Census Materials: Detailed Housing Characteristics of Kentucky.

TABLE III

DIRECTORY OF SERVICES FOR SOMERSET

	Address	Telephone Number
COORDINATING BODIES		
East Lake Cumberland Area Development District Aging Planner	P.O. Box 387 Jamestown, Kentucky	343-3520 343-3523
East Lake Cumberland Area Improvement Council, Inc.	Courthouse	679-3143
Somerset-Pulaski County Inter-Agency Council	P.O. Box 911	
COUNSELING		
Catholic Service Center	Crawford and Central	678-5731
Farmer's Home Administration	First National Bank	679-2307
First Baptist Church Senior Adult Music Appreciation	N. Main	678-5106
First Christian Church	S. Main	678-5903
First Presbyterian Church	Vine and Columbia	678-5731
Pulaski County Human Relations Council	P.O. Box 718	678-5731
Somerset-Pulaski County Ministerial Association V.P.- Rev. Eldred Taylor	Cardinal Hills	678-5725
St. Mildred's Catholic Church	203 S. Central	678-5051
EDUCATION		
Burnside Branch of Public Library	N. Main	
Pulaski County Extension Service	213 S. Main	678-8263
Pulaski County Public Library	P.O. Box 36	679-1734
Somerset Area Vocational School	College Street	678-8608

	Address	Telephone Number
EDUCATION (continued)		
Somerset Area Vocational School Annex	Monticello Street	679-4303
Somerset Community College Institute of Living and Learning Medicare and Medicaid Program Pre-retirement Courses	Monticello Street	678-8174
Somerset Regional Supplementary Education Center	108½ W. Mt. Vernon	678-5561
EMPLOYMENT		
Department of Labor Wage and Hour and Public Division	207 W. Mt. Vernon	679-3909
Economic Security Department of Employment Service	410 E. Mt. Vernon	679-4311
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE		
American Red Cross	108 E. Mt. Vernon	678-4364
Economic Security Department of Public Assistance Food Stamps	410 E. [illegible] Vernon	679-4311
Salvation Army	410 E. Mt. Vernon	679-4311
Social Security Administration	P.O. Box 800	678-8168
HEALTH SERVICES		
A-1-A Ambulance Service	N. Highway 27	679-1129
Basil Dental Laboratory	127 S. Main	678-8617
Beltone Quality Health Aides	314 S. Main (Corbin)	528-3896
Department of Regional Health Office	107 W. Mt. Vernon	679-1146

HEALTH SERVICES (continued)

	Address	Telephone Number
Family Practice Clinic	500 Bourne Avenue	678-5137
Home Health Services	Bourne Avenue	678-4111
Kentucky State Mental Hospital	S. Highway 27	679-4361
Lake Cumberland Comprehensive Care Center	129 S. Main	678-4493
Lake Cumberland District Health Department	Security Building Room 200	679-1146
Maico Hearing Aid	102 W. Short (Lexington)	254-9330
Professional Hearing Aid	Oak Hill Road	679-3485
Pulaski County Health Department	Church Street	679-1146
Somerset City Hospital	Bourne Avenue	678-4111
Somerset Clinic	College Street	678-5111
Southern Hearing Aide	Tradewind Center	678-4101
Somerset-Pulaski County Rescue Squad	N. Highway 1247	679-4058

HOUSING

	Address	Telephone Number
Bates Rest Home	Cedar Grove Road	561-4509
Colonial Nursing Home	202 N. Main	679-3902
Crestview Nursing Home	225 S. Richards	678-8927
East Lake Cumberland Area Improvement Council, Inc.	Public Square	679-3143
Hilltop Rest Home	Science Hill	423-2555
Housing Authority	McKinley	679-1332
Sunrise Manor Home	200 Norfleet	678-5104

	Address	Telephone Number
INSURANCE		
Blue Cross and Blue Shield	430 Ogden	679-2603
REHABILITATION		
Bureau of Rehabilitation	207 W. Mt. Vernon	678-8922
SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS		
Daughters of the American Revolution	105 Crawford	679-2020
Garden Club	320 N. Maple	679-3122
Literary Club	Jacksboro Street	678-8405
National Retired Teachers Association	Liberty Heights	678-4625
Retired Railroad Workers	129 Griffin Avenue	679-2239
Senior Citizen's Club	Slate Branch Road	678-4909
Somerset Chautauqua Circle	200 N. Main	679-2241
TRANSPORTATION		
General Telephone Company	N. Main	678-4131
Greyhound Bus Lines	W. Mt. Vernon	678-5761
Somerset and Suburban Carriers	E. Mt. Vernon	678-4068

TABLE IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Pulaski	Somerset
Relationships of persons 65 years and over:		
Total population 65 years and over	4,511	1,481
Head of family, 65 years and over	1,885	533
Wife of head	966	250
Other family member	427	138
Primary individual[1]	1,008	15
Not related to head (in household)	48	416
In group quarters (includes institutions)	177	129
Median school years completed for adults in-	8.7	10.1
*Mean income for:		
Families	$6,709	$8,229
Unrelated individuals	1,343	3,351
Nationality[2] and Sex:		
White population 65 and over		
Male	2,020	555
Female	2,370	819
Negro population 65 and over		
Male	45	36
Female	72	69
Percent of native population (residing in state of birth) in -	87.2%	86.6%
*Per capita income of persons	$1,971	$2,481
Labor Force		
Total employed, 16 years and over	11,603	3,762
Percent employed, 65 years and over	25.7%	24.6%

* Annual figures for the year of 1969.

1 A primary individual is a household head living alone or with non-relatives only.

2 Less than one percent of the population in Pulsaki County and Somerset are from other minority groups:

.1% in Pulaski County .1% in Somerset

U.S. Department of Commerce. 1970 Census Material: General Social and Economic Characteristics of Kentucky

TABLE V

MAJOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

A. Public and Commercial Recreational Facilities

1. Pulaski County Park - launching ramp, swimming area, picnic areas, and playground
2. Fishing Creek - launching ramp, camping, and picnic area
3. Lee's Ford Dock - commercial dock, camping, playground, restaurant, and launching ramp
4. Waitsboro Ferry - launching ramp, camping, and picnic area
5. General Burnside Island State Park - camping, boating, swimming, golf, and launching ramp
6. Echo Point - launching ramp
7. Omega - launching ramp, camping, and picnic area
8. Buck Creek - commercial dock, launching ramp, playground, and restaurant
9. Cave Creek - launching ramp, camping, and picnic area
10. Little Lick - camping and shelter area
11. Parks of Somerset Independent School District - general playground and recreational programs
12. YMCA Swimming Pool - public pool
13. John Sherman Cooper Fountain Square - plaza-type park with fountain in Somerset
14. Two indoor theaters, two drive-in theaters, a 16-lane bowling center
15. Lost Lodge Restaurant - coin operated Hill-A-Vator (only one in U.S.) from cabins down to the dock on Lake Cumberland

B. Private Recreational Facilities

1. Somerset Country Club - swimming pool, general playground, clubhouse, and a 9-hole golf course
2. Pulaski Outdoorsmen, Inc. - skeet-trap range, rifle and pistol range, fishing pond, and indoor shooting range

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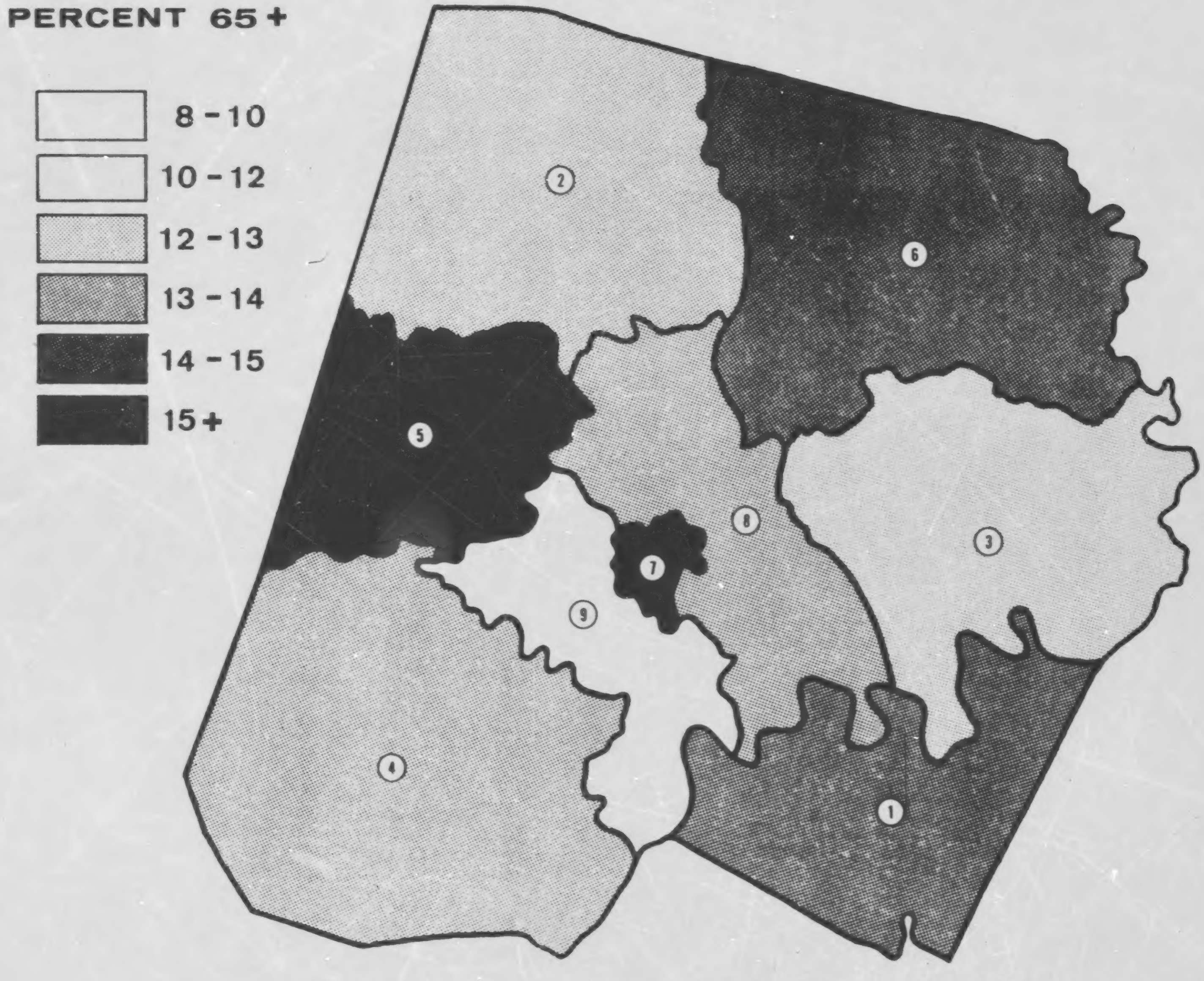
PERCENT 65+
8 - 10
10 - 12
12 - 13
13 - 14
14 - 15
15+
①
②
③
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⑥
⑦
⑧
⑨

PULASKI COUNTY

PULASKI COUNTY

CENSUS DIVISION	POPULATION		PERCENT 65+
	TOTAL	65+	
1 Burnside	2,687	363	13.5
2 Eubank	3,888	490	12.6
3 Mount Victory	1,553	183	11.8
4 Nancy	3,563	435	12.2
5 Science Hill	3,000	459	15.3
6 Shopville	1,927	258	13.4
7 Somerset	10,436	1,482	14.2
8 Somerset East	3,807	472	12.4
9 Somerset West	4,373	367	8.4

CHAPTER THREE

Library Site Profile, Library Component

While the non-library component of the site profiles has yielded significant data about the community for the Project, each cooperating library will in fact develop and direct its own model demonstration. The library component of the profiles, therefore, is of the highest order of priority in terms of implementation during Phase II, since each will be guided by its resources and the additional programming responsibility it will assume. Among the latter might well be expanded use of volunteers, library-aides at the para-professional level, training programs for staff and volunteers, and new uses of visual-aides and other program materials in out-reach efforts.

Likewise, the Project Team required as much information as possible about factors relevant to new programs for the older adults at the sites, and to see the library and non-library components in their most accurate perspective with reference to each library's estimate of what is feasible and realistic for Phase II.

The Library Report Form (Appendix A) was designed so that responses, when analyzed, would reveal both the strengths and weaknesses of each library (and their branches) in the context of the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project. The following narrative account of the analysis for each site follows a similar format, and this is inevitable in terms of the information needed.

Care was taken in developing the Library Report Form to follow American Library Association national standards for various size public libraries. Comparisons made, or implied, often in considerable detail, are based on standards which are used regardless of geographical location. At no point in this analysis, and under no circumstances, should these analyses and comments be construed in any context other than that of the highest quality of a scholarly critique, which takes into account local parameters as far as that data was disclosed in the report form or is otherwise known. Following this introduction, highlights of the Library Consultant's analysis are treated, while the complete detailed reports are contained in Volume II of the Phase I report.

Further qualification of these analysis are in order for the Phase I report, since the consultant prepared them solely on the basis of the report form. Clearly there was room for misinterpretation on both sides. This will be clarified as the result of lengthy meetings held by the Library and Program consultants with each library staff early in Phase II. Any substantial errors in statistical data or subjective interpretation of the report form must necessarily be dealt with in the Phase II report. De facto recognition of any such errors, however, are dealt with immediately by the consultants and the Project Team in order to facilitate development of model programs as quickly as possible at the onset of Phase II.

What follows in more detail later might be capsulized in the following characteristics of each library site:

Somerset is a modest library serving a large area, essentially rural, heavily supported by the Kentucky Department of Libraries in terms of its bookmobile vehicle provisions, and as much as 90% of the library's book collection, but without accurate records of its service to the elderly adults of which there are more than one thousand in the library's service area.

Hazard in the heart of the Appalachian Mountains serves a smaller area than Somerset, has an ultra-modern and extremely well-equipped facility, a fairly extensive collection of audio/visual equipment, almost no architectural barriers to the elderly, an extensive bookmobile service, and reports using an unusually large number of volunteers for both professional and staff work in its library.

Lexington, in a typical Carnegie-type building, offers almost every possible architectural barrier to the elderly, has a single branch library, limited tax support, and yet has attracted federal funds for outreach and special projects, has better than average bookmobile service which was well documented in the report, a strong staff and optimism for the future regarding a new facility and for both city and county tax support.

Louisville falls in the category of a sizeable metropolitan public library with many branch libraries, few architectural barriers to the older adult, a well-stocked main library, two library-owned and operated FM radio stations, but with branch and bookmobile services providing little multi-media services, a use pattern that shows awareness of the aging target in the service areas, and a most difficult financial picture even at a current maintenance level, to say nothing of expanding services to the older adults.

While the complete report and analysis for each participating library forms Volume II of Phase I, for this portion of the report only the highlights are reported to the extent they appear most directly related to cooperative planning between the library staffs and the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project Team. The complete report in Volume II shows that as many as sixteen to twenty major components were analyzed by the consultant, many in great detail and depth. Among them are the following:

- governance
- geographical and demographic area of library service

- finance and budget
- cooperative and contractural services
- main library service, and branch service, if any
- other forms of service such as bookmobile
- materials collections of books, audio/visuals, art etc., and special collections
- staff and service desks, including separate recognition of older adult clients
- promotion and guidance of reading
- group and community activities, including out-reach services and cooperation with other libraries
- circulation and use of the library's entire collection of materials

In the following four sections information of particular importance to the Project is considered in the approximate sequence used in the full summary and analysis (Volume II) of the Library Report Form.

LOUISVILLE - JEFFERSON COUNTY

The Louisville Free Public Library is the largest system to participate in the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project. Serving both the city of Louisville and Jefferson County, and having considerable resources, it has high potential for Phase II in terms of a demonstration model. The following analysis, as the others, considers only the highlights of the lengthy and detailed Library Report Form and follows the same general topical sequence. For the complete library consultant's analysis refer to Volume II of this report.

Governance

Members of the Library Board of Directors are appointed by the Mayor of the city. The terms of office of the present members of the Board appear to be well staggered. Thus, there should be no problem of continuity regarding the Kentucky Library Project, its aims, or the services and programs of the Louisville Free Public Library.

It is of interest to note that not only is the Director of the library a permanent member of the Board, serving as the Secretary of the Board, but the Mayor of the city is an ex-officio member of the Board, thus indicating direct input at the highest program and administrative levels.

Given these facts and the fact that the Board has met and discussed the Kentucky Library Project, and are open to the idea of specialized library services for the aging, no particular policy problems are anticipated in this regard.

It is well to note that, while the Louisville Free Public Library serves as a county-wide library system, the members of the Library Board are all from the city electorate, with little input from the rest of the county. This eventually may be a key to the solution of some of the funding problems which the library has been facing over recent years. Increased representation of the Jefferson County area on the library Board of the Louisville Free Public Library, with an increased contribution to the entire library system, might lead to a demand for increased services to the areas of the County still faced with less than adequate library services.

With reference to the aged minority poor it appears that the present situation of large numbers of them in the inner city will obtain for a long time. Likewise, there will be in the suburban areas (in this case, the County) large concentrations of the better educated, middle-income or lower-income aged. As stated in the priorities of the 1970-71 White House Conference on the Aging, the job is to try to reach with all kinds of services not only those among the aged who were immediately recognizable and reachable, but also those who were hard to find and hard to reach.

Area of Service

The Louisville Free Public Library serves a city population of 361,472 residents of the city of Louisville, and 333,583 residents of Jefferson County. These are dispersed over an area of 375 square miles. This means that the residents of the target area are fairly well compacted into a reasonable service area. Thus, reaching and communicating with them should be relatively easy.

Of the total 695,055 residents of the effective service area of the library (the city of Louisville and Jefferson County), an estimated 62,477 are aged 65 years and over. Without Census tract maps, it is difficult to pinpoint specific concentrations of older people, save for those sites indicated by Bookmobile III stops. However, it is essential that this be done. And this type of information will be secured during Phase II and then strategies for reaching members of this group can be planned.

The Louisville Free Public Library has estimated that the total number of persons served both in 1970 and 1971 was about 125,500. This estimate was taken from library registration figures. The validity of this figure is open to some question. Actually, if the library were to consider those individuals reached through its two owned and operated FM radio stations, the number of individuals served by the library would be considerably increased. A reasonably accurate estimate by an outside study group of the number of people being reached by the special programs put on by the library over its FM stations was put at 29,000.

The size of the school audience, another important category, is not known, but may be considerable. This is a very important point. It is even more important, in this case, than that of including attendance figures from library sponsored or cooperatively organized or provided for programs or functions in the library. This is because there still seems to be some remaining notion that library services to a target audience, any target audience, must be measured in numbers of individuals registered to use the library, or the numbers of books or other materials loaned. When a library has gone into other communications media - such as FM radio - and with the possible implications if this is carried into the realm of cable television, it is very important for the library to investigate some means of gathering a reasonable estimate of the numbers of library users reached through these media. Means of gathering such data which are used for commercial radio and television might be used by the library. Of course the value of such actual figures are well known for budget considerations.

The Louisville Free Public Library provides ample hours of service at the central library facility. It is open 68 hours per week for circulation, 72 hours per week for reading and study, plus the regular hours of opening, thus providing a great deal of time for users to obtain service.

The question has arisen as to whether the main facility's hours on Sundays (for reading and study only) might not be prime time for services to older residents of the city of Louisville. Many studies of inner city life and habits have indicated that the time between late morning and late afternoon on Sunday (after church services, lunch or dinner, etc.) is often prime time for special programming for groups difficult to reach at other times during the week. This suggestion might be seriously considered in planning implementation of specialized services for older people through the Kentucky Library Project. The question of additional staff, or the re-scheduling of existing staff, to cover this time period would also have to be considered.

Finance

The Library Report for the Louisville Free Public Library states that the library is supported by an appropriation from both the city of Louisville and Jefferson County. The library is not supported by any tax based on assessed property valuation.

The situation resulting from this type of library financing has been amply demonstrated by the plight of the Louisville Free Public Library over the past three years. For example, the reported estimated appropriation for the library for 1972-73 was $1,645,000. For 1971-72, the total city/county appropriation was $1,575,000. For 1970-71, the city/county appropriation was $1,606,630. This reveals the drop in the joint city/county support of the library's services during fiscal year 1971-72. However, at the time of this report, when the appropriation was in the estimated support stage, there was hope for a funding increase higher than the 1970-71 support level.

One possible way to provide support for the library would be to appropriate a certain percentage of a real estate tax imposed on, for example, every $100 of assessed land valuation. It has been reported that during fiscal year 1971 the assessed property valuation of the city of Louisville was $3,023,605,220, and that of Jefferson County was $6,713,477,596. With a total assessed property base for city/county of $9,737,082,816, a 2¢ tax rate, for example, would provide the library with a support of $1,947,416.50. This is considerably more than even the heightened support figure based on estimates for fiscal year 1972-73, and it is based on a fairly stable type of situation. There is, of course, the possibility that the assessed valuation of all land in the area will decrease. However, that is an unlikely possibility for this area of Kentucky.

The above was an exercise based on the information provided in the Library Report Form, with a few hopefully telling arguments for the Library Board, Friends of the Library, and concerned library patrons, to show how the needed support for the Louisville Free Public Library might be provided.

The American Library Association in Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966, geared to libraries serving populations of 150,000 to 1,000,000 residents, states in Article #6(i) that, "The cost of public library service should be borne by the appropriate governmental units. The practice of providing service through non-resident fees delays the assumption of responsibility of governmental units and should be eliminated." This statement would seem to imply that both units of government served by the Louisville Free Public Library should contribute equitably and adequately to the support of public library services.

Another factor in this report is the amount of financial aid obtained from State and/or Federal governments. This is particularly important at the present time, when direct Federal aid to libraries is being eliminated from the budget. In the Library Report Form, it was reported that the Louisville Free Public Library had received $6,800 in state grants for fiscal year 1971-72. The amount of future state funding support of libraries remains uncertain. Special projects, such as Bookmobile III for special services to older people, would have no potential source of funding. Also, the already pressed State library budget would have to be drastically stretched in order to maintain support for existing services and/or programs, which would further reduce the small state grant.

Since the Director of the library has already stated the dismal straits which the budget cut of $70,630 in 1971-72, and maintained through 1972-73 has caused, additional drainage of funds from the library would further decrease the library's capacity to serve its target population.

The library report did not include any figures for library expenditures for services to various groups of the library's target audience. However, subsequently the cost sheets and registration break down (pp 185a, 185b, 185c) at the end of this chapter are helpful in estimating cost and scope of facilities and services to older adults. Without figures of this kind it would be extremely difficult to estimate the costs of expanding or extending these facilities and/or services to older people.

The map appended to the Library Report Form with the data on bookmobile and branch library services shows that branch library services are, for the most part of the target area, widely dispersed, as are the bookmobile stops. Since the main library facility is located in the heart of Louisville, providing bookmobile services to those areas not covered by branch library services are an essential part of the library's ongoing expenses.

It is also important to point out that the Louisville Free Public Library's major outreach effort to older people is included under the category of mobile services. Therefore, more information about the bookmobiles would be extremely valuable in terms of considering expansion of modification to serve large numbers of older persons.

Other than the above-mentioned factors, the library's budget shows very few surprising features.

Cooperative and Contractual Services

Apart from the reciprocal borrowing privileges enjoyed by the users of the Louisville Free Public Library, no other cooperative or contractual activities were reported. It is interesting to note that this library system, apart from the minimal state library aid received through the State Library Agency, does not have any strong cooperative or contractual relationship with the Kentucky State Department of Libraries. A possibility which might be pursued, especially in connection with library services for the aging, is that of obtaining specialized equipment and materials for the visually or physically handicapped, either directly from the Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped or through the State Department of Libraries mediation.

Central Library Facilities

The central library facility of the Louisville Free Public Library is housed in both old and new facilities. For the purposes of the Kentucky Library Project, it is noted that the majority of the resources and services which would be necessary for library services to the aging are housed in the new (1969) addition to the library. This new facility has all the necessary library accommodations - carpeting, acoustical ceilings, public elevators, entrance ramps as alternatives to stairs, and adequate lighting. The older facility, which is used mainly for childrens' services and extension and technical services, has most of the problems or obstacles which have been raised in the library's report.

The seating capacity of the central library facility is most adequate, and should not pose any problems for consideration of expanded library services to older people. Also, the meeting rooms, with their additional seats will take care of any space or seating requirements.

Other Agencies of Service

The Louisville Free Public Library has many other service agencies - those in library-owned buildings, rented quarters, schools, and other locations, as well as three bookmobiles.

Branches

For purposes of this discussion and analysis, and since each branch is discussed individually in the summary section of Volume II, the branches will be discussed under a few major headings: type of building, location, accommodations or barriers, facilities, programs, services/use, collections, staffing, hours of opening, seating capacity, and registered users. Charts immediately following this section likewise show graphically the preceding categories of characteristics.

Type of building

Of the total number of branches operated by the Louisville Free Public Library system, 10 branches are either Carnegie or Carnegie-style buildings (Crescent Hill, Eastern, Highland, Jefferson, Iroquois, Parkland, Portland, Shawnee, Shelby Park, and Western).

A second type of branch is that located in a community center. There are 5 of this type (California, Fern Creek, Fincastle, Newman, and Waverly).

A third type of branch facility is that located in a housing project. There are three of these: (East Louisville, Harris, LaSalle).

A fourth category of branch is that type located in a new library building. There are 2 of these (Bon Air and Eline).

A fifth category of branch facility is that located in a store front facility. There are 4 of this type (Highland Park, Outer Highland, Taylor Boulevard, and Valley Station).

Finally, there is a miscellaneous collection of facilities including: Cabbage Patch (located in an old home), Eastern Parkway (in a church building), Jeffersontown (located in a large county-owned building), and the Middletown and Okolona branches (located in county high schools).

Locations

The characterization of branches by types will be followed through. The Carnegie-type buildings are found in a wide variety of settings, from urban middle-class to urban ghetto areas. Five facilities of this type are found in the urban middle-class areas, one in the lower middle-class area, two in urban renewal areas, and two in an urban ghetto neighborhood. It would appear, therefore, that the Carnegie-type facility is available to more of the less affluent than to the more affluent.

The five examples in the second category, located in a community center, range from ghetto surroundings to a suburban community center on the edge of a golf course. Of those branches located in a community center type of facility, three are located in suburban middle-class community centers or communities. One of these is located in a low income housing ghetto area, and one is located in a recreation center in a cooperative apartment complex, in an outer urban area.

The branches located in housing projects are all located in ghetto surroundings, or low income housing areas.

Those branches located in new library buildings are found, one in a city-suburban neighborhood near a shopping center, and the other in an upper-middle-class suburban neighborhood.

The store front facilities range from urban lower-middle-class areas to suburban areas. Two of these are located in urban lower-middle-class areas, one in an urban upper-middle-class area, and one in a suburban shopping area.

Finally, there are those housed in school and miscellaneous types of facilities. These range from two located in county high schools, to one in an inner city, one in a small town residential area, one in a middle income residential area.

This analysis shows that no particular type of branch facility is limited to any income, class or type.

Accommodations or barriers

The type of facilities offered by the different types of library buildings are as follows:

The Carnegie-type buildings: The majority of these facilities are on the street level, seven with a short flight of stairs for access. Five buildings of this type have vinyl tile floors, four have acoustical ceilings, twenty-four are air conditioned. Okolona, Middletown, Eastern Parkway, LaSalle, and Cabbage Patch are not air conditioned. These accommodations range from urban ghetto to upper middle-class neighborhoods.

Community Centers: All of these facilities are located on the street level (no access stairs are mentioned), four are air conditioned, and three have vinyl tile floors. None are mentioned to have acoustical ceilings.

Housing project facility: One of these, located in a ghetto low income housing area, is a large room in a project accessible by one flight of stairs. There are no other facilities in this branch. Of the other two of this type, one, located in an area similar to the above, is located on street level, is air conditioned, and has vinyl tile flooring. The third, located in a low income housing area, is a street level facility with no other special accommodations.

New library building: Both of these have street level entrances, carpeting and/or vinyl flooring, and air conditioning. In addition, one has acoustical ceilings and the other has a walled courtyard with a fountain.

Store front facility: All are air conditioned and accessible from the street level. In addition, two have carpeting. No other accommodations are mentioned for these facilities.

Miscellaneous and school: The school facilities consist of space on the first floor of the school building. Of those others housed in miscellaneous types of buildings, one is two rooms on the street level of an old home, another is a basement room, accessible by one flight of stairs, and the last is located on street level, is air conditioned, and has vinyl tile floors.

Facilities

Low income, ghetto and inner city branches: There are seven branches which fall into this category (California, Eastern, Shawnee, East Louisville, Harris, LaSalle, Parkland, and Cabbage Patch). Of these, five offer only books and magazines. The remaining two have both movie projectors and records, and one has meeting rooms. These are the only listed facilities for this type of branch serving the clientele as delimited above.

Upper middle-class, suburban, middle income, urban middle, urban renewal: Twenty of the remaining branches fall into some variation of the type of community or clientele served as listed above (Bon air, Crescent Hill, Eastern Parkway, Eline, Fern Creek, Fincastle, Highland, Highland Park, Jefferson, Jeffersontown, Iroquois, Newman, Outer Highland, Portland, Shawnee, Shelby Park, Taylor Boulevard, Valley Station, Waverly and Western). These branches offer the following facilities: one offers only books; seven offer only books and magazines; three offer the wire network facilities; 12 have movie projectors; six have photo charging systems; three provide meeting room space.

Programs

Low income, ghetto and inner city branches: As reported up to fiscal year 1971-72, four of the seven branches which fall into this category provide no programs for their users. The other three each offer such common programs as childrens' programs (including story hours) and visiting classes. One has community meetings. Another has the Introduction to Music series and adult crafts. No other programs are listed for these branches.

Upper middle class, suburban, middle income, urban middle, urban renewal: As reported up to the end of fiscal year 1971-72, five (one-fourth) of the twenty branches which fall into this category provide no programs for their users. The remaining branches offer the following: Three offer only childrens' summer story hours; the remainder offer a combination of the remaining types of programs. Eight branches out of the remaining 12 which offer programs, offer only childrens' programs. Four more state only that they offer weekly story hours for children. Eight list visiting class programs. Six list university college classes, 11 list the Introduction of Music series, 11 list community or club meetings, and one lists adult crafts.

Services/Use, Collections and Registered Users

Low income, ghetto and inner city branches: The graphic analysis at the end of this section by type of community, shows that the residents of low-income areas have not been very receptive to regular library services, especially when the only services offered are books and magazines. It is interesting to note that the only two branches in the low-income group which show high registration figures are those which offer programs or added facilities. The branch which has more facilities and programs shows the highest circulation figures, as well as higher attendance figures. This last branch, although showing a comparatively large circulation figure, also shows, when the resources are compared with the use of the facilities, that the dependence on books and magazines for branch library services in these areas will only reach a minimum number of the target audiences. This has particular implications for older residents of these areas. These older residents are more likely to be less educated, less mobile, and more often handicapped either visually or physically. Therefore, it would appear that more use could be made of non-print, large print and multi-media materials.

Upper-middle class, suburban, middle income, urban middle, urban renewal: In this category the differences are immediately apparent. Even given the same size collection in the lower income branches, as occurs in a few cases, the use of these branches is generally higher. Also, programming in these branches does not seem to make the same percentage difference as programming in ghetto or low-income branches. In fact, there are certain branches in this category which have no programming, and still get as much and often double or triple the use of their facilities as comparable branches (size of resources and programming) in the low-income group. It would appear that this second group is more book-oriented than the first group and therefore more of the non-print, multi-media and programming resources might bring better results in the low-income area branches.

Summary

Branches

Based on the preceding information and the charts it can be seen (beginning on page 168) that there are several points to consider when looking at the existing situations in the branches of the Louisville Free Public Library. The division into low-income and upper-income-type divisions is intended to place a focus on the "hard-to-reach" aged of the target area of this library system. It has been generally acknowledged that there are middle-income branches, although these are not necessarily the types of special materials which would be of use to older people unless rendered so by special programming.

Hopefully, the charts in this section, together with the census figures for the service areas of each branch, will be used to ascertain the numbers of older persons in these areas, and that their special characteristics will be considered in any program planning for older people to be served by these branch facilities, as well as the needed materials and personnel.

Finally, the staffing of the branch, combined with the hours of opening, appears to be one of the most important factors in predicting the response of the target community to the library's services. It is important here to refer back to the pressing financial situation of the Louisville Free Public Library. With the library's diminishing book budget and the increasing amounts which the library must budget (for salaries of its staff members and all individual support expenditures such as Social Security, hospitalization, pension, etc., which keep increasing in pace with the national level, even if the salaries themselves do not) it can easily be seen that the library cannot at this time actively recruit staff, unless or until this pressure is relieved.

There are two avenues of hope. The first, and one which is more dependent on public and governmental factors, is some definite library support through land assessment tax paid both by the city and the county, or the second, the library's ability to mount a strong volunteer program.

The problems inherent in a library volunteer program have been discussed ad nauseum in many articles. However, the library in this case, unlike so many previous library volunteer programs, would not be operating from a weak or inexperienced position. First, the Community Profile developed by the Kentucky Library Project for each site, including Louisville and Jefferson County, has established an extensive catalog of programs, services and agencies which serve older persons. Many of these are run by volunteers or with a certain amount of volunteer help. In addition, since the inception of this project, many good working relationships have been established with individuals and professional organizations serving older people, on the community level as well as regional, state and national levels. The ground work has been laid with some of these agencies for cooperative efforts in starting a good library volunteer action group. The city of Louisville, as well as Jefferson County, is a perfect target area in which to develop a good program, both as a nation-wide model and as a contingency or stop-gap means for the library to solve some of its personnel and outreach problems, with special emphasis on serving its older residents. The percentage of older residents in Louisville and the surrounding Jefferson County area, is ample and telling argument for this type of focus and approach.

The tables on the following pages all refer to the preceding discussion of the library branch facilities of the Louisville Free Public Library.

Facilities

Low-Income, Ghetto and Inner City Branches

Branch	Books & Magazines	Records	Movie Proj.	Wire Network	Meeting Rooms	Record Player	Elec. Charg. System
Cabbage Patch	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern	X	X	X	-	X	-	-
East Louisville	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harris	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
LaSalle	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parkland	X	X	X	-	-	-	-

Upper-Middle Class, Suburban, Middle Income, Urban Middle, Urban Renewal

Branch	Books & Magazines	Records	Movie Proj.	Wire Network	Meeting Rooms	Record Player	Elec. Charg. System
Bon Air	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Crescent Hill	X	X	X	-	X	-	X
Eastern Parkway	X*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eline	X	X	X	-	X	-	X
Fern Creek	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fincastle	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highland	X	X	X	X	-	X	X
Highland Park	X	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: *Neighborhood college classes, in addition to visiting classes

Facilities (Contd.)

Upper-Middle Class, Suburban, Middle Income, Urban Middle, Urban Renewal

Branch	Books & Magazines	Records	Movie Proj.	Wire Network	Meeting Rooms	Record Player	Elec. Charg. System
Jefferson	X	-	X	-	-	-	-
Jeffersontown	X	X	X	-	X	-	X
Iroquois	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Newman	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outer Highlands	X	-	X	-	-	-	-
Portland	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Shawnee	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Shelby Park	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Taylor Boulevard	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valley Station	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waverly	X	-	X	-	X	-	-
Western	X	X	X	X	X	-	-

Programs

Branch	Adults Crafts	No Programs	Childrens' Programs	Visiting Classes	Intro. to Music	Community/ Club Mtgs.
Cabbage Patch	-	X	-	-	-	-
California	-	-	X	X	-	-
Eastern	-	-	X	X	X	-
East Louisville	-	X	-	-	-	-
Harris	-	X	-	-	-	-
LaSalle	-	X	-	-	-	-
Parkland	X	-	X	X	X	-

Upper-Middle Class, Suburban, Middle Income, Urban Middle, Urban Renewal

Branch	Adults Crafts	No Programs	Childrens' Programs	Visiting Classes	Intro. to Music	Community/ Club Mtgs.
Bon Air	-	-	X	X*	X	X
Crescent Hill	-	-	X	X*	X	X
Eastern Parkway	-	X	-	-	-	-
Eline	-	-	X	X*	X	X
Fern Creek	-	X	X**	-	-	-
Fincastle	-	X	-	-	-	-
Highland	-	-	X	X*	X	X
Highland Park	-	X	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	-	-	X	X	X	X

Programs (Contd.)

Upper-Middle Class, Suburban, Middle Income, Urban Middle, Urban Renewal

Branch	Adult Crafts	No Programs	Childrens' Programs	Visiting Classes	Intro. to Music	Community/ Club Mtgs.
Jeffersontown	-	-	X	X	X	X
Iroquois	-	-	X	X*	X	X
Newman	-	-	X	-*	-	-
Outer Highlands	-	X	-	-	-	-
Portland	X	-	X	X	X	X
Shawnee	-	-	X	X	X	X
Shelby Park	-	-	X	X	X	X
Taylor Boulevard	-	X	-	-	-	-
Valley Station	-	X	X**	-	-	-
Waverly	-	X	X**	-	-	-
Western	-	-	X	X	X	X

NOTE:

*University college classes, in addition to visiting classes.

**CR summer story hours only programming done.

Services/Use, Collections and Registered Users

Low-Income, Ghetto and Inner City Branches

Branch	1970-71 Collection	1970-71 Registration	1971-72 Attendance	1970-71 Circulation
Cabbage Patch	2,861	390	--	5,596
California	6,256	1,110	667	5,665
Eastern	22,297	880	3,004	22,297
East Louisville	3,350	283	--	5,474
Harris	8,352	881	--	19,607
LaSalle	3,058	209	--	4,571
Parkland	21,510	2,347	3,102	21,500

Upper-Middle Class, Suburban, Middle Income, Urban Middle, Urban Renewal

Branch	1970-71 Collection	1970-71 Registration	1971-72 Attendance	1970-71 Circulation
Bon Air	35,489	14,324	3,142	198,076
Crescent Hill	30,424	7,913	2,443	123,836
Eastern Parkway	2,581	271	--	4,123
Eline	23,156	10,939	1,631	177,872
Fern Creek	7,371	1,874	227	35,591
Fincastle	5,017	1,636	--	22,895
Highland	29,732	3,603	1,332	84,072
Highland Park	4,039	1,257	--	12,332
Jefferson	14,615	1,146	3,121	9,633
Jeffersontown	16,761	4,448	2,252	73,971
Iroquois	32,880	8,804	1,169	126,623
Newman	12,226	5,144	352	54,844

Services/Use, Collections and Registered Users (Contd.)

Upper-Middle Class, Suburban, Middle Income, Urban Middle, Urban Renewal

Branch	1970-71 Collection	1970-71 Registration	1971-72 Attendance	1970-71 Circulation
Outer Highlands	6,686	2,191	399	37,144
Portland	28,592	2,180	2,812	32,644
Shawnee	21,702	1,929	6,787	32,068
Shelby Park	22,414	1,947	765	24,718
Taylor Boulevard	6,109	1,637	--	19,055
Valley Station	7,224	3,591	303	45,540
Waverly	7,342	1,631	--	23,572
Western	51,214	1,384	3,440	15,484

Staffing; Hours of Opening and Seating Capacity

Low-Income, Ghetto and Inner City Branches

Branch	Staffing	Hours of Opening							Seating Capacity	
		M	T	W	Th.	F	S	Sun.	Ad.	Juv.
Cabbage Patch	1	-	-	1-5	-	1-5	-	-	4	6
California	2	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	-	-	18	21
Eastern	2	1-5	1-8	1-5	1-5	1-5	-	-	18	20
East Louisville	1	1:30* 5:30	" "	" "	" "	" "	-	-	8	8
Harris	1	1-5	1-5	1-8	1-5	1-5	-	-	15	22
LaSalle	1	1-5	-	1-5	-	1-5	-	-	4	4
Parkland	31/2	10-6	10-6	10-6	10-6	10-6	-	-	12	16

Upper-Middle Class, Suburban, Middle Income, Urban Middle, Urban Renewal

Branch	Staffing	Hours of Opening							Seating Capacity	
		M	T	W	Th.	F	S	Sun.	Ad.	Juv.
Bon Air	41/2	2-9	2-9	10-6	2-9	2-9	10-5	-	43	40
Crescent Hill	3	2-9	2-9	10-6	2-9	2-9	10-6	-	35	11
Eastern Parkway	1	-	2-5	-	2-5	-	-	-	2	2
Eline	4	1:30 8:30	-	10-6	1:30 8:30	-	10-5	-	28	31
Fern Creek	1	2-5 6-8	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	9-12	-	4	4
Fincastle	1	1-8	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	-	-	6	4

*Same hour each day.

Staffing; Hours of Opening and Seating Capacity (Contd.)

Upper-Middle Class, Suburban, Middle Income, Urban Middle, Urban Renewal

Branch	Staffing	Hours of Opening							Seating Capacity	
		M	T	W	Th.	F	S	Sun.	Ad.	Juv.
Highland	3	2-9	2-9	10-6	2-9	2-9	10-5	-	25	18
Highland Park	1	1-8	1-5	-	1-5	-	-	-	8	8
Jefferson	2	1-5	1-8	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	-	8	18
Jeffersontown	3	2-9	2-9	10-6	2-9	2-9	10-5	-	22	8
Iroquois	4	2-9	2-9	10-6	2-9	2-9	10-6	-	16	22
Newman	2	1-8	1-8	10-5	1-8	1-5	9-12	-	6	11
Outer Highlands	1	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-8	1-6	-	-	10	16
Portland	3	2-9	2-9	10-6	2-9	2-9	10-5	-	12	20
Shawnee	3	2-9	2-9	10-6	2-6	2-6	10-6	-	20	20
Shelby Park	2	1-5	1-8	1-5	1-5	1-5	-	-	16	18
Taylor Boulevard	1	1-5	1-5	1-8	1-5	1-5	-	-	4	8
Valley Station	11/2	1-8	1-8	10-5	1-8	1-5	9-12	-	14	4
Waverly	1	1-5	-	10-5	-	1-5	-	-	14	13
Western	3	2-9	2-9	10-6	2-9	12-9	10-5	-	27	15

Bookmobiles

The Louisville Free Public Library operates three bookmobiles. Two of these are operating on typical bookmobile schedules and cover far-ranging routes. The map (see page 198ff) giving locations of all facilities and services provided by the library shows that all of the bookmobile services provided by Bookmobiles I and II are limited to the Jefferson County area, and not to the city of Louisville itself.

In the case of Bookmobile III, this was not the fact. Bookmobile III was geared to serving older people in a wide variety of institutions, homes, residences, housing projects, etc. Many of these were found to be located in Louisville itself; however, there were some far and widely dispersed stops made by this bookmobile out in the country. It would have been very informative to have had more information on this particular facility, especially as it focussed on older people. For instance, from what source has it been funded up to the present time? What are the contingencies of funding, if any? What are the chances for expansion?

In any case, this last of the three bookmobiles presented an interesting picture. One of the other bookmobiles is much larger (double the volume capacity) and the other has approximately the same capacity. Use statistics, apart from the factor of the frequency of stops, are worth noting. The smaller bookmobile (II), with roughly one-half the volume capacity but a similar type of community routing, shows about one-half of the circulation of the larger bookmobile. The third bookmobile, with ostensibly the same volume capacity, has a small circulation. However, this is probably due in large measure to the fact that it has not been in operation very long.

The above points out how varying conclusions can be drawn from the type of statistics commonly kept. In the case of such a specialized service, there are both those factors which are immediately obvious about the collections, and there are those contingent on the clients of the service. In the case of materials, and again in the absence of any further specialized information about Bookmobile III to differentiate its collection from the others, one sees a bookmobile, geared to older people, serving a large number of stops in the city of Louisville itself (both middle and low-income areas). It serves a population which has a high probability of sight, hearing, and physical deficiencies, in addition to whatever educational deficiencies there might be. But there was no information provided to indicate it contained specialized equipment, materials or services for this special clientele. The differences in response of the target population has been shown in the ordinary branch library situation, with adequate staffing, differentiated programming, and a mix of print and non-print materials. The differences in response of a specialized population such as older people, especially those with a wide variety of handicaps, would be even greater.

The use of bookmobile facilities is often the easiest way to bring the services and programs to older people. Therefore, if Bookmobile III were to continue and be the basis for some specialized services, programs and facilities for older people, a wide variety of non-print media and equipment should be provided.

Also, there would have to be a look at the facility itself. What about all the barriers inherent in the regular bookmobile, which make it insurmountable for many older people to use? These are questions to be addressed.

Does the bookmobile staff person just deliver a box of books or magazines to each stop. Or does this person actively take materials from room to room in the facility in addition to providing service to those who are ambulatory? If a bookmobile staff member spends each two and one-half hour stop in going from room to room or apartment to apartment in a facility, with or without the assistance of another staff individual, giving out materials, finding out individual interests, conversing with some, and filling previously ascertained interests, each of these individual contacts merits being recorded as a service.

At this point the library statistics typically required break down in terms of evaluating specialized service programs to the older adult. Where a service is individualized, even the awareness of concern is something which is important to the target individuals - someone cares. From this may or may not come some desire for the service which is being provided, if it is accepted, but a first measurable step has been taken. It would be very valuable, if Bookmobile III is to be continued, expanded or modified, with or without the Kentucky Library Project, that a different reporting mechanism be devised. Of course, it should include the number of materials borrowed, and the number of individuals registered. However, it should also include statistics on how many visits were made to individuals; how many pieces of materials or equipment used with each individual; the response, if any; the duration of each visit; how many requests there were for specialized types of formats of materials and how many were filled; how many new recreational or informational items or pieces of equipment were introduced to individuals. All of this provides a better measure of what types of services have been given on an individualized basis, and more individualized service to the older adult is one of the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project's major objectives.

The advantage of such an approach is that it could use volunteers to as large or as small an extent as possible or desirable. Many have expressed the need felt by some older people for someone to talk to or to "visit with". Here, a volunteer can, while visiting with the individual older people, bring them informational or recreational print and non-print materials and equipment and demonstrate its use.

With reference to types of materials provided on all of the bookmobiles, only 5% of the bookmobile materials are directed to older residents of the community. Among these are large print materials, magnifying glasses and prismatic glasses, all of which are directed to those who are able to read. Other items such as cassette players and tapes, talking books, or possibly a film projector and films shown each month during the regular stop would be especially important for Bookmobile III with its special function and clientele. These are suggestions for reaching those non-book oriented by choice, or those eliminated from print mechanisms by other handicaps.

Materials Collection

Books

The Library Report Form summary shows that the total book collection of the Louisville Free Public Library is 933,165, including both adult and juvenile materials. Some of the articles appended to this library report form (See Volume II) contained statements by the Library Director on the tight financial position which the library faces. Particular reference was made to the fact that the library was not meeting the ALA standards in providing adequate materials for its target community.

The entire collection of the Louisville Free Public Library totals 933,165 items, while the population it serves is 695, 055. The number of volumes added to the collection during the year was 41,249. Clearly, in order to meet the stringent requirements of the Standards, as cited by the Library Director at the time of the budget crisis, the collection of the Louisville Free Public Library should be a minimum of 1,390, 110 items (at a minimum ratio of 2 items per capita) or a maximum of 2,780,220 items (a maximum ratio of 4 items per capita). If the standards were followed, the library should add at least 86,882 items to its collection annually - roughly double the present rate.

Any projected plans for library services for older people will have to take into consideration this present state of the library's funding situation for materials - especially since materials for older people have to be purchased with special consideration of their special needs.

Finally, the figure reported for the additional large print materials to the collection should be considered. A total of 2,000 items were added to the collection in this area. As a percentage of the total additions to the library collection, or a fraction thereof, 1/12th or 5% is a good percentage of annual additions in materials for a special group. However, the figures also reveal that these 2,000 items are the total collection of large print materials, i.e., 2,000 of the library's collection of 629,001 adult or 933,165 total in book materials. Here the library's older population, which is 1/11th of the target population, would seem to be underserved by a type of print material which is essential to a group usually having some vision problems. This gives the library a telling argument based on an easily provable need.

The library would seem to have a large cadre of elderly allies to help solve the budget difficulty.

Miscellaneous Collections

Since the ALA Standards for Public Libraries have been cited to advantage in showing the needs faced by the Louisville Free Public Library, they will be used again here. The Standards state: "The basic film collection for the system should consist of one title for each 1,000 population served, but no collection should be less than 1,000 titles." At the time of reporting, the film collection of the entire library system was 2,500 titles. Therefore, with reference to the film collection, the system is in good shape.

The record collection, however, is not as adequate. At the end of the reporting period, the library's collection of records was 2,500. The Standards state: "The basic collection of recordings for the system should consist of one disc or reel of tape for each 50 people in the service area, but no collection should contain less than 5,000 discs and reels." According to this standard, the library's collection should total 13,901 discs or reels. However, the Louisville Free Public Library, through its FM stations, can possibly reach as large or larger audiences with its existing non-circulating collection of 50,000 records than it could with a much larger circulating collection. But only a few of the branches in the entire system, and even fewer in the ghetto areas, have the wire network facility. And only one of the low-income or ghetto area (inner city) branches has the Introduction to Music series of programs, although a majority of the middle- and upper-income branches have this series of programs. Given this factor of branch facilities, and the fact that there is no mention of any of the branches lending FM radios as a regular feature of their services, it would seem that this increased avenue to the target population would not be as large as one might wish or hope to believe. Therefore, there is a very real need for more materials in this area.

Although the Report does not refer to the library's picture collection there is a category of framed pictures noted in the 1970-71 annual report. This includes the amount of funds expended for purchases, as well as circulation statistics for this type of material. Subsequently, we have learned that the library has about 500 items in its framed picture collection, purchased through an endowment.

As for the library's holdings in other multi-media areas, it has only a few cassette tapes, no talking books or recorded materials on cassette tapes for the blind or visually handicapped, or other similar materials which might be particularly useful in programming for services to older people. The library does not provide television viewing facilities for its users, neither does it have any video-tapes. Obviously, this service needs study and upgrading.

Miscellaneous Equipment

The main facility of the Louisville Free Public Library has a variety of equipment. It does not, however, own a videotape camera, nor does it own a television receiver. Therefore, any movie into video-taping as a cable television potential will require solving this equipment problem.

Fourteen 16mm film projectors and 51 tape recorders are owned by the main library. None of these are loaned to the public. The question arises how they are used. Actually, the same question can be raised about other items of equipment in view of the needs of the branch library facilities, needs documented in the analysis of those facilities, needs documented in the analysis of those facilities. The only equipment loaned to the public are the five slide projectors and the AM/FM radios. Admittedly 37 radios loaned from a central library facility probably will not realistically increase the availability of the library's FM radio programming very extensively in terms of its large target population.

It would appear, given the library's focus on FM radio, and its large record collection and its initial cassette tapes, that equipment for loan to the public in these areas would be a highly beneficial route to take. This is especially true in meeting the outreach efforts to bring appropriate and acceptable library services to the older persons in the Louisville/Jefferson County target area. Acquiring cassette player/recorders and video-tape equipment should also help the library to build its local oral history collection, which it has just begun to accumulate.

Staff

The American Library Association Standards, Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966 says: "One staff member (full-time or equivalent) should be the minimum provision for each 2,000 people in the service area." Included in this number should be pages, but not maintenance personnel. But ideals should be recognized as such, since both this library and the Kentucky Library Project members must deal in reality. Clearly with 161 full-time, equivalent staff members for the library system and its services, they will be hard pressed to expand into the "outreach" programs for the elderly. One avenue of hope is expanded use of volunteers and para-professionals. Already initial steps have been taken by the library and the Kentucky Library Project to establish a firm base in these two areas from which to proceed.

The present staffing of the system shows a strong profile, due in great measure to the fact that the library system uses a sub-professional classification, under which all the clerical and other staff of the library (excluding the janitorial staff) are employed. Thus, the Louisville Free Public Library has on its staff, in addition to the Library Director, 84 college graduates, 21 additional library school graduates, and 8 other individuals with some formal library school training. This is all the more remarkable since the entire professional staff of the library totals only 41. Thus, an almost equal number of other staff members, engaged in "non-professional" duties, are college graduates. This has given the library system great strength despite severe shortages in actual numbers of staff members.

It is because of the staff shortages that there is no person on the library's administrative staff whose time is devoted to determining community needs and translating them into programs. Such a person would greatly assist the library and the Kentucky Library Project to identify the library and recreational needs of the older population of the target area, and to suggest possible ways of involving older members of the community in the design of programs which would serve them more adequately.

Service Desks

Of particular note, especially for the Kentucky Library Project and projected special services for the aging, is the fact that the main library facility has among its several special desk services a separate adult reader guidance desk which is manned 72 hours per week. This special area presents an opportunity for an existing service to be modified in order to provide special services to the aging, if deemed useful.

Promotion and Guidance of Reading

The Louisville Free Public Library has taken extensive measures for the promotion and guidance of reading and library use. Although, at the time of reporting, the library had no pamphlet or maps available describing the library, its services, or its general lay-out, one was in process. This brochure will be helpful generally, as well as in any proposed project for library services to the aging. This pamphlet will contain information about the library and its services, and can be given to volunteers for distribution to the community, to Friends of the Library and others to stimulate their efforts, or to use with prospective library users.

Besides the regular promotional efforts such as radio, television and the news media, the library's other out-reach effort specifically in this area is through services provided by Bookmobile III.

Group and Community Activities

The Louisville Free Public Library reported a large number of group and community activities in 1971-72. Unfortunately, there was no information on numbers of consultations with officers, etc., of groups concerning their library needs or, in particular, with older people or retirement groups concerning their library needs. However, 12 meetings of groups of older people were reported to have taken place in the main library building. It is unknown how many, if any, there were in the branch libraries.

Of interest among the activities sponsored by the library in 1971-72 were the meetings of the National Association of Retired Federal Employees. These had an average attendance of 50. This shows the beginning of a possible all-out effort on the part of the library to work actively with retiree groups in building both an interest and a participation in the development of a program of library services to older people of the city and county. The Report contains no mention of contact with other retirement groups.

The Friends of the Library group, which is just being organized, may wish to assume the responsibility to facilitate cooperative action of planning and implementing a program of library services for older persons, including enlisting their active cooperation and involvement in the project.

Outreach Services or Programs of the Library

The only formal effort at outreach services of this library appears to be the bookmobile services. Bookmobile III is especially adapted to materials and service to older persons.

Relation to Other Libraries

There are only a few areas where this topic suggests comment. The first is the apparent independence of the Louisville Free Public Library from the Kentucky State Library system. The reasons for this are probably historical but are not clarified by the report.

The number of meetings reported with librarians of the area during 1971-72 appear sufficient in number seems to be constructive. Such cooperative efforts should help to disseminate information about efforts to serve the elderly, and provide a forum for suggestions of program design and implementation.

Circulation and Use of Materials

It is helpful to compare the statistics for the library system over a two-year period, as a means of showing trends for future consideration. Registration figures for the entire system are as follows: the number of registrations in force at the end of 1971 was 132,493, of which 67,694 were added during that year. The most recent figures (1971-72) show 180,734 at the end of the year, with 55,117 new registrations. Thus, while the number of new registrations for library use decreased during the two-year period, the number of individuals registered for library use increased. One possible explanation for this drop might be that the registration period is for two years, and therefore each alternating year would show a variable pattern. It is also obvious that the numbers of new registrants do not alter the cyclical pattern.

An unknown, and possibly significant cluster of data, relates to the number and age categories of listeners to the library's FM station. A listener survey of the audience would be useful, and is recommended.

In the number of reference questions handled there was a decrease from 178,498 in 1970-71 to 170,996 in 1971-72. Personnel, counting methods, or other factors might have contributed to this decrease in the number of service requests/ responses. However, it is too much of a drop to be totally explained by these factors. This raises the question if there is actually a decreased use of the library facilities.

Another measure of this question might be the circulation statistics, keeping in mind the reservations about the value of these figures as a determining criteria. During 1970-71 the circulation figures reported were 975,089 adult and 718,738 juvenile items - a total of 1,693,827 items circulated. During 1971-72 there were 975,301 adult and 691,118 juvenile items circulated - a total of 1,666,419 items. Here the trend seems even more evident. The decrease appears in the circulation of juvenile materials. There is a small increase in adult materials circulated. This becomes even more interesting as a feature of the Louisville Free Public Library, in view of the character and composition of the library's target area. It has been shown that more than 1/11th of the population of the target area, the city of Louisville and the Jefferson County area, is over the age of 65 years. This means that the population of the area is aging. At the same time that this is occurring, there is reason to expect a decrease in the school-age population, with the resultant decrease in library circulation to these groups.

The staff of the library and the Kentucky Library Project should seriously consider the problems that may arise with the aging of the population increasing at such a rapid rate. Providing adequate library services to the library's target population is going to become less a matter of either adding specialized programming or services to regular library services, in order to serve the older residents of the area. Instead, it will be more a question of totally re-gearing the programs and materials of service of this library system to serve a new kind of population. This is the reality portended by these trends. It is fortunate that the library is aware of the situation ahead. With serious future planning, it is a problem which can be dealt with in time.

This is a factor which must be considered in the plans for acquisition of materials, equipment, facilities and staffing, both in the immediate future and for the years to come. The realization of this trend makes this site one of the most exciting areas in library services in which to be working at this time. This site is one of the most challenging as a nationwide model for the development of methods, techniques and personnel, even with its growing financial structures.

Comment

The analysis and comments of the preceding discussion are in no way intended as a criticism of the Louisville Free Public Library. Rather, they are intended to be a dispassionate, constructive, and critical analysis of the state of the art of library services provided by this library, with particular focus on problems or potentialities for special services to older persons operating out of this system.

The library staff has been extremely helpful in providing the masses of data essential for this summary and analysis. The few areas of uncertainty or confusion were due to the need for additional information easily obtained after the report was completed.

The Project Team trusts this summary and analysis will be specifically useful for future evaluation of the projects, as well as a planning document both for the Project and for the staff of the library system.

Finally, it should be recognized that many of the facts and situations critically examined in this document reflect the situation as it existed in the fiscal years 1970-71 and 1971-72, and, with few exceptions, takes little or not account of changes which might have taken place since.

LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
MAINTENANCE COSTS
1972-73

	PERSONNEL	MATERIALS	RENTS AND/OR UTILITIES	CLEANING	TOTAL
Administration	$ 72,525	$	$	$	$ 72,525
Technical Services	130,677				130,677
Physical Facilities	39,907				39,907
Audio Visual	93,167	41,250			134,417
Childrens (Main)	55,602	23,700			79,302
Adult Services (Main)	385,647	154,851			540,498
Extension	44,668	6,250			50,918
Main Sub-Total	$ 822,193	$226,051	$ 84,455	$133,264	$1,265,963
Museum	9,179		1,220		10,399
Bon Air	40,497	12,800	3,220	3,600	60,117
Cabbage Patch	2,554	700			3,254
Crescent Hill	22,491	9,750	2,300	3,300	37,841
Eastern	16,256	2,950	1,350	2,000	22,556
East Louisville	3,311	750	300		4,361
Eastern Parkway	2,200	650		163	3,013
*Eline	36,151	12,550	2,150	2,000	52,851
*Fern Creek	3,283	3,050	350		6,683
Fincastle	4,141	2,450	545		7,136
Harris	8,098	2,900	530		11,528
Highland	23,940	7,950	1,625	2,000	35,515
Highland Park	2,986	1,250	1,550	436	6,222
Iroquois	32,984	10,900	1,770	2,400	48,054
Jefferson	11,741	1,850	1,170	4,775	19,536
*Jeffersontown	24,074	8,000	250	3,600	35,924
LaSalle	2,574	750		300	3,624
*Middletown	5,305	1,650	95	750	7,800
*Okolona	5,415	1,650	85	750	7,900
Outer Highlands	6,805	3,550	2,230	695	13,280
Parkland	18,524	5,250	1,620	2,075	27,469
Portland	23,453	5,100	1,850	2,000	32,403
Shawnee	26,101	5,350	1,270	2,000	34,721
Shelby Park	13,765	1,950	1,175	2,000	18,890
Taylor Boulevard	9,092	2,350	2,380	250	14,072
*Valley Station	7,171	3,450	2,450	600	13,671
Western	28,944	8,100	1,620	4,136	42,800
*Bookmobile I	11,088	3,100		360	14,548
*Bookmobile II	6,181	2,100			8,281
*Newman	12,961	5,150	1,770		19,881
*Waverly	5,274	2,300	270		7,844
California	10,752	2,850			13,602
Branch Sub-Total	$ 428,112	$133,150	$ 33,925	$ 40,190	$ 635,377
TOTAL	$1,259,484	$359,201	$119,600	$173,454	$1,911,739

*County Branches

4/26/73

LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
MAINTENANCE COSTS
1972-73

1. Items Not Included:

Library Supplies	$ 28,500
Printing	17,000
Transportation	9,500
Postage	7,000
Furniture, Fixtures, Equip.	14,000
Janitor Supplies	10,000
Maintenance	35,500
Insurance	36,241
Incidentals	6,000
	$163,741

2. Includes $200,000 from City Revenue Sharing Appropriation

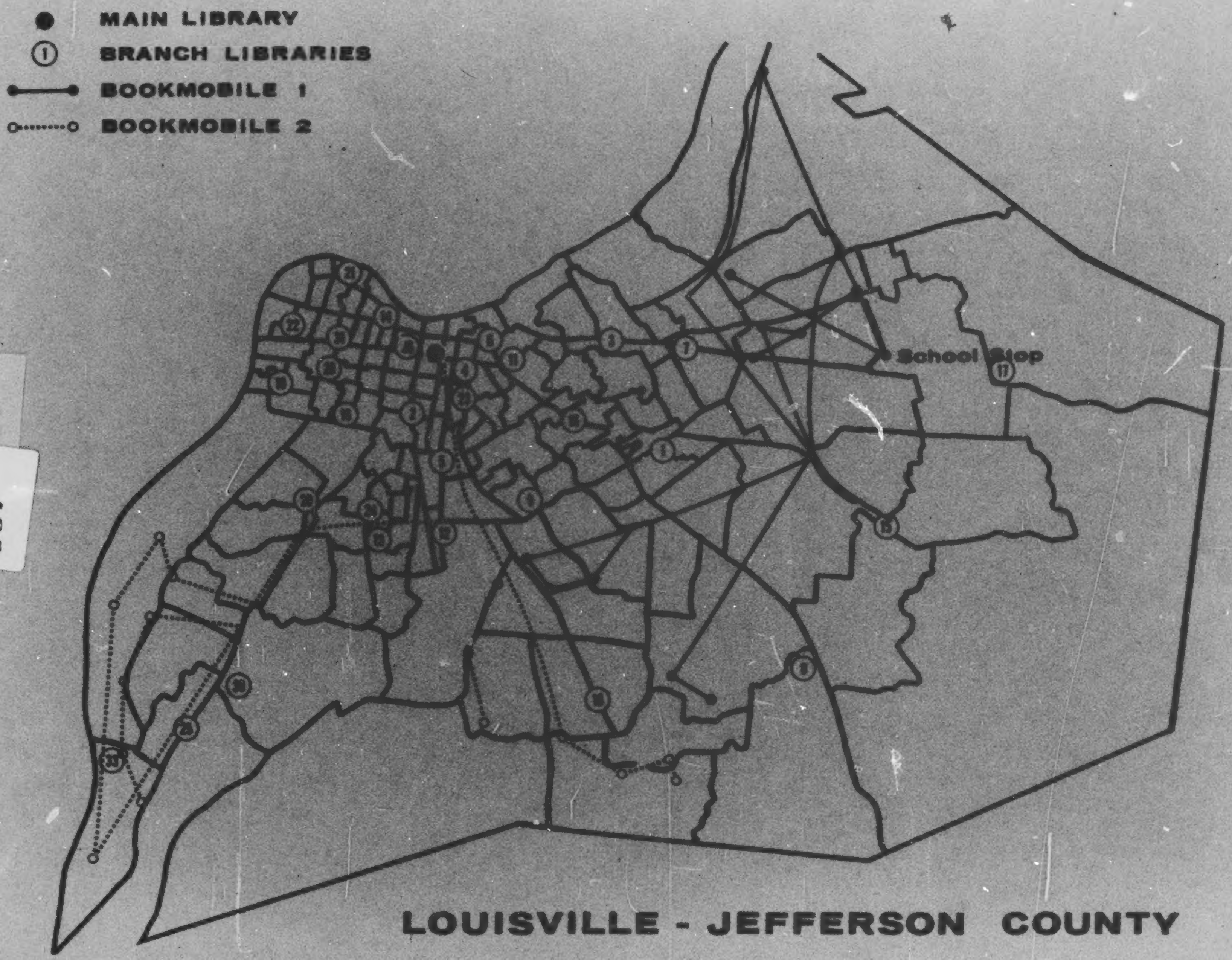
LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
REGISTRATION
(Cards in Force)
1971-72

AGENCY	CITY ADULT	CITY JUVENILE	CITY TOTAL	COUNTY ADULT	COUNTY JUVENILE	COUNTY TOTAL	TOTALS ADULT	TOTALS JUVENILE	TOTALS TOTAL
Main	19,935	3,686	23,621	9,634	1,663	11,297	29,569	5,349	34,918
1. Bon Air	5,240	3,270	8,510	3,402	2,181	5,583	8,642	5,451	14,093
2. Cabbage Patch	111	217	328				111	217	328
3. Crescent Hill	3,276	1,598	4,874	1,872	626	2,498	5,148	2,224	7,372
4. Eastern	439	472	911	1		1	440	472	912
5. Eastern Parkway	80	234	314				80	234	314
6. East Louisville	205	344	549				205	344	549
7. Eline	638	361	999	5,983	3,536	9,519	6,621	3,897	10,518
8. Fern Creek				938	1,049	1,987	938	1,049	1,987
9. Fincastle	538	578	1,116	127	109	236	665	687	1,352
10. Harris	255	472	727				255	472	727
11. Highland	2,436	1,147	3,583	20	7	27	2,456	1,154	3,610
12. Highland Park	440	460	900				440	460	900
13. Iroquois	4,724	2,470	7,194	1,232	406	1,638	5,956	2,876	8,832
14. Jefferson	381	780	1,161				381	780	1,161
15. Jeffersontown	6		6	3,058	2,405	5,463	3,064	2,405	5,469
16. LaSalle	102	179	281	1		1	103	179	282
17. Middletown				467	490	957	467	490	957
18. Okolona				1,098	782	1,880	1,098	782	1,880
19. Outer Highland	1,138	968	2,106				1,138	968	2,106
20. Parkland	834	1,153	1,987	18	18	36	852	1,171	2,023
21. Portland	1,003	968	1,971				1,003	968	1,971
22. Shawnee	923	959	1,882				923	959	1,882
23. Shelby Park	695	910	1,605	2		2	697	910	1,607
24. Taylor Boulevard	961	827	1,788				961	827	1,788
25. Valley Station				1,531	1,508	3,039	1,531	1,508	3,039
26. Western	831	732	1,563				831	732	1,563
27. Bookmobile I				1,477	2,004	3,481	1,477	2,004	3,481
28. Bookmobile II	636	1,536	2,172				636	1,536	2,172
29. Newman				3,107	2,148	5,255	3,107	2,148	5,255
30. Waverly				800	889	1,689	800	889	1,689
31. California	291	448	739				291		739
Total	46,118	24,769	70,887	34,768	19,821	54,589	80,886	44,590	125,476
1970-71 TOTAL	49,156	24,596	73,752	38,348	20,393	58,741	87,504	44,989	132,493

City Registration 56.5% County Registration 43.5%

*County Branches

9/15/72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School Stop
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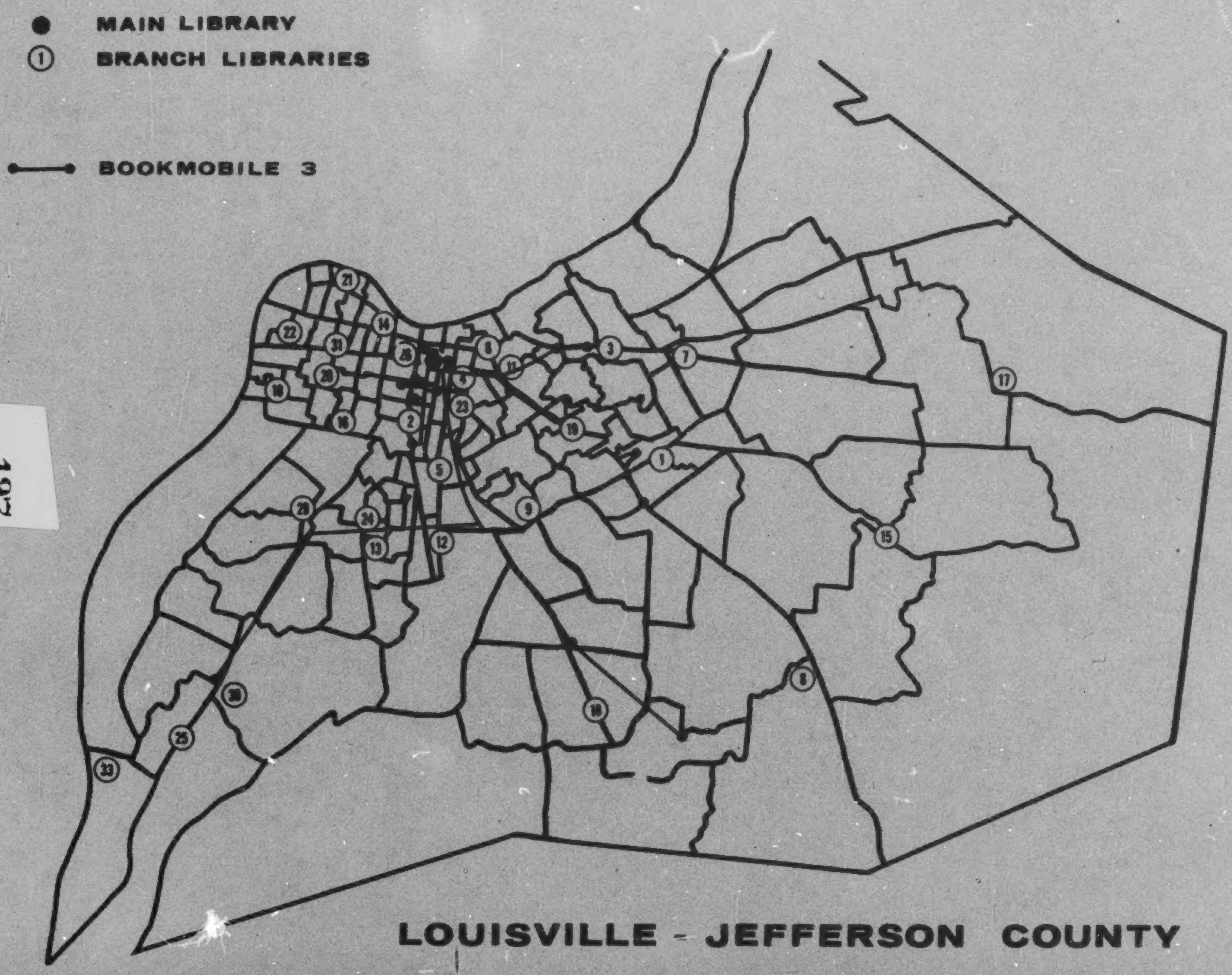
LOUISVILLE - JEFFERSON COUNTY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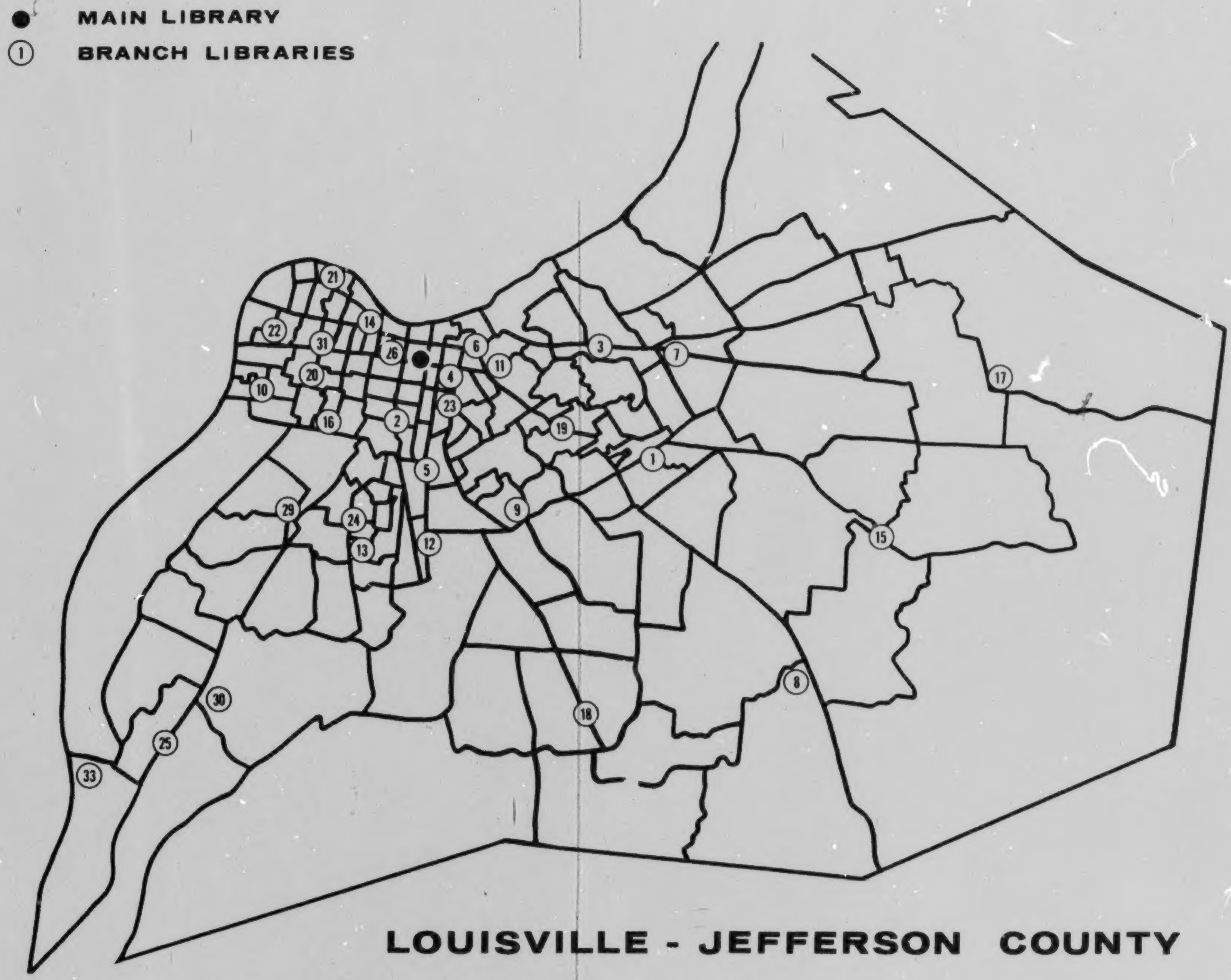
LOUISVILLE - JEFFERSON COUNTY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LOUISVILLE - JEFFERSON COUNTY

LEXINGTON - FAYETTE COUNTY

Founded in 1898, the Lexington Public Library presents an immediate contrast to the other site libraries in that it is a traditional Carnegie-type building with numerous architectural barriers to the elderly. It still operates after 69 years in the same facility built in 1904. Of course, it has undergone remodeling since then, but retains most of the built-in barriers found in many older Carnegie public libraries. Nevertheless, there is much other data in the Library Report Form from Lexington about its on-going activities and current status which likewise have a bearing on its cooperative venture with the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project. In this portion of the Phase I report these are treated to highlight factors most directly related to the library's capability to launch and carry out a model program for the older adults of Lexington and Fayette County.

Governance

The Library Board of Directors is appointed by the Mayor of the City. From the dates of the terms of office of the present Board members, it appears that membership change is well staggered. There should be no need under the present system for continually re-educating the Library Board about the Kentucky Library Project, its aims, or the services and programs of the Lexington Public Library. Given these facts, and the fact that the Board has met and discussed the Kentucky Library Project, and are open to the idea of specialized library services for the aging, no particular policy problems are foreseen to hinder the project. The Lexington Public Library is not formally identified as a part of the Fayette County system, although it receives an appropriation from the county. If a proposed administrative merger of Lexington and Fayette County is realized, as some foresee, the Kentucky Library Project would need assurance from a broader based Library Board, including county representatives, that new members were acquainted with the project and encouraged to endorse it to the extent it now is by the present Lexington Board. Suburban Lexington and the rest of Fayette County has a substantial number of older, retired adults who would benefit from an expanded out-reach program.

Area of Service

The Lexington Public Library serves a city population of 108,137 and a county population of 66,186. These are concentrated into a service area of 280 square miles. Since there is not the dispersion found in other site areas, communications with the residents of this area should be easier in terms of library services and programs. One may consult the Census data maps to find specific pockets of concentration, but by and large, the problem of dispersion of the target group is not great.

Of the 174,323 residents in the combined target areas (the city of Lexington and Fayette County), an estimated 13,525 are aged 65 years and over. The library has estimated that the population served in 1970 and 1971 was 60,000. This estimation was gained through an assumption of 2.9 items circulated per capita. However, since there was no information about the library's registration system reported in the Form, there is little information on which to accurately determine the number of clients served in the target population. The numbers of total population served is assumed to be based on the size of the materials collection which would be necessary to serve a population of a specific size.

The library's collection by the end of 1971 (fiscal year 1972) was 124,389. Using the American Library Association Standards as a measure of the actual population served by the library, by virtue of the size of its library collection, the standard is 2 to 4 volumes per capita. Depending on the capacity of the library to serve the population, it could be said that the Lexington Public Library has the capacity to serve a minimum of 62,194.5 persons, and at the maximum application of the standards, 31,097.25 persons. However, without a uniform registration process there is at present no way to ascertain accurately who is actually being served by the library. This is true when estimating the number of older residents who are users of the library. One would assume that this is based on the same ALA standards of service and applied to the percentage of older people in the total target population. This assumption cannot at present be validated. In general, it is strongly recommend that any program for library services to the aging develop and maintain a good method of record keeping. This will assure a possible measurement of success or failure in reaching the older people of the community.

Another area in which this type of information would be informative is that of non-resident borrowing. Given the payment of a non-resident fee of $5.00 per year at the Lexington Library, if the records of payment for this type of service were maintained, it would be possible to estimate the extent of service which this library performs by subscription.

The Library Standards states that libraries should be open six days a week during morning, afternoon, and evening hours for the full range of services, and that Sunday service should be offered where local needs and conditions warrant it. The Lexington Public Library provides ample hours of service at the central library facility with 72 hours of service per week, including weekdays and Sundays.

Finance

The Lexington Public Library is supported by a real estate tax rate of 2.8 cents on $100 of assessed valuation of the city. The assessed valuation of the city for 1971-72 was $717,014,660. The library is also supported by a $45,000 appropriation from Fayette County. (This amount is a county appropriation, not a tax rate on the real estate value of the county, which is $1,218,692,880.) The estimated amount which the tax and appropriation will yield for fiscal year 1972-73 is $250,800. A fund drive was suggested, rather than requesting the passage of a bond issue, but it was decided that the fund drive had little chance of succeeding and was consequently abandoned. The financial support from the city increases 1/10% of 1% per annum until 3.0 cents on $100 is reached. With the tax base at 2.8 cents as it is now, not much expansion is possible.

There is the possibility of an important public development in this area which might provide future government support and funding for the library, as well as for development of specialized services. If the city and county government merge and the library tax is put on the county tax base, there will be some additional income but not sufficient to carry out the trustees' plan.

The American Library Association's Minimum Standards for Library Systems, 1966, which is geared to libraries serving populations of 150,000 to 1,000.000 residents, says in Article #6(i) that, "The cost of public library service should be borne by the appropriate governmental units. The practice of providing service through non-resident fees delays the assumption of responsibility of governmental units and should be eliminated." This statement seems to imply that both units of government served by the Lexington Public Library should contribute equitably to the support of public library services.

The implications of the preceding paragraph is wide-ranging, and a useful hypothetical analysis is made in the full text (Volume II) assuming an equitable real estate tax base for library support from both city and county. Clearly it greatly benefits the library and brightens its financial outlook.

In Lexington the amounts of financial aid obtained from State and Federal governments is important. It is particularly important at the present time, when direct aid to libraries has been eliminated from the Federal budget. Funding for special projects (such as the inner-city service) from the Federal Government is uncertain. Stretching the already pressed State library budget in order to maintain existing services and/or programs, would further reduce the small State grant.

The library's budget will be reduced by approximately 1/16th, if the library legislated programs are left unfunded. A possibility remains in state revenue sharing. However, it is clear from the example of the county appropriation in 1971-72 for library service that this may be at best a temporary source of library support.

Central Library Facilities

The main building of the Lexington Public Library is housed in an old Carnegie building. Even though the building has recently been remodelled and redecorated, certain disadvantages to users remain, especially elderly users.

The main library is located in the city, about 5 or 6 blocks from the main intersection downtown and less than two blocks from the nearest bus shop. Still this stop is completely off the beaten path of downtown business and shopping. The location, in spite of its proximity to the center of town, is far from ideal. The area immediately around the library is described as dangerous both by day and by night. A recent unfortunate incident in the library gives evidence of this.

The problem is similar to that of many major urban areas. With the shifting of middle-income populations to the suburbs, an inner-city, low-income or ghetto area may be created. A library or any other institution which may have been ideally located when first constructed, is no longer in a most desirable area to serve its target population. However, since the area immediately surrounding the facility is described as extremely dangerous at all times, few people (especially pedestrians) would be tempted to visit the library on a regular basis.

The report states that there are future plans for new quarters for the central library. These plans will not directly influence the Kentucky Library Project in the foreseeable future.

The library building has two main service floors of approximately 18,000 square feet. There is a separate section for reference and information services (approximately 1,500 square feet) and a special children's room about the same size. There is no spearate or special section for services to young adults. The Standards do not include minimum space requirements for a library serving populations of 150,000 or over. However, according to the standards for smaller public libraries, the floor space required for a library serving up to 50,000 residents is 15,000 or 0.6 square feet per capita. If one extrapolates on that basis, the space problems facing the central facility are clear.

The Standards for Smaller Public Libraries states the ideal minimum seating space required for service to a population of up to 50,000 is 75 seats, with 3 seats needed per thousand over 25,000 of the population served, at 30 square feet per reader space. Based on this formula the Lexington Public Library is lacking. It seats 97 persons (25 children and 72 adults). This is inadequate under optimal conditions, and would present a serious problem if the library were to experience greatly increased use. The problem is one to be considered in any program planning involving use of the seating space in the library, other than the meeting room area. Seating capacity of the meeting room area was not indicated. It would be necessary to have this information for future program planning.

The problems for older users of this central facility are many, and are quite severe particularly for the handicapped. There are no public elevators between service floors, stairs are steep both at entries and between floors and there are no entrance ramps. Inadequate lighting together with the preceding restrictions, pose serious problems for those considering designing and implementing library services for older people. These factors may have a bearing on outreach planning efforts which would take services to the older residents where they live, and not necessarily bring them into the library.

Other Agencies of Service

Branches

Little factual data is available about the branch library. It opened very recently, and there is no previous year's data on which to base an examination or evaluation of services. However, there are definite plus factors which might weigh heavily in the design of a program or project to reach some of the older people of the target area.

The branch, the Southland Branch Library, is located in a busy shopping center. From it there is a bus service to two main streets. This location, in a middle-class suburban area, safe, and with no ghetto surroundings, seems ideal in serving the library needs of the residents of this area, and those who have access to it. However, there still are the "hidden", city ghetto poor, who would not necessarily have easy access to this center and its services. So the advantageous existence of this facility will not entirely provide the answer of a site to which older people can be drawn for library services and programs.

The adult and children's departments are on separate floors, which is essential since the ceilings are not acoustical, and noise could be a problem. The lighting is very good, and no elevator is needed for older people who wish services from the adult department. There are no outside stairs for entry. There is one step from the street and this will have a ramp soon.

Since the facility is so new, it is again difficult to comment constructively about materials. Large print books, recordings, and cassette tapes are planned for the materials collection. No other audio-visual materials are mentioned.

The branch staff of eight, including an adult services librarian and a children's services librarian, seems adequate for a library this size. However, it would be necessary to ascertain how many staff members are in clerical positions, and how many are professional librarians, before any programs or activities could be planned. It appears that the library administration is waiting to see what the response to the new facility will be before planning new programs. Therefore, it is essential that plans for services and programs for older people be initiated from the beginning of the overall program planning.

The branch is open during hours when the shopping center itself is being used a great deal. This helps to reach many older people who might not be easily reached otherwise.

Finally, since this is such a new facility, a great deal of thought should be given to both book and non-book materials useful in reaching older adults to provide them with informational and recreational services.

Bookmobiles

The Lexington Public Library has only two regular bookmobiles which are mobile. The other one in a fixed location serves as a branch library. The special federal project bookmobiles provide a highly specialized kind of service not common to a typical bookmobile.

The two "fixed location" bookmobiles show great disparity in age and capacity. The larger one is really a branch library, in a shopping center, contained in a former mobile bookmobile. This facility is open 65 hours per week and reaches quite a large number of the target population because it is located in a shopping center. This "branch" is staffed by 2.5 persons, which seems adequate, if the purpose of the facility is to provide access to library materials to the target population. For special outreach efforts from this bookmobile, however, there would have to be some increase in staff depending on the nature and extent of the extension program.

The fixed location bookmobile has a 2,500 volume capacity, one staff member and a volunteer, and is open two days per week. The staff member is a member of the Branch Staff and the facility is used largely by older citizens in the area.

Two bookmobiles constitute the regular mobile service vehicles. One of these has a capacity of 3,000 volumes. This vehicle carries a staff of two persons, and makes five stops per week, each averaging 6 1/2 hours. The stops are made weekly in community locations. The bookmobile schedules changed between the year ending June 1972 and the issuing of the new bookmobile schedule for Fall of 1972. Now both bookmobiles make lengthy stops, and neither one makes five stops per week. Evidently, this situation is a response to recognized needs, and the change was instituted in the Fall of 1972. Actually one bookmobile serves as a one-day-a-week branch, with the facility moving to different locations each weekday.

Obviously, it has been found extremely useful to have the bookmobile visit each site on a weekly basis. It would be useful to know what special facts require rather lengthy stops at each single site. This might be an area in which further changes could be suggested, as a means of expanding the outreach program to the older people of the target community, by more bookmobile stops of shorter duration on each site.

The second bookmobile is a smaller vehicle, carrying only 2,000 volumes, and is staffed by two staff members of the library. The report states that this bookmobile made one school stop and 16 community stops, and that these stops were being made on a weekly basis, one hour for each stop.

Again, some change in the activities of both bookmobiles is indicated between the time the report was completed and the fall of 1972, for which schedules and supporting documents are provided. The pattern appears to be fewer but longer stops. As with the other bookmobile, the possibility should be carefully considered for providing outreach services to older people with this bookmobile.

Mobile unit No. 3 has been identified as that unit which visits locations near nursing home and senior citizen service and near one of the branch bookmobiles. Perhaps the services already being underway could be increased.

Records are kept for the combined bookmobiles, and are carefully analyzed and the services evaluated.

The total circulation figure is 256,191. It amounts to one-half of the total library circulation for fiscal year 1971-72. Therefore, it appears that the entire bookmobile service - both stationary and mobile - is at least as effective in reaching the library's target public as the main facility.

Because the report shows no talking books, cassetts recorder/players or tapes in the bookmobile collections, it might be well to consider adding these to all bookmobiles and in the Southland Branch.

Since no plans for expanding bookmobile services were reported, it may be suggested to reassess this in terms of possible relevance to the Federal In-mobile project which is in danger of ending when federal funds are cut off. Consideration could be given to the possibility of the Lexington Library picking up the In-mobile service and changing the thrust of that program to the inner-city older adults as a phase of its outreach objectives. This is discussed in more detail under the sub-section, "Outreach Services or Programs of the Library."

Materials Collections

Books

With its present volume holdings the Lexington Public Library could, according to American Library Association Standards, serve only a small percentage of the actual population of its target area.

Specifically, with a book collection of 118,347 items at the beginning of the year (81,440 adult and 36,907 juvenile), the library would have been able adequately to support a maximum of 40,720 adults and a minimum of 20,705.7 adults at two items per capita, and a maximum of 18,453.5 juveniles and a minimum of 9,253.5 juveniles at four items per capita. Since these figures, both for maximum and minimum requirements fall far short of the library's actual total target population, the need is obvious. Other than this, and recognizing that totals were given for items added to these collections, there is little additional information provided.

In #48 of the ALA Standards there is specific reference to this type of information. It reads: "Data should be recorded to measure the library's collection, including number of titles as well as number of volumes; to aid in making administrative decisions; to report to official agencies; and as a record of the library's history."

In #39 of the Standards there is specific provision for records to be kept differentiating between fiction and non-fiction items of the collection. One statement concerning books says: "The headquaters should contain at least 100,000 adult non-fiction titles as a basic collection." This applies to any library system serving a population of 150,000 or more. That the collection of the Lexington Public Library does not approach this figure was discussed earlier.

Perhaps it is useful to note that title count at the library is kept by category. The basic collection contains the following cateogories by percentage:

Adult:	Non-fiction	52%
	Fiction	16%
Juvenile:	Non-fiction	18%

Fiction 14%

Miscellaneous Collections

The library has a relatively large collection of recordings, when compared to its holdings of other non-print media. However, this collection falls below the Standard's requirement of "... one disc or reel of tape for each 50 people in the service area, [and] no collection should contain less than 5,000 discs and reels." As the library's collection of recordings on tape fall within this area of the media collection, it is noted that during the year 1971-72 1720 cassette tapes were added to the 50 already required.

The library has no film collection. However, it reports film showings in its programs and activities. These may be films borrowed from the State Library collection for use by the library's public.

According to the report, the library has none of the following: a slide or filmstrip collection, videotapes, a talking books or recorded materials on cassette tapes for the blind or visually handicapped, or other similar materials which might be particularly useful in programs and services for older people.

Since the library has a television and viewing facilities, the possibility of creating video-taped materials to be used by the library could be considered.

Staff

The ALA Standards "Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966", says that "One staff member (full-time or equivalent) should be the minimum provision for each 2,000 people in the service area." Included in this number should be pages, but not maintenance personnel.

If this standard were followed, the Lexington Public Library should have 87 staff members, including professionals, clericals, and pages. Actually, there are only 35.5 members staffing this library and its services. This makes quite clear the problems of providing adequate services and programs to the target community, especially if "outreach" is included. Since a small number of volunteers are used now these could be increased as a part of a proposed project for library services to the aging, building on the volunteer base that already exists.

The library staff, though now hard-pressed to carry out extensive programming because of limited numbers, is qualified to provide quality library service to the entire target population. Only more resources are needed.

The report states that 5 individual staff members are engaged approximately full-time in adult services, 4 for children's services, and none for young adult services. There are 6 staff members devoting full or almost full-time to cataloging. The library has an administrative staff member who determines community needs, and translates these into programs. However, this function constitutes only a small part of the capacities in which she serves. Nevertheless having such a staff member should prove a great asset to the Kentucky Library Project by identifying library and recreational needs of the older population served by the library, and suggesting possible ways of involving them in designing their own programs. The library states at one point a felt need for someone to work especially with older people; if financial constraints are relieved.

Service Desks

The only separate service desks mentioned in the report are one for children's service and one for information and reference services. We assume this last mentioned includes services such as Adult Reader Guidance and services to teenagers. If this assumption is correct, there would be difficulty, at least in the main facility, to provide special guidance programs and services for older people, because of competition for service time with other adults and with the young adult or teen-age population.

Promotion and Guidance of Reading

The Standards #24 states that: "The functions of each library system should include motivation of library use, guidance in location of appropriate materials, and interpretation of materials, by and through personal consultation, lists of materials, instruction in the use of the library, displays, arrangement of collection, and radio and television presentations."

These above measures have been taken by the Lexington Public Library on a fairly entensive scale. However, there is no pamphlet or map describing the library's lay-out.

An updated brochure could describe the need for the proposed project of specialized library services to the aging. It could be given to volunteers for further distribution to prospective users, and to the Friends of the Library group to stimulate their promotion efforts. Something like this could be attractively done in large type, and though specifically directed to older people, be made useful to all library users.

There is reference to the library's program of services to the aging and retired persons. These are special services to nursing homes and to shut-ins, partly manned by volunteers. This is an especially important factor for the project in

Lexington. The Kentucky Library Project has planned from the beginning to involve older people, both volunteers and paraprofessionals to design and provide services for older people. Another possibility is to use young adult volunteers. An article in *The New York Times*, Tuesday, February 13, 1973 titled, "Teen-Agers Who Help Look After the Elderly" provides particulars of the program, and might serve as a model on which to base volunteer programs between other age groups and the elderly. Such a program might be used in the inner-city where there are young people who can be effective in this type activity.

Group and Community Activities

Several library group and community activities *outside* the library in 1971-72 were for older people, including 15 consultations with older people concerning their library needs. However, no group meetings for older people took place *in* the library. The majority of group programs were for children. Possibly, this is because the shcool children come to the library in classes, while adults (particularly older people), are less apt to come alone to the library either by day or night due to some of the reported hazards surrounding the library.

The special service activities for older people's information needs apparently consist only of the Head of Extension giving informational talks to them about the library's services. A much more ambitious service program might be worked out with this same office for older residents of the library's community.

Friends of the Library Group in Lexington, 800 strong, is a significant supporting organization. It is an avenue through which the library, and indirectly the Kentucky Library Project, can assess the desire for library services to older people, and lend support to these programs at the entire community level. It seems feasible that volunteers could be recruited from this group to augment the library's special efforts now limited by lack of adequate staff. The library's Board of Trustees is already on record in favor of the Kentucky Library Project.

Outreach Services or Programs of the Library

The Extension Department Program of the Lexington Public Library is presented in some detail in the Summary of the Library Report (see Volume II - Lexington). Therefore only certain aspects of this program are expanded at this point.

First, it consists of the library's own effort involving the regular staff members and volunteers, and part-time use of the library's smaller bookmobile. Second, there is the larger "In-mobile", a federally funded project with differentiated staffing, including adult education specialists and a librarian.

The greater part of the involvement of these programs with older people appears to have taken place through the work of the library's regular staff and the volunteers. Therefore, a cut in the federal project would not necessarily cut back significantly those special services to the aging now underway. However, expansion of new programs using older and younger volunteers in both separate and integrated services for old and young can be explored.

The outreach program lacks adequate statistics to evaluate its different aspects fairly. The total circulation is 54,892 from both the In-mobile and the smaller bookmobile.

Information on the numbers of individuals involved in the Guided Reading Project, or the Reader-Reviewers Project would be a useful indicator, especially if one wished to modify these particular programs to include, for example, tax counseling for the elderly, or Reader-Reviewers groups of older people, perhaps organized through the local NRTA/AARP chapters and units or other community organizations for older people. A record club or a cassette tape club for older people might be another good addition to the program. None of the activities, including that of the Library Stations or Rotating Collections, would suffer if they were expanded to institutions serving older people.

With this in mind, the Project Team recommends that many of the specific program components outlined in the complete report for 1972-73 (actually based on 1972) be studied with a possible view to modification or adaptation of some of these ideas to the target community of older people.

Realities must be faced, and, if the present Federal budget for support of libraries is cut as drastically as proposed, the entire In-mobile would be phased out, as well as the special staffing. Now is the best time to assess what might be available and useful in planning for extending library services to the older residents of the Lexington - Fayette County area.

Rotating collections of materials, one aspect of this extension program, now involves two Senior Citizen Centers, and this program could be extended further to other such centers, as well as to other formal and informal agencies serving older people.

Relation to Other Libraries

There appears to be limited communication between the staff of the Lexington Public Library and other Librarians in the area. An attempt to improve communications, and especially to obtain support and necessary information for projected library services to older people, is recommended. Cooperative program efforts and services might be easier under such circumstances.

Circulation and Use of Materials

The library has indicated it maintains no registration records. Such records would give clues to the actual number of users of the library and its services more dependably than the number of volumes circulated. One would therefore not have to rely on the library's subjective evaluation of the numbers of its total target population which it could possibly serve.

The number of reference questions handled during the report year compared with the increase from the previous year, indicates an increased use of the library facilities. The portion of this increase attributable to the Extension Program, especially to the Federal project for the inner-city, is difficult to gauge accurately. The Report also lacked data concerning circulation or use of materials. Only total circulation figures, including adult and juvenile, and fiction and non-fiction all inclusive, were given. The special figures given for use of non-print materials were useful, showing that relatively little use of the library's materials was in the multi-media area. This is an especially important problem, since the total circulation of the library has been growing steadily over the past three years. Useful analysis could be made leading to more successful program-planning for library services to the aging, if more of the specific facts about use of this library were available.

Comment

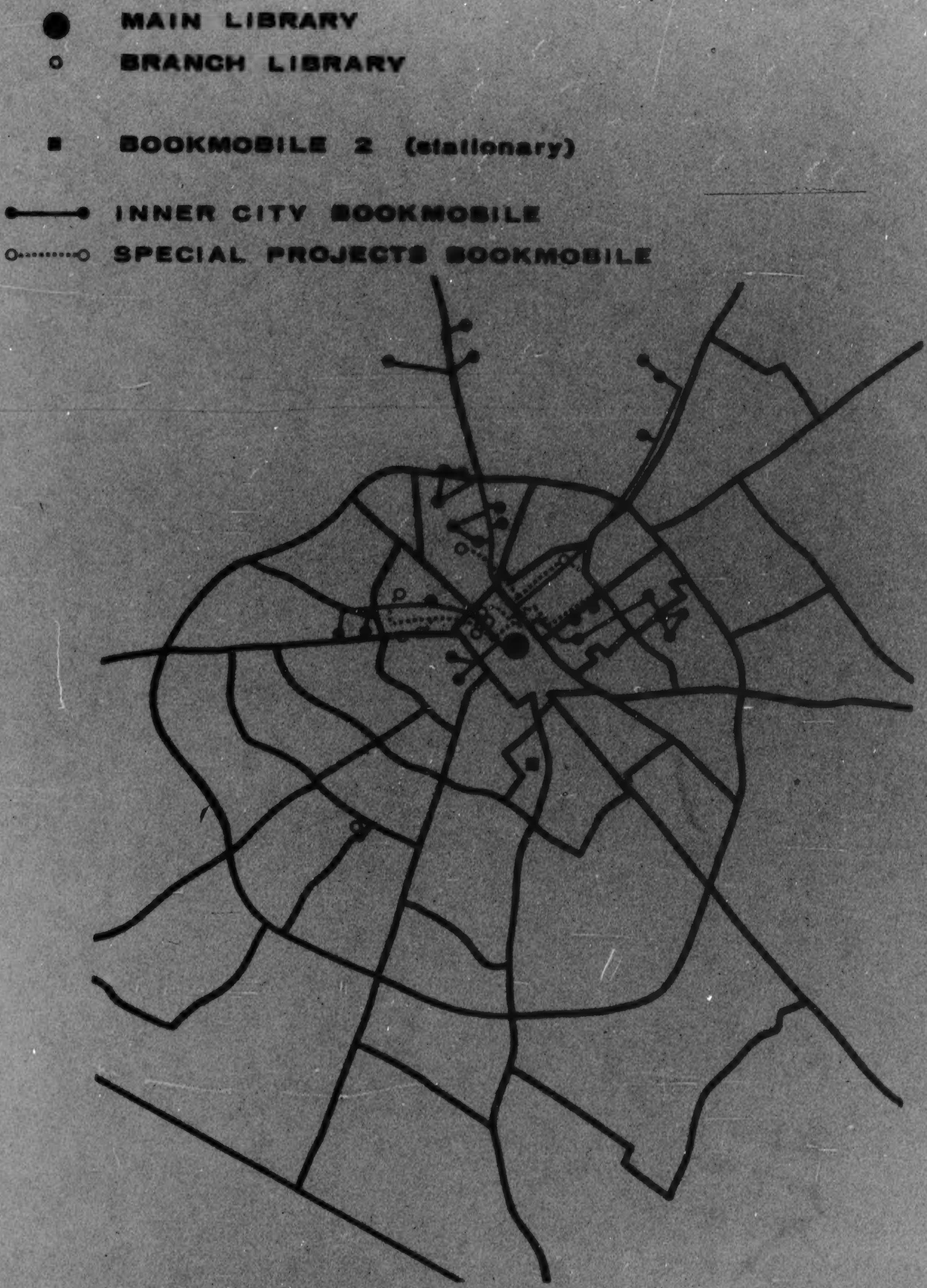
This analysis of the Lexington Public Library provides a view of the state of library services provided by that library as far as the potential for special programs operating within or out of that library. The library has generously provided extensive facts, including the documents on extension services to its target area.

Demonstration projects of the type proposed by the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project and funded by the Federal Government, are carefully scrutinized, and many of the kinds of statistics not currently maintained for specific services and clientele, as well as materials and use patterns, would be vital to the future evaluation of the project.

Where there seem to be ambiguities in the responses to the Library Report Form questionnaire these can be easily ironed out by on-site visits with the librarians. Incorrect conclusions drawn on the basis of possible ambiguities can easily be corrected. It is important to know where one begins in a project so that an evaluation can be made after a reasonable period of time.

This document should be read in consultation with the basic completed Library Report Form submitted by the Lexington Public Library and the supporting documents submitted. This is the frame of reference of the summary and analysis as it has been prepared by the consultant.

It must be recognized too that many of the facts and situations critically examined in this document reflect the situation as it existed in the fiscal year 1971-72 and, with few exceptions, afforded no opportunity to take notice of changes which might have taken place since then.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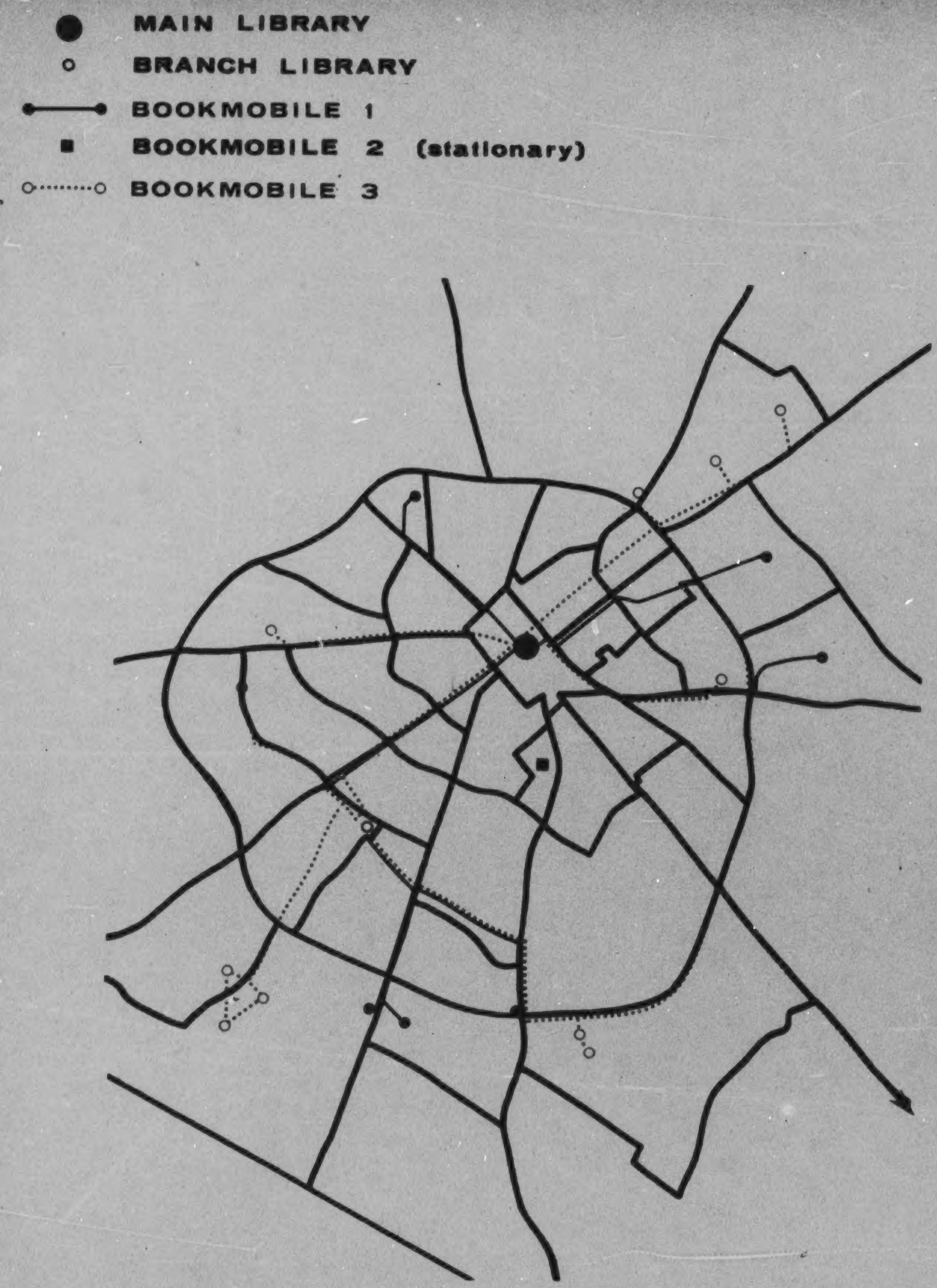
INNER CITY BOOKMOBILE
SPECIAL PROJECTS BOOKMOBILE

**LEXINGTON -
FAYETTE COUNTY**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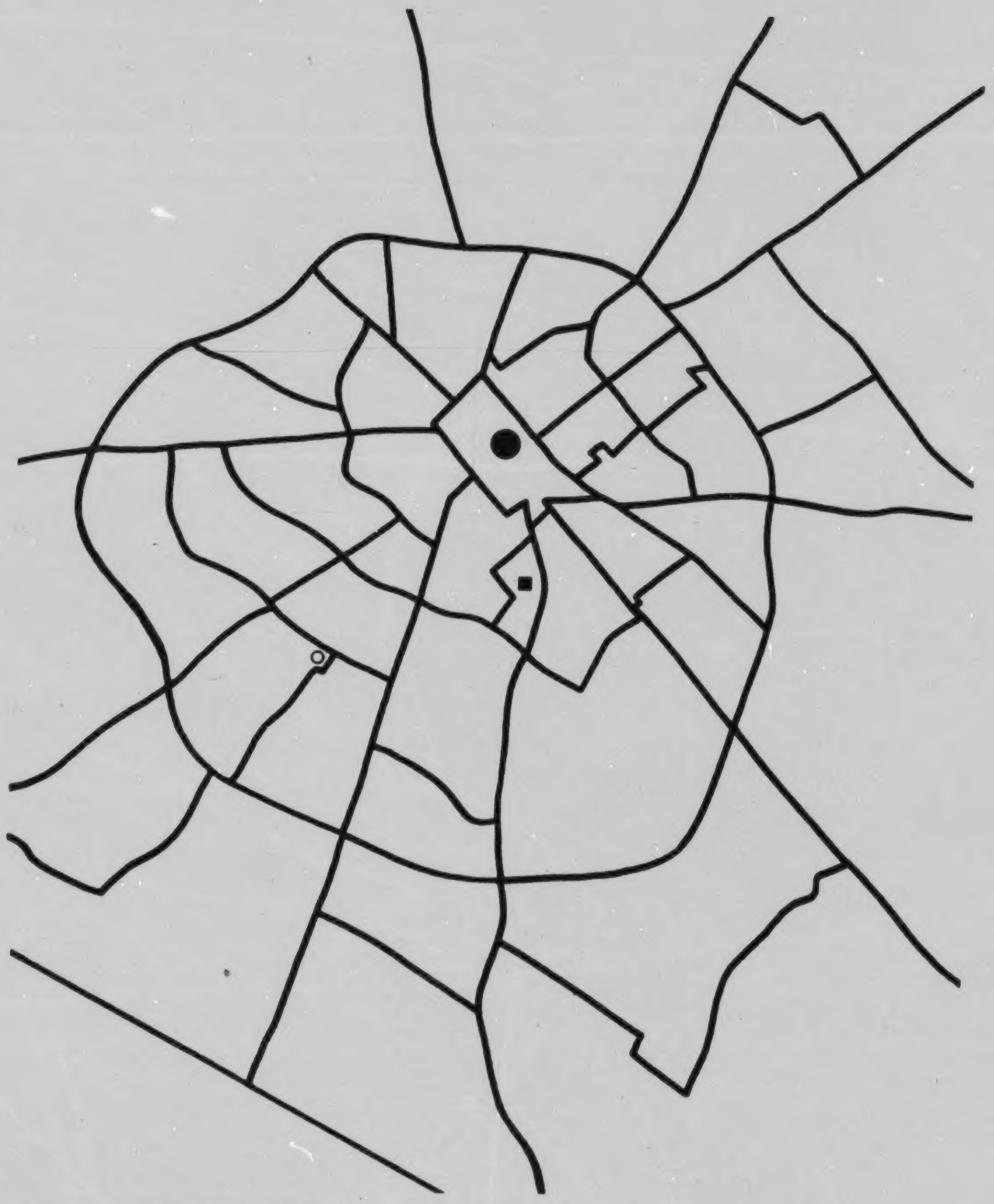
LEXINGTON -
FAYETTE COUNTY

● MAIN LIBRARY
○ BRANCH LIBRARY

■ BOOKMOBILE 2 (stationary)



LEXINGTON -
FAYETTE COUNTY

Governance

With respect to governance of the Perry County Public Library, it is noted that the entire membership of the Library Board could have changed between the fall of 1972 and the fall of 1973, due to its appointment procedures. However all have been reappointed through October 1974. Since the Board is actively involved in library policies and problems, such as the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project now endorsed by the present Board, a continuing educational and informational process is desirable on the part of the Project Team and the Library staff throughout the period to keep the Board up to date with project activities.

Area of Service

There are over 25,000 residents in the service area of this library, dispersed over Perry County, the city of Hazard, the town of Vicco, and part of the Pine Mountain Region which is adjacent to Perry County. Of these, 2,598 are estimated to be age 65 or over. This is a fairly sizeable population covering over 343 square miles, many parts of which are "hollows."

Hazard, the site of the Perry County Public Library, has a population of 5,459, of which 11.4% are 65 and over. This means that about four-fifths of the library's public lies outside of the easily accessible services of the library.

On the Library Report Form, the Library did not include an estimate of the library population actually reached through its service programs. One possible source of an estimate might be the number of registered users of the library. This was 11,285 at the end of June, 1972. Coupled with the fact that the total population of the area served by the library is 25,714, this means that almost one-half of the possible users of the library are registered users of the library. Realistically this may be a slightly specious figure, since one registers for library use only once, for life, and many who are registered may no longer actually use the library facilities.

The library provides rather extensive service hours for its patrons, being only four hours less than the number recommended in the Standards for Small Public Libraries.

Finance

During the past fiscal year, the Perry County Public Library received $44,287.59 in county taxes for its support. The tax rate is based on the county's assessed valuation, with the county contributing less than two dollars per capita for library services to its residents. The library also received $3,000 in State aid for library service. This would be expected to continue, unless State appropriations for library services are drastically cut. There are no anticipated changes in the state of library support. The county appropriation for fiscal year 1972-3 was $52,008.10, which was an increase over the previous year's appropriation. If this continues, the library situation would improve each succeeding year.

Almost one-half of its total operating budget was spent on staff salaries. Approximately one-twelfth of the budget was spent on library book materials. It is difficult to determine how much was spent for audio-visual materials, since equipment is included under other operating expenses. The total capital outlay was $34,810. The total source of funding is not clear at this time from the Library Report Form.

The total expenditures of the library in fiscal year 1972 was $86,416.84, with a balance on hand at the end of the fiscal year of $8,971.52. This suggests a total operating budget of the library for fiscal year 1972 of $95,388.36. This is a much larger amount than that reported in receipts of funds by the library from all sources.

Another area of the budget which might be of interest to the Kentucky Library Project is that of budget expenditures for staffing. If from this fairly small dollar total the library paid eight full-time people and two part-time people, salaries for all of these positions would appear to be fairly low. This, however, appears to be consistent with the general income level of the area.

Cooperative and/or Contractual Services

The Perry County Public Library maintains cooperative arrangements with several different agencies. However, there do not appear to be any large scale financial implications involved in these arrangements.

Central Library Facilities

The central library facility is easily accessible to all residents of Hazard, because it is located in the heart of town. However, there is no inner city bus service and bus transportation is very limited between Hazard and other cities and towns in Kentucky. Therefore, unless one lives within walking distance of the library, one has to have access to other transportation, or depend totally on bookmobile services.

The library, a new building of about 10,000 square feet is functionally designed to eliminate many common architectural barriers for use by the aged or handicapped. Street level entrances and elevators between floors are among the most obvious of these features. In addition, heating and air conditioning, carpeting, lighting, and acoustical tiling of the ceilings make this library facility well-suited for library services for the aging.

The division of facilities in the building is functional. One the main floor are information, reference, reading and listening facilities, a conference room, an office for the librarian, rest rooms, the elevator, and the record listening carrels. On the second floor are the children's room, the audio-visual room, the meeting room/auditorium area, a work room, rest rooms, another librarian's office, and the rear entrance from the parking lot. This is an excellent arrangement, because the rest of the library can be locked while leaving the meeting room area directly accessible from the back entrance.

Because the space is partitioned off by means of folding doors, both the auditorium area and the children's room can be used simultaneously. Since the audio-visual equipment would be mainly used in the auditorium area, the positioning of the audio-visual room is convenient, being directly accessible to the areas in which the equipment is used.

The total seating capacity of all service areas is approximately 66. According to the standards for small public libraries, the minimum seating provision should be 75 seats for a library serving a population of 25,000. Of course, these standards are based on optimum use of library facilities under ideal conditions, and not on what might be realistic when there are obvious transportation or other difficulties for residents of a given area.

Other Agencies of Service

The library has two bookmobiles serving 702 stations. Of these, 52 stations are for schools, and 650 are for additional non-school stations. This represents a tremendous number of service areas for only two bookmobiles to cover, especially when each station is serviced every other week. It is reported that school stops are usually for 30 minutes and the other community stops range from 15 to 30 minutes.

What is shown by the statistics of both bookmobiles is that there is maximum use of these facilities. It will be seen, if one compares the total circulation and use statistics of the library with those of the bookmobiles, that the bookmobiles account for 46,605 adult fiction out of a total of 64,990, 6,436 non-fiction out of a total of 24,665, and 108,535 juvenile fiction and non-fiction out of a total of 149,753. This means that the bookmobiles account for a total of 185, 705 items circulated out of the total circulation of 239,408 for the main facility and the bookmobiles. This is over one-half of the total circulation of the entire library, and indicates the extent to which the library must depend on delivering its services to the residents in its service area, rather than expecting them to come and use the main facility.

That the library staff has realized this is obvious from the fact that they report plans to expand the services and facilities of the bookmobiles to day-care centers, and mental health facilities as well as to provide special services to the handicapped and the elderly being reached through the bookmobiles. The Standards for Small Public Libraries states, "Bookmobiles should maintain regular schedules of community stops at intervals no greater than two weeks, and with stops of sufficient length to offer readers' advisory service."

It is reassuring to note that each bookmobile is staffed with one librarian and one helper. The presence of the librarian and helper means that some reader guidance can be provided for the members of the community to whom services are provided by the bookmobiles.

Approximately 5% of the bookmobile materials are directed to older residents of the community, including large print materials and "talking books". The capacity of the bookmobiles for different types of materials is not covered in the report. However, from the bookmobile statistics of response to non-book materials carried by the two bookmobiles, one might suggest an increase in the materials directed toward the older or handicapped user by including such items as portable cassette players and tapes which would be of interest. Since the relative size of cassette tape is so much smaller than that of the average large print book, more materials could be transported. Likewise, cassette players being extremely portable make small demands on what must already be cramped quarters.

The bookmobiles make stops at residence homes, Post Office, neighborhood grocery stores and schools. The Library very recently received a bookmobile with a rear projection screen, which will enable the library to expand film and filmstrip service.

Certainly the bookmobiles are highly effective in providing library's services to greater numbers of its clientele, and every effort should be made to extend and improve these services to the elderly.

Materials Collections

Books

At the beginning of fiscal year 1972 the entire collection of this library was 47,242 volumes. Of these 24,219 were adult materials, and 16,591 were juvenile. During the course of the year 12,185 volumes were added. During the same period 8,387 volumes were lost or withdrawn. A balance of 44,608 volumes was left at the end of fiscal year 1972.

Analysis of the library's expenditures during fiscal year 1972 shows that the library spent approximately one-twelfth of the total reported operating budget on its materials collection, including book purchases. Since the library's public numbers 25,714, the optimum size of the library's collection based on ALA Standards for small libraries would be 51,428 volumes. This figure is not far above the number in the present collection. Therefore, if the collection maintains the optimum growth, it will surely be adequate for supporting the needs of its public.

Additional information about the types of books would be helpful to the Project. For example, what might the size of the collection be of large print books assigned to the bookmobiles? Or other materials on older adults? This is one area in which the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project can assist the library in improving services to the aging, by making it a part of the model demonstration effort.

Miscellaneous Collections

Compared with its holdings in other non-print areas, the Perry County Public Library has a very large record collection. Both in terms of actual holdings at the beginning of fiscal year 1972 and the numbers of items purchased during the year the library meets the levels recommended in the Standards. Currently it has 1,370 records in its collection.

While the Perry County Public Library does not own films, it either rented or borrowed 601 films during the past year. This is in keeping with the standards for small public libraries, Which states that libraries of this size should not attempt to build their own film collection, but should allot funds to borrow films or to participate in a film circuit. In its information on the Perry County Public Library's relationships with other libraries, the library report form shows that films, in addition to other types of materials, are available through inter-library loan.

Other areas of the library's non-print collection are small. The picture collection had 46 items, and the slide and filmstrip collection had 42 items at the end of the year. The library added seven talking books during the year to its permanent collection. There are no cassette tapes. The library owned 27 tape recordings at the end of fiscal year 1972. It had no video tapes. The library has a fairly large microfilm collection.

Cassette recordings are a type of material which appear to be especially useful in library services for the aging, as well as to other members of the library's public. These may be in the form of "talking books" on cassettes, musical recordings, and the spoken word. Such materials may be purchased at reasonable cost to the library, and would probably be very popular with the users. Since the library has no cassette holdings, this is another area for exploration by the Kentucky Library Project in developing the demonstration model.

The library is in the position of having video tape equipment, but no video tapes of programs or activities. The problem relates to the size and complexity of rather expensive equipment, and lack of library staff trained to use the equipment. With the wide variety of community agencies with which the library staff have regular contact, the possible informational and recreational programs which could be preserved or created in this medium, this type of equipment could be used extensively. Besides having program use in the library through the library's television facilities, it has the additional capability of sending programs to homes or residences for the aging, hospitals and community centers. In addition to the library services to these populations, they may become interested in the variety of other library services to which they can have access.

The library provides its patrons television viewing facilities in the auditorium area on the second floor. It would be possible for video-taped programs to be made available in this same location. Other facilities which the library provides are individual listening carrels. These are in an open, accessible area and are used mainly for individual listening or group listening to recordings. There are two individual machines with eight headphone outlets.

The library maintains several file drawers of information about Kentucky. This is considered important, and to it could be added possibly a pictorial history of the Appalachian area in which Hazard is located.

At the time of the completion of this report for fiscal year 1972, the library received 6 newspapers. It is suggested that the large print newspaper be added to the collection since this was not one of those available in the library. The library's periodicals collection totals 59 titles. The recommended periodical and newspaper collection for a population of over 25,000 is 100 to 150 titles. There is considerable opportunity for the library's collection to grow in this area.

Miscellaneous Equipment

The library has much of the standard equipment usually found in libraries today, including film projectors, a slide projector, a tape recorder, two phonographs, two televisions, and a video tape camera. The library lacks cassette equipment, nor does it have any AM/FM radios. The library's circulation policy is considered fairly liberal with regard to its equipment. This loan policy could be encouraged further with the purchase of cassette players and recorders to loan with the cartridges.

Special Collections

The library does not maintain its own collection for the blind and visually handicapped, other than 7 talking books purchased recently. There is a collection of large print books, but the number is not reported. This collection is augmented by arrangements with the Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped for talking books, cassette recorders and tapes.

The library staff is constantly on the look-out for local blind or visually handicapped people in order to put them in touch with the services of the Regional Library for the Blind to procure materials for them. This should continue to be actively encouraged and expanded.

A special local history but no oral history collection is maintained. This is a program area for a special type project in which both the library and the older residents of the area could cooperate and mutually benefit from by creating an oral history project, using the video tape equipment. It would appear to have a natural appeal for the demonstration model.

Staff

The Library Report Form lists six individuals full-time and two part-time professional staff members, and one full-time clerical, and one full-time janitor. The Chief Librarian has a college background and a master of Library Science degree and one other staff member is a college graduate. Three of the staff members have had varying amounts of formal training in librarianship.

In addition to the paid library staff, the Perry County Public Library reported a large number of volunteer hours per week. The actual numbers of volunteers involved was not reported. The 240 hours per week of volunteer work in full-time professional services equals approximately 6 full-time equivalent professionals. In addition, 42 hours of professional work is reported by part-time volunteers. This is approximately the equivalent of two more part-time professional volunteers. Finally, there are 40 hours of full-time clerical work performed on a volunteer basis, i.e., equal to full-time employed clerk, and 40 hours of full-time janitorial service, or equal to one more full-time employed janitor.

This is a total of 282 hours of volunteer "professional" services received per week by the library, and 80 hours of clerical and janitorial services. What is even more important is that if one totals the volunteer service as a supplement to the staff of the library, it means that the library staff is effectively increased by the equivalent of 12 full-time professionals, four part-time professionals, two full-time clerks, and two full-time janitors. This is an excellent record of volunteerism.

Two library staff members devote full or at least 75% of their time to adult reference information, reading guidance, and programming. Six of the staff (no distinction is made whether these are paid or volunteer staff) devote all or at least 75% of their time to teen-age reference, information, reading guidance and programs. Six staff members are reported to devote full-time or at least 75% of their time to children's services and programs. Finally, three staff members devote full-time or 75% of their time to cataloging duties.

It is amazing to see so many hours of volunteer services in such a relatively small library. One needs information on how these volunteers are secured, how they are trained, who assigns them their duties, who supervises them, and what kinds of specific duties they perform. Are any of the volunteers working with older people, and are any of the volunteers aged 65 years or over? This type of information should be uncovered and carefully evaluated as an essential aspect of the Kentucky Library Project. An on-going program such as this of volunteer services would be an ideal base on which to build a supplementary program of services to the older population.

Five full-time employees and one part-time employee of the library are in a sub-professional classification. However, information about their duties is not provided. The question of the number of staff and how the bookmobiles are staffed is unclear and seems to depend on whether the librarian and his/her helper doubles as the driver.

Salaries

No salary information was provided.

Service Desks

The only special services not served by a special service desk is that of young adult services. However, from the above discussion of staffing, it is quite apparent that, with six staff personnel devoting all or 75% to this general area, it is not under-served.

The separate desk for adult reader guidance, which is manned only two hours per week, might be considered an area worthy of increased hours of service.

Promotion and Guidance of Reading

In the ALA standards for small libraries, with reference to promotion and guidance it states that: "The Public Library should have a positive program of guidance to individuals in the use of educational, informational and recreational materials...every library should guide and stimulate use of materials by personal consultation, lists of materials, instruction in the use of the library, displays, arrangement of the collection, radio and television presentations,..." This mandate appears to have been carried out very well by the Perry County Public Library.

One special activity which the Perry County Library might wish to consider is preparing a pamphlet describing the library, its services and programs, including those for older adults. This could deal specifically about available types of library materials in Hazard or through cooperation with other libraries. One example would be the availability of films through interlibrary loan. Another might be the services to the blind and visually handicapped arranged by the public library.

Additional statements in the ALA standards relate to the responsibility of the public library to offer materials and services to groups and institutions. This might relate to access to complete and up-to-date information about organizations in the community, their purposes, activities and current officials, once more including the aging clientele.

The library has a modest program of services to the aging and retired persons. At present one staff member is on the Committee for Senior Citizens' Programs for the Kentucky River Area Development District. One staff member serves on the Board of Senior Citizens of Hazard. The library staff takes books to shut-ins, provides large print books to elderly patrons, and provides records and "talking books" to the blind and elderly handicapped. This forms an important foundation for future development of an expanded program of library services to the aging in Perry County. If there is additional service would volunteers take part in this activity? How will it be organized and coordinated? Answers to these and other questions are essential for future planning of an implementation program of the Kentucky Library Project in Perry County.

Group and Community Activities

Library staff members have planned and sponsored a variety of group and community activities. In view of their arrangements with the county school system the number of class visits to talk about the library and its services is substantial. In addition, several non-school programs about the library were given to other groups. Of interest to the Kentucky Library

Project are the number of programs which were provided for older people. However, there is no indication in the report of program content and the specific target audience. This interesting and necessary information can be obtained informally perhaps in consultation with the librarians. Response of the older people to these programs would constitute additional valuable planning information.

Although many meetings or consultations were held with officers or committee members of groups concerning their library needs, no such meetings with older people or retirement groups are reported. This type activity would be essential initially in planning and executing demonstration programs for library services to older people.

The library reported that for a six-month period there were 266 meetings of different groups in the library. These ranged from regularly scheduled weekly programs or meetings to single programs which were not repeated. Library meeting room areas were in use 25% of the time. This is reassuring if additional programs or events for older people are developed in the library, since space utilization can apparently be improved.

While the library has service activities specially tailored to supply library services and information needed by older people, they have expressed the need to hire someone to work exclusively with them. This possibility merits consideration, and is related to such issues as budget, staffing, salaries, and volunteers, to mention a few. In addition to programs in the library staff has had cooperative relationships with many community organizations of the area. This should be encouraged, especially after the information from the "Community Profile" is available to identify organizations most likely willing to cooperate. All efforts to broaden community support should be greatly encouraged and commended.

Outreach Services and/or Programs of the Library

Although no information was provided on outreach services or programs of the library other than programs of the central library facility and the bookmobiles, there are several areas which merit acquisition of further research data. Such data would deal with the content and extent of special programs for older people. Furthermore, it would be useful to know the extent to which the bookmobile reaches the older people of the community, what is their response to the large print materials and talking books provided, and what efforts the staff may have made to identify older people with visual and other handicaps, in order to provide them with services through the Regional Library for the Blind and Visually Handicapped. It is possible to designate a person to be in charge of keeping records of these people so that services can be provided on a continuing basis.

There are indications of several activities carried on by the Perry County Public Library which may be designated "outreach" services; however, information about them is not yet available to the Project Team.

Relation to Other Libraries and Inter-Library Loan

The summary report form states that the Perry County Public Library has arrangements for reciprocal borrower's privileges with many institutions in the state. It is noted that during fiscal year 1972 the majority of the books borrowed were from the State Library, totalling 892 items. Fewer items were borrowed from other public libraries, and still fewer from college or university libraries. On the other hand, the library had occasion to lend materials to public libraries, college or university libraries, or other agencies 45 times. Thus the State Library is obviously the most important provider of supporting services to the Perry County Public Library. This is reasonable and, in fact, support may be requested in greater quanity, although not necessarily in the same form, in order for the library to provide specialized types of materials for services to the aging. This is contingent on whether or not these materials and services would be available from the State Library.

The bookmobiles operated by the Perry County Public Library are furnished by the State and operated by the County.

Circulation and Use of Materials

Registration

As observed previously, the number of registered users of the Perry County Public Library is very impressive - almost 50% of the population of the library's service area. Since registration as a library user is for life, there is little indication of what percentage of the registrants are actual users of the library. Another important question is how many of the registered users use only the bookmobiles, and how many only the central library facility?

There seems to be no way at present to ascertain how many registered users are age 65 or over, and what percentage of the total registrants this may be. The best estimate is about 10% of the adult registration. Possibly some means may be devised to keep track of this kind of information when a specialized, directed effort is begun by the Project. It is valuable data to have when trying to reach an audience by various programs and media.

Circulation and Use

In the discussion of the services provided by the two library bookmobiles, it was pointed out that the major part of the circulation of materials to the library's public was accomplished by means of the bookmobiles. The total circulation from both bookmobiles and the central facility is an impressive 239,408.

It seems obvious that the library borrowed films through inter-library loan, since the statistics show 601 films used or circulated, and it does not have a collection of its own. Likewise, with the small numbers of flimstrips in the collection, and considering the number of circulations listed (538), it appears the library obtained many of these materials by inter-library loan from other libraries in order to supplement its own collection.

As the statistics show, the record collection had fairly heavy use. This may be due in great part to the size and quality of the collection.

In all, the circulation and use of materials, when considered in terms of the total use of bookmobiles and the central library, shows extensive use of materials. There appears to be much school use of public library materials. This could mean that the high circulation figures were weighted by school children attendance from either city or country schools, and that the adults of the community, especially the older people of the community, were not being reached to the extent that the statistics might seem to indicate. This problem can be analyzed carefully during the planning process.

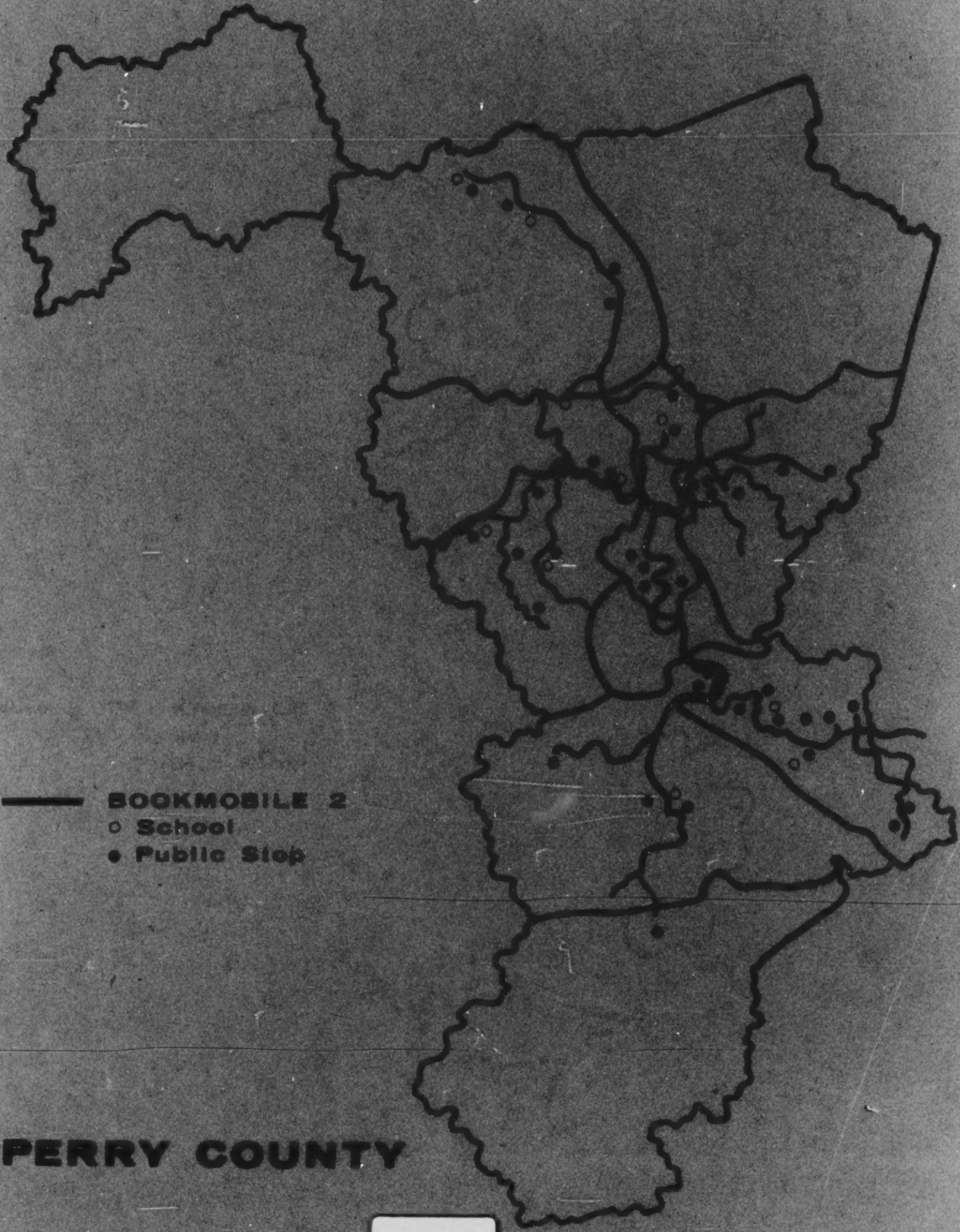
Comment

In preparing the complete Summary and Analysis of the Perry County Public Library (See Volume II, Chapter 4), the library consultant felt somewhat hampered by lack of specific types of information either requested on the report form itself, or requested as appendices to the report. A copy of the library's annual report would have been helpful in understanding certain budget and staffing questions. The length of the report document, or possible ambiguities in the questions, might have led to responses which appeared contradictory from one part of the report to another. Where possible, conclusions drawn by the consultant have been couched in language showing the informational basis for the decision, and what it might be with possible additional information growing out of discussions with the library staff.

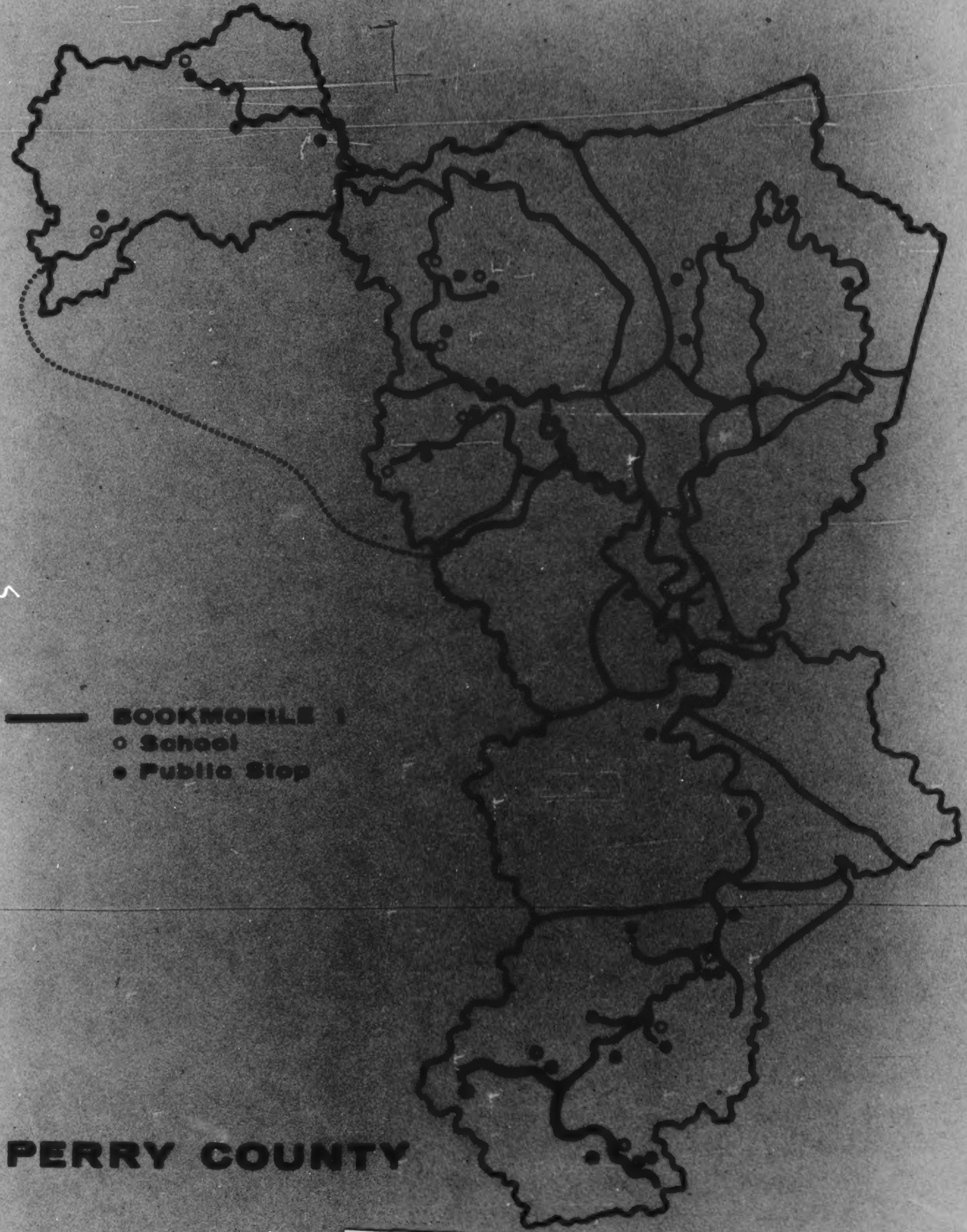
This summary and analysis for the Perry County Public

Library should be examined in the context of the extent of the information supplied by the Library Report Form.

Discussions between the library staff and the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project Team members are expected to yield not only additional useful baseline data, but cooperation on a demonstration model suitable for the Perry County Public Library service area.


BOOKMOBILE 2
○ School
● Public Stop

PERRY COUNTY


▬ BOOKMOBILE 1
○ School
● Public Stop
PERRY COUNTY

PERRY COUNTY

SOMERSET - PULASKI COUNTY

When dealing with the Somerset library site it must be understood that reference is to the Pulaski County Public Library, the only public library in the entire county with a small branch called Burnside in a one room wooden building on the main highway. It likewise has a closer tie to the State Library Agency than the other three sites. The following analysis follows the format of the other, with the complete text of the project consultant's report to be found in Volume II, with highlights considered in this section.

Governance

Within the space of less than one year about two-thirds of the six member Board of Directors of the library could be replaced. However it is likely several will be reappointed. Nevertheless, the Librarian and the Project Staff of the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project should carry on an information and orientation program for the benefit of any new Board members to assure continued support during Phase II.

Area of Service

The total population in the service area of this library, covering all of Pulaski County, numbers over 35,000 residents. Of these, an estimated 4,000 are over 65. This is a sizeable population distributed over an area of 654 square miles. It is the distribution of this number of people over an area of 600 square miles which poses a major problem for the library as well as for the Kentucky Library Project.

In its Library Report Form the staff of the Pulaski County Public Library estimated that it does serve the entire population in its service area. This was interpreted to mean that the entire county had access to the services of the library. As such, all citizens had the opportunity to participate in its programs and borrow books and other materials. This may be somewhat unrealistic in terms of the staff and the materials collection. The Project Team's library consultant believes the services which the library offers reaches perhaps 10,000 persons.

An important consideration of the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project is that of accessibility of the library's services to the population. It is influenced to a degree by the bookmobile schedule, and the accessibility to library services which it provides. A 15-minute stop once a month, for some the only access to library materials and its facilities, does not appear to be an adequate library service under ordinary circumstances. However, given the difficulties under which the staff operates, it is commended for its outreach efforts. Every additional effort of the Kentucky Library Project should be made to improve and supplement it.

Another commendable fact is the broad access of country residents to library services from the public library for so many hours. Very few libraries around the country today provide library services seven days per week as Somerset does. One consequence would be to expect the library's circulation and attendance figures to be higher than reported. But it raises the valid question of the actual accessibility of the library to residents of the county other than those in the town of Somerset and its immediate environs. The problem of transportation to library facilities seems clearly indicated. This is discussed later under another heading.

Finance

During the past completed fiscal year, the county public library received $72,008.10 in country tax support. In effect, due to the fact that the tax rate is based on the market value of the county's assessed valuation, the county contributed somewhat less than two dollars for library services to its residents. This would not be considered unusual in wealthier towns or cities. However, compared with the other project sites and libraries in the Kentucky Library Project, this library clearly enjoys a favored and enviable position.

Bookkeeping practices at present do not provide for identification of expenditures for specific services to specific population groups. Some estimate of the extent and focus of expenditures in these areas are drawn later in the report from other than financial expenditures. Looking at the expenditures for the past completed fiscal year, one notes the relatively significant size of expenditures (see Volume II). The major expenditure, at the time when the library was being renovated, was for capital expenses, including the building and its interior improvements. Once this is accepted, it is reasonable to expect that decreased amounts be spent on books and other library materials. It is therefore expected that the capital expense obligation having been discharged, a greater sum of the annual budget would be spent on library materials. This seems adequate to alleviate the problems of the size of the book and materials collections to the extent that these problems are identifiable from the library report.

Another budget area indicated to be of concern to the Kentucky Library Project is that of the expenditure for staffing. The amount expended for this item appears minimal in view of the total budget, and the fact that the services of the library have to be available to the entire county. Some reapportionment of the budget could provide additional staff to serve the county service function more adequately. If the Pulaski County Public Library becomes a regional library, with separate staffing and facilities, this could improve the situation greatly.

Cooperative and Contractual Services

Reference is made under the financial report section to the cooperative and contractual services of the Pulaski County Library. First, there is a centralized buying and processing of materials by the Kentucky Department of libraries and a cooperative arrangement with the Lake Cumberland Regional Library. The Regional Libraries only distribute the books. This provides considerable savings in staff time and expense to the Pulaski County Library.

No personnel are shared in this region. The Regional Libraries serves in an advisory capacity. While the staff distributes books and the office acts as the intermediary with the State Library.

A third factor in cooperative arrangements is the bookmobile and its services. The arrangement appears to be one in which the Kentucky State Department of Libraries provides the bookmobile to the Pulaski County Public Library in order that the library provides services to the entire county. Expenses are listed for repairs to the bookmobile. Upkeep of the machine appears dependent on the library. The salary for the bookmobile librarian is $3,600 per year with possible increments.

Two more shared services are the reference and extended borrower's privileges. These are cooperative arrangements which do not appear to have the same financial implications for the library's existing budget as those mentioned previously. They might in any case be relevant in bringing library services to the aged of the county.

It is reported that the Pulaski County Public Library receives up to 90% of its collection from the State Department of Libraries. This is a continuing arrangement, but will be somewhat reduced because of a cut back in Federal funds.

Central Library Facilities

Access to the central library facilities appear to be excellent for all residents of the town, and is convenient with respect to the regular bus routes. The library building's 8,500 square feet area might pose some problems if it is expanded in the future into a regional library.

In the American Library Association Standards for small public libraries it is stated that the goal should be at least 15,000 square feet for a population between 25,000 and 49,000. Of course this refers to an ideal situation. At the same time, the existing facilities of the Pulaski County Public Library and what might be possible in the area of services must be looked at in terms of space and any other possible limitations.

The renovation of the old post office building was carefully undertaken, and the result is that many of the barriers to the aged and handicapped have been overcome. An entrance ramp, elevators, heating and air conditioning, carpeting, acoustical ceilings, and adequate lighting make this facility well-suited to the project for improving library services and programs for the aging.

The division of facilities of the building is worth noting. On the one hand, the library shares space with the county law library and the county Historical Society which is in some ways a useful, supportive arrangement. On the other hand, the children's and juvenile facilities are divided between the basement level and the upper floor, with the main floor in between. This might appear to be an inconvenient arrangement, but when considering the noise level of the children's play area, it may be a wise compromise. However, noise may not be a great factor since the play area is used only for supervised programs.

Total seating capacity of all the service areas is approximately 58 persons. Again, according to small public library standards, the minimum seating provision should be 75 seats for a population of 25,000, with three additional seats for 1,000 population. These recommendations are based on optimum use of the library facilities, and not on what might be the realistic numbers of users of a facility. In terms of the Library Consultant's calculated actual use of these library facilities, based on a maximum of 10,000 users, the seating space available is well within the standards. If the user population were to increase dramatically, however, a serious space problem could develop.

Other Agencies of Service

Reference is made in the summary of the Report to one branch, one bookmobile, and five deposit areas. Little information was provided about the deposit collections, which would be a consideration of service to a larger community of users, or a special group of users. This might profitably be investigated further.

The Burnside Branch is well located for those who drive, since it is on the main highway. It has seating space for two adults, and only limited library resources and facilities. The hours of opening (18) of this facility are fairly reasonable, and the number of days open (200) during the year are reasonable.

Information provided on this facility did not include the number of volumes it maintains or numbers of registered users. This facility, however, has a circulation of approximately 5,000 items annually. If broken down into possible daily estimates of use, this would indicate that approximately 25 volumes are borrowed per days of opening.

There are programming possibilities and resource efforts which might be initiated at this Branch to reach more individual residents of the library's service area. This is an area which the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project might find useful to consider. Increasing the frequency of change of content of the materials in this collection, particularly with a view to non-print media and other materials specifically geared to serving the aged, might be a means of improving service and increasing use of the facility.

The bookmobile is another means by which the Pulaski County Library brings library materials to its population. Some questions may be raised regarding the bookmobile services. First is the 15-minute duration of the stops at each designated point. This appears a very short time even for a regular type of clientele. But to cover a county extensively requires the extremely short duration of the stops. The problems this length of stop poses, especially for older people, are related to such things as negotiating steps, browsing, conversation and being there on a tight schedule.

A fact of interest about the bookmobile is that it is reported to make 150 different stops per month. This is impressive, and shows the vehicle being used to its fullest capacity in terms of hours in use. Even so, it stops at each designated stop only once per month. This means that the users of the bookmobile must return their materials to the central library, or keep them until the bookmobile returns. Since it was stated that the regular loan period for library materials is two weeks, some accommodation is obviously made for those who must wait four weeks for the regular bookmobile return.

The ALA Standards for small public libraries states that bookmobiles should maintain regular schedules of community stops at intervals no greater than two weeks, and with stops of sufficient length to offer readers' advisory service. This suggests the need to understand the reasons for fifteen minute monthly stops.

The bookmobile has a capacity of 2,000 volumes. Of this collection about 5% of the materials is specially directed to older residents. These include large print materials, but no non-print media. Aware of space limitations of the bookmobile, one might consider increasing materials directed toward the older user, by including such items as portable cassette players and tapes. This would be of advantage for the older readers, including the visually handicapped. Since the size of the cassette tapes is so much less than the average large print book, more materials could be transported. Likewise, cassette players are relatively small and portable, making less space demands on the already cramped bookmobile facilities.

The bookmobile makes regular stops at two rest homes, and provides revolving collections.

Circulation of materials from the bookmobile amounts to more than one-fourth of the total adult circulation of the Pulaski County Public Library, and approximately one-sixth of the total circulation of juvenile materials. This is impressive, since the bookmobile can only carry 2,000 items per trip, while the entire library collection is 29,352. This seems to indicate that the bookmobile is reaching more people than the main library facility, and that its services might quite reasonably be modified, expanded, and otherwise supplemented in order to serve the county population even more effectively.

Materials Collections

Books

The Pulaski County Public Library report form reports that 90% of its book collection was provided by the Kentucky State Department of Libraries. It has previously been pointed out that a small proportion of the 1972 budget of the library was spent for the purchase of library materials in general. This was probably due to the expenses of rejuvenating the old post office building into a well-equipped and up-to-date library facility. With reference to the future building of the collection, it might be wise to follow the ALA Standards for small libraries.

The entire collection of this library totalled 29,352 at the end of fiscal year 1972. Of these, 17,050 were adult materials and 12,302 juvenile. The directions in which collection building might develop, according to the standards for small public libraries, is that libraries serving populations from 5,000 to 50,000 require a minimum of 2 books per capita. Of course, this would require a considerable period of time to achieve, unless budget restrictions were no problem. At present the ratio is less than four-fifths of a volume per capita for the library's entire collection.

Clearly this area needs attention, if the library is planning to take on responsibility for additional services and materials for older people. In considering the size of the library's basic collection, and providing for a revolving collection of some size, the same ALA standards for small public libraries recommends that changing or "revolving" collection should equal 10% of the total collection. The guideline for annual purchase of new titles for the basic collection should total at least 5% of the library's basic collection.

Miscellaneous Collections

General

The Pulaski County Library has a reasonably large collection of records, and of microfilms. With reference to recordings, the ALA Standards state that the goal for such a collection should be 500 - 1,000 records, with minimum annual additions or replacements totalling 150 to 300. Since the library at present has 340 records, it approximates the optimum size collection for a library serving 25,000.

The library does not maintain a film collection. This is in accordance with ALA Standards which state that libraries of this size should not attempt to build their own film collection. Rather they should allot funds for film rental or participate in a circulating film program. This latter appears to have been the case in 1972. The annual report states that 43 films were borrowed, with a total attendance of 1,184. This activity should be encouraged and increased. It appears, just from the attendance figures, that this medium holds great appeal for many members of the community. This is therefore an area in which the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project might look to plan new activities and programs for the older adults.

The library's picture and slide collections appear to need some improvement. The filmstrip collection is fairly large and is not in need of much expansion. There are 22 spoken cassettes and two cassette players to loan.

The library does not have a video tape collection or playback equipment. Considering the wide variety of community agencies with which the library has regular contact, and the informational and recreational programs which could be preserved or created for them in this medium, this type of equipment appears more a necessity than a luxury. Besides being used in the library through the library's television facilities, this media has the advantage that programs, both informational and recreational can be taken to homes for the aging, retirement residences, hospitals for the aging, and community centers which could accommodate all age groups to interest them in the variety of library services available.

The library provides television viewing facilities for its users in the community room areas. This would assist in presenting video-taped programs. Other facilities provided by the Library are six individual listening and viewing "wet" carrels. These help explain the size of the record collection, since with facilities available for enjoying these materials, the demand is likely to be greater.

At the time of the report the library received six regular newspapers, and none in large print. One large print newspaper could be considered for those readers with visual difficulties. Of course, this would not solve the problem of local information needs which are met through the state and local publications.

Finally, the library's collection of 41 periodicals is used considerably, with 345 items circulated in 1972. For the population it serves, the collection is fairly small. The recommended periodical and newspaper collection for this size population is between 100 and 150. This indicates room for growth.

Miscellaneous Equipment

The library has much of the standard equipment to be found in libraries today. Of these, the projectors and the tape recorder are circulated. Record players are not circulated, although there is a relatively large record collection. Use is limited to the library building, unless the users own record players.

It has already been suggested that the library build a collection of recreational and informational cassette tapes. If they do, the number of cassetts players should be increased and a cassette-tape duplicating machine purchased. Players are fairly inexpensive and can be purchased in quantity at discount. These additional materials should be available not only in the main facility, but because of their great portability, also to bookmobile users and patrons of the Burnside branch.

Special Collections

While the library does not mention a collection of materials for the blind and visually handicapped, reference is made to large print books in the bookmobile. There is no indication of numbers of items. In the report the librarian states that materials such as talking books and cassette recorders may be borrowed from the Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. This activity should increase if the library becomes a complete Regional Library.

There is a local history collection which is maintained as a special collection, and is located in the same building as the County Historical Society. Size of this collection is unknown, but it certainly will be of interest to older people and its use and growth should be encouraged by the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project. To this could be added a local oral history collection. The Pulaski County Library did not have such a collection in 1972, but the material has been requested. It could become a very valuable collection to the library and to the people of the county. In fact, it might be of great interest to older people who could recall and tell anecdotes about the history of the county. In this area a cassette player/recorder, as well as video-tape equipment, would be of great value to the library.

Staff

The library report lists four full-time professional staff members, one full-time clerical and four part-time clerical personnel, and a part-time janitor. The Chief Librarian is a college graduate and has had professional library training. Four other staff members have had some formal library training.

Of these staff members, two devote full-time to adult services and information, one staff member provides the children's and young adult services, and two staff members devote full-time or 75% of their time to cataloging duties. The ALA standards for small libraries underscores the staff shortage in this library if one adheres to the requirement of one staff member full-time or equivalent for each 2,500 in the service area. This would mean that an ideal staffing pattern for this library would be between two and six professionals, 1 or 2 college graduates, 3 to 6 library assistants, 2 to 4 clerical assistants, 2 to 3 pages, a total of between 10 and 21 staff members. These standards indicate that to be able to carry out more programming and outreach services for the area, the library would need more staff, adequately trained.

Salaries were reported to be an area of particular concern of the library staff. Already mentioned in the section on finance is the fact that a rather small portion of the library's budget is allocated for staff salaries. This was mitigated apparently by salary augmentation from other sources. However, it should be noted that salaries are based on a regional level scale. To supply additional manpower the library staff could include paid volunteers and para-professionals.

Since professional librarians are in demand throughout the country, their salaries ought to meet national scales for their own and similar professions, as well as local and state scales.

Another serious concern expressed is that no provision exists for annual salary increments, nor is there a pension or retirement plan provided any of the library staff, other than Social Security. The area of staff salaries in all of the site libraries of the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project is naturally a sensitive problem. Therefore, if the possibility of additional staff or paid volunteers is considered by the Project, then this area, though difficult, would have to be discussed frankly.

Service Desks

No doubt due to staff limitations there are no separate information and reference desks, distinct from the circulation desk, nor is there a separate adult reader guidance desk. This means that, while two individuals devote 75% to full-time on information and reference services, including adult services, their time is actually divided by other duties required by the fact it is a small facility.

One person is responsible for children and teen-age service, both of which have separately defined areas. The children's story hour room and the children's play room are in the basement, the juvenile collections are on the top floor.

Promotion and Guidance of Reading

In the ALA standards for small libraries, under this area of responsibility, there is a statement that, "The Public Library should have a positive program of guidance to individuals in the use of educational, informational and recreational materials. Every library should guide and stimulate use of materials by personal consultation, lists of materials, instruction in the use of the library, displays, arrangements of the collection, radio and television presentations,..." The library meets these standards well through the posters, articles, radio and television spot announcements. A promotion device which the Pulaski County Public Library might wish to consider is to prepare a pamphlet describing the library and its services. It could include filmstrips, tape recordings, etc. Services to the blind and visually handicapped which is arranged for individuals through the public library should be publicized.

Another related statement in the standards says: "The Public Library should offer materials and services to groups and institutions. The library should maintain or have access to complete and up-to-date information about organizations in its community, including officials, purposes and activities. Services which may be given to groups are: assistance in program planning, providing books, lists, displays, films and other library materials related to group programs, providing speakers and discussion leaders from the board of trustees or the library staff, and inviting groups to visit the library to become informed about its services. The library should actively seek to bring its services to the groups and organizations in its area." This last requirement of the standards is underway with respect to agencies serving the aging and other age groups.

Group and Community Activities

The library staff has engaged in several different types of group and community activities to make known their library needs. This includes meetings with older people and retirement groups. This should be continued and expanded. There were numerous meetings in the library during the past fiscal year, but none were for older people. This would appear to be an area for further development, including the elderly.

The library has no special group programs or service activities tailored to supply these to the older people of the community. Such programs might serve to introduce older adults to the library, and to inform the library of their needs to a greater extent than has previously been the practice.

The library staff is commended for their activity in community relations and interaction with other organizations in the community.

Outreach Services or Programs of the Library

The library reported in fiscal year 1972 that it had no outreach services. It has been shown that the library is at present reaching at most, from the data presented, one-third of its population. This may be due to lack of materials, small staff, and extensive size of service area.

It has been pointed out that the bookmobile appears to be reaching, for the time and materials which it has available at any one time, a large percentage of the county population. Furthermore, a new bookmobile is to be purchased, with the one now in service to be made into a book station in a suitable area.

Relation to Other Libraries

Although there are many centralized school libraries, both elementary and secondary, in the county, there are no other public, college or special libraries which are available for use by the public except the Pulaski County Public Library. It has arrangements with the Lake Cumberland Regional Library for reciprocal borrowers' privileges, and referral of information inquiries. The Kentucky Department of Libraries, as indicated elsewhere, buys and processes the books. With the limited staffing of the Pulaski County Public Library, these cooperative services should be encouraged and expanded.

The relationship to the Kentucky State Department of Libraries, already strong, might be expanded, if feasible, to help gain access to a wider variety of non-book materials. Also, the library might wish to make some arrangements with the Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped for either direct referral of individuals for services, or for a collection of materials, of cassette tapes and cassette players, which could be maintained by the library and circulated to its public.

Circulation and Use of Materials

Registration

Exclusive of the bookmobile users, the number of registered users is approximately 5,000 out of a service area population of 35,234. The library has estimated that of the 5,000 users about 10% are over age 65. This means that about 500 older residents are registered users of the library. The estimated population of this age group in the Pulaski County area, according to best interpretation of Census tract figures, was 4,511 in 1970. Therefore, the library, through its registered users appears actually only to reach approximately 10% of its older population. This fact adds additional incentive for plans to expand library services to the aging in this county.

Circulation or Use

The library's adult materials circulation totalled 64,528 from the main and branch library. The juvenile collection circulated 35,130 items. The combined adult and juvenile circulation was 99,658. If one estimates individual use of the library, using the 5,000 base registration figure, it would means that each user during the year borrowed 19.8 items. Such an estimate cannot be made for the bookmobile, since registration figures were not available. However, if one were to use the figure of average individual use of the library, it can be projected that, with the present size of the library's collection, it would be difficult for the library to adequately serve a larger percentage of the county.

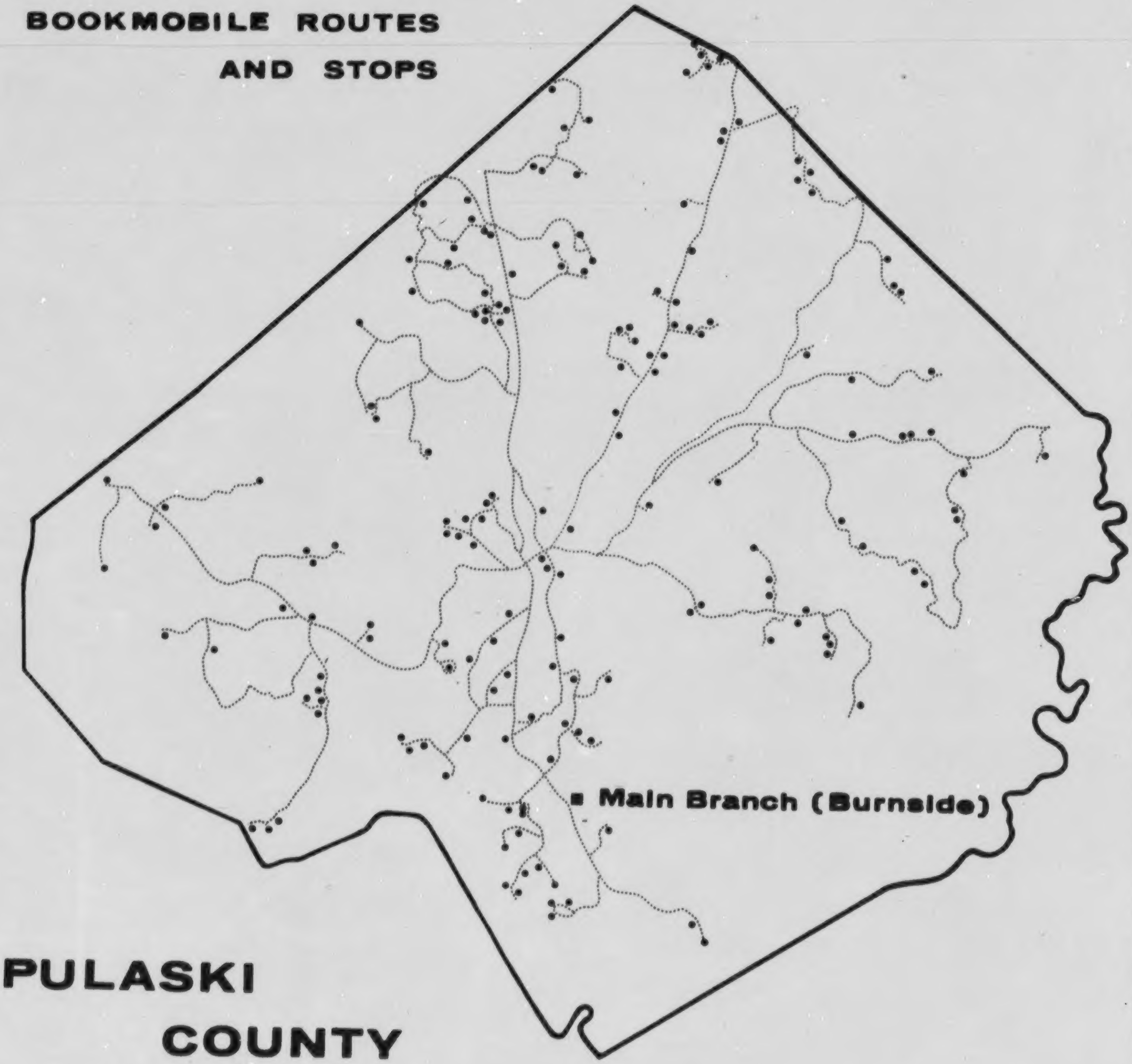
The record collection and the periodical collections both show considerable use. Recommendations have been made regarding expansion of these services. With an attendance of 1,184 at film showings, it indicates the receptivity of the population to this non-book medium. This type of programming could profitably be increased in improving services to the aging.

Comment

The consultant believes that, possibly due to some ambiguities in the report form, or some resistance to its length and detail, some valuable data was not supplied that may have been available. It is therefore possible that conclusions drawn on the basis of the available information would be modified or changed with new information. The final form of this library profile will have to wait for on-site examination and questioning of facilities and staff, in order to clarify, and/or correct, the picture drawn of the status of library services as performed by this library. At the same time, this analysis and summary of the Library Report Form of the Pulaski County Public Library should be examined in conjunction with the Library's annual report for fiscal year 1972.

Professionals in both the library and aging fields will want to use the material in this chapter together with the full Library Consultant's reports and the raw data of the Library Report Forms to gain further insight into the value of the profiles, and to ways in which similar profiles can be helpful in other settings. Clearly a focus on the problem of what services and programs the older adult wants and needs is indicated. Likewise service and program priorities for the elderly clientele needs to be considered by library boards and community agencies supporting libraries. Gerontological training as it relates to the public library's mandate must also become a part of the developing library scene, beginning in the school of library science, for future librarians, and including on-the-job seminars and workshops for those library staffs already in the profession as well as para-professional and other volunteers involved in library service.

BOOKMOBILE ROUTES AND STOPS


■ Main Branch (Burnside)

PULASKI COUNTY

CHAPTER FOUR

THE USERS, NON-USERS SURVEY

Conceived early in Phase I as an indispensable research source for the Project, the Users, Non-Users Survey will carry over to completion in Phase II. Its significance is based on the assumption that the validity of the entire project rests ultimately on the input of the client group. During Phase I the Survey had to be designed (nothing appropriate existed), approved, pre-tested and administered to representative groups of the target population. Analysis and significance of computer data obtained from the questionnaire will be included in the final Phase II report. Meanwhile, as Phase II progresses these results will be incorporated on an ongoing basis into the demonstration model planning and development.

This chapter serves to introduce the Survey (see sample questionnaire on page 237, provides the parameters of the methodology, and some preliminary, empiracal findings from the first groups responding to the questionnaire. This represents a sample of about 270 responses, whereas the final sample, to include client groups from all four sites, will be in excess of 600. Coding, programming and computer printouts are scheduled for completion during the first two months of Phase II.

Progress Report on the Users, Non-Users Survey

Literature Search and Planning

The Kentucky Library Project wished to determine whether non-users of library services show significant differences in such characteristics as level of education, size of household, subjective attitudes toward health and happiness, mode of transportation and former use of the library compared with users of library services in an effort to provide data upon which to base innovative library services intended to attract present non-library users. Because a test instrument to measure these factors did not exist, one needed to be designed by the Project Team. Search of literature and planning by the Research Assistant resulted in a survey questionnaire whose fourth revision was approved February 1, 1973.

Background research on the construction of the questionnaire began on November 15, 1972, at which time a search of the literature was undertaken. Studies found to be especially helpful were:

National Survey of Library Services to the Aging by Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio, (December, 1971) prepared by Booz, Allen and Hamilton, Management Consultants.

The Disadvantaged and Library Effectiveness by Clair K. Lipsman. Chicago, American Library Association, 1972.

A Study of Library Services for the Disadvantaged in Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse by the Center for Field Research and School Services, Project Director: Virgil A. Clift. New York, N.Y. (State) University, June, 1969.

Baltimore Reaches Out: Library Service to the Disadvantaged. Baltimore, Enoch Pratt Free Library, June, 1967.

Metropolitan Public Library Users in Maryland, Baltimore-Washington Area by Mary Lee Bundy. (College Park, Univ. of Maryland, School of Library and Information Services), 1968.

Library Surveys by Maurice B. Line. Melbourne, Australia, Cheshire, 1967.

The target population is defined by age and status in the labor force of persons within the service areas of the public libraries in four Kentucky locations. These libraries are:

(1) The Perry County Public Library in Hazard, Kentucky

(2) The Pulaski County Public Library in Somerset, Kentucky

(3) The Lexington Public Library in Lexington, Kentucky

(4) The Louisville Free Public Library in Louisville, Kentucky

The intention was to have a questionnaire filled out by each respondent rather than being completed by an interviewer. Consequently, the language of the questionnaire had to be couched in terms of the least educated, many of whom have less than a high school education. Since anything less than Grade 5 is considered by the census as constituting functional illiteracy, this imposed additional problems in obtaining information by this means.

According to the Current Population Reports, 9.9% of all persons age 65-74 and 16% of those 75 years of age and over have less than 4 years of education.[1] Only 20.1% of persons 65-74 and 15.2% over 75 have completed high school. Consequently, every effort was made to phrase both the questions and the instructions in simple terms. Even a person with a high school education would probably have left school at least 45 years ago and is not accustomed to being "tested". Some are afflicted with arthritis or palsy which makes writing difficult or impossible. Therefore most answers could be indicated by a check mark while few questions required only a small amount of writing. For example, the questions on retirement and pre-retirement employment, as well as an indication of favorite books or magazines.

Almost all persons 50 years of age or older suffer some degree of visual impairment, either through the normal consequences of aging or through abnormal conditions such as glaucoma or cataract. Older persons also require a greater amount of non-glare illumination. When the light requirement for the older person is compared to that of a 20-year old, persons at age 45 require 50% more illumination, persons in the late 50's require 100% more brightness and by age 80, an increase of 3 1/3 times is necessary for optimum conditions of acuity, contrast and speed of vision.[2] The questionnaire thus was printed in large, easy-to-read, orator type face, with generous inter-item spacing, making it easier to mark the intended blanks.

Several persons suggested the possibility that the simple language and the large-print format might be considered insulting to some of the more highly educated respondents. To date, no such complaints have been articulated either about the vocabulary or the format.

Mention was made that certain persons would prefer not to include their names. In response to this feeling, the name and address information was placed at the bottom of the first page. If the respondent did not wish to have his name associated with the answers, he merely tore off the bottom part of the sheet and turned it in separately. Of course, he could also fail to fill in those blanks.

NOTE:

1 Table 1. Years of School Completed by Persons 14 Years Old and Over by Age, Race, and Sex; March, 1972. Current Population Reports, P-20 Series, No. 243, p. 13.

2 Housing the Elderly, Background and Issues. 1971 White House Conference on Aging, (Washington, D.C., USGPO, 1971), p. 30.

The reading interest list was supplied by Francis Coleman, Director of the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in Kentucky. Since all of the material circulated there has to be chosen by mail and returned by mail, she found that this particular list satisfactorily covered the various subject categories.

On December 1, 1972, a preliminary form of the questionnaire was presented at the meeting of the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project Advisory Committee in Louisville. Suggestions and comments from members of the Advisory Committee were requested and incorporated into the final questionnaire.

Pretesting

On December 7, 1972, the questionnaire was administered to a group of Donovan scholars as a pretest. Donovan scholars are those persons 60 years of age and over who are attending the University of Kentucky tuition free in a voluntary continuing education program. Admittedly, this group is not typical of the many other groups to which the questionnaire might be administered. In the first place, most of those in the group had completed high school and a large percentage of them have either finished college or have had some college education. Additionally, by the mere fact of their enrollment in the Donovan program they are aggressively active persons. As anticipated, the discussion session held after the administration of the questionnaire provided a number of valuable suggestions regarding format and interpretation.

As might be expected, the most frequent criticism was that the questionnaire was too long. (The original was 22 pages.) Secondly, the section on work experience was hard to interpret. The question must be applicable to some who had never been gainfully employed, to blue collar, white collar and professional persons who are retired and to some who still remain in the labor force either full or part-time. Details sufficient to distinguish professional, white collar and blue collar employment were deemed to be specific enough for the purposes of this study.

Consequently, in response to the pretest and to suggestions made by other professionals in the field, further revisions were made. A copy of Revision #4, dated February 1, 1973, the one approved and used, follows the narrative portion of this chapter.

Administering the Questionnaire

Due to necessary economies in both time and money, the study plan required that the questionnaires be completed through the use of group interviews. The rationale for group administration is as follows:

(1) Reluctant persons may be more inclined to cooperate due to group reinforcement. More complete coverage may result in comparison to mailed questionnaires.

(2) Variabilities in the interpretation of the questions may be reduced since each person in the group receives the same explanation and fills out the questionnaire in the same surroundings.

(3) Group administration reduces the number of interviewers needed to be trained thus possibly reducing bias which might be interjected due to the attitude and personality of the interviewer toward the respondents.

(4) Total time involved to collect the data is substantially reduced so that all schedules will be filled out within a relatively short span of time. This may reduce the amount of errors due to changes in responses occurring between the time the questionnaires are administered and the data are analyzed.

(5) This method makes use of naturally occurring groups of older persons. Since they constitute a relatively small percentage of the entire population, this is one means of locating them. Effort was made to include groups of persons representing low, medium and high income levels, various levels of educational attainment and groups which have various reasons for congregating--some because of employment background, some for educational, religious or patriotic reasons, and some who congregate for purely social reasons.

(6) Many of the aged living alone welcome a break in daily routine, and it is sometimes difficult for an interviewer in a one-to-one situation to make a graceful exit.

(7) Per schedule cost was greatly reduced.

As may be anticipated, we recognize that certain disadvantages may be also built in to this method; namely:

(1) The easy acceptance or rejection of the questionnaire depends on the attitude of the officer presiding at the meeting. Adequate preparation and information is essential prior to the administration. Unless the officers of the group are fully aware of the breadth of the study and the importance of the questionnaire to it, cooperation is more difficult. Even with such acceptance, it is possible that a member with strong leadership qualities in the group can make a remark such as "It's too long--I'm not filling this out!", or some other negative remark, which decreases the

rapport already established. Sometimes this has an opposite effect; others complete the questionnaire in spite of this person.

(2) Completion of the questionnaire must always compete for time with the other activities planned by the group, such as eating, singing, discussing pension difficulties, future meetings or parties, etc. Completion before the meeting is accompanied by a general restlessness especially if a meal is planned. If the questionnaire is presented for completion at the very end of the meeting, many members leave and the coverage is less complete. Many older persons especially do not wish to be out late in the evening and are adamant about early adjournment.

(3) Physical surroundings are sometimes incompatible with easy completion. Often, respondents do not have tables available and must complete the questionnaire while holding it on their laps. Lighting may not be adequate for the needs of older eyes.

(4) Completion time is dependent on the general educational level of the group. In groups of fairly high educational level, the completion of the questionnaire takes between 10 and 15 minutes. In groups having an average educational level less than 8th grade, the amount of explanation required is increased and the completion is particularly difficult to maintain in this latter group and many fail to complete the final pages.

(5) If there are some in the group who read much more slowly than others, they are still trying to complete the questionnaire either during the buzz of conversation of others while they wait for the slow readers to finish or the meeting continues and the respondent attempts to complete the questionnaire with that distraction. The ones who are slow to complete the questionnaire are the very ones who do not tolerate distractions well and they tend not to complete the latter pages.

(6) At the time the questionnaire is turned in, there is no way to check to see if it is completely filled out.

(7) Certain extraneous persons are often included, such as visitors from another area, younger persons who are members, etc. These may be weeded out, however,

(8) In small communities many persons belong to several groups.

A realistic time schedule for each of the four sites might include: 8-10 weeks for collection of data. This would include preliminary contact, explanation of the project, and setting up appointments for administration of the questionnaires. Since many groups meet during the first part of the month rather than the latter weeks, it is often difficult to schedule many meetings during one month due to conflicting dates. When it is impossible to schedule the administration for one month, it is necessary to wait an entire month before it can be scheduled. A few groups do meet on a weekly basis and then the time lag is naturally shorter.

Nevertheless, given the local situation and the time frame of Phase I to initiate and administer the questionnaire to as many of the client groups as possible, the group technique was used. Preliminary evidence justifies the decision for our purposes.

Administering Questionnaire at the Sites

Time schedules for the four sites could not run consecutively. However, depending on the times meetings were scheduled in the different cities, partial administration of the questionnaire proceeded in each of the cities during the initial 10-week period. Each city and each library and the leadership of the various clubs contacted is quite different in outlook, and the approach for each had to be adapted to meet the needs of each particular situation.

Attendance at the gerontological workshops (reported in Chapter VI of this report) proved fertile ground for making initial contacts and approaches to various groups of persons in an informal manner.

At least two visits are usually necessary to gain rapport for the successful administration of the questionnaire. Even then, promises that the program has been adequately explained and that the full cooperation of the group may be expected, were not always fulfilled and this may not be surmised until arrival at the meeting.

It is obvious from other library-use studies that the entire group of persons in the study could not be considered potential library users. General library-use figures include all age groups, including the relatively high-use student groups. The older group generally lacks the incentive to improve reading skills for promotion in the employment ranks. Other attributes making library use difficult are educational inadequacy, health problems, and lack of transportation. Consequently, the number of persons that could be attracted to conventional library use is considerably reduced. Additionally, while many who could not go to the library to use the facilities may be interested, delivery of library services to the homebound or hospitalized patrons requires both additional time and money and is a relatively more expensive unit service per person. Thus, it can be seen that even a very successful program devised to serve the aging population may necessarily be circumscribed by limitations for use by the patrons and limitations on library staff and funds to deliver such services to homebound and institutionalized persons.

The following brief statement based on initial samples regarding the programsof data collection and some preliminary findings was made on May 10, 1973. Since then the collection of data has been completed, coded and computer programmed. Analyses of these findings are to be a part of the Phase II report.

PERRY COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

21 questionnaires obtained.

Preliminary Findings

Group A is a purely social group consisting of seven men and fourteen women. The median age of the group is between 70-74 years and only one person was over 80 years of age. Median education was between 1-3 years of high school.

Thirty-eight percent (38%) stated they had gone to the library within the last six months, but only 24% said they "spent time at the library." Forty-three percent (43%) said they read books; men mentioned that they enjoyed short stories and books on religion. Women preferred short stories (mentioned by 35.7% of the women); religion, 28.6%; and historical fiction, travel and homemaking mentioned by 21% of the women.

The average number of activities participated in during the last year was 5.3 per person. Most frequent activities for men were yard work and church work, mentioned by 71% of the men. Most frequent activities mentioned by women were taking a vacation (78.5%), playing cards or games (71%), sewing, church work, and taking drives for pleasure, 57%.

PULASKI COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Collection of data is complete and includes 119 questionnaires from six senior citizens' groups, namely, Daughters of the American Revolution, National Association of Retired and Veteran Railroad Employees, the Adult Music Appreciation Club of the First Baptist Church, the Living and Learning group, and the Somerset Senior Citizens.

Coding instructions were formulated, and are included following the survey questionnaire in this chapter.

Preliminary Findings

Group A, Daughters of the American Revolution, consisted of 27 persons, all women, is a group based on patriotism. The median age of the group was between 65-59 years and there was only one person over 80 who participated in the meeting. Median education was between 1-3 years of college.

Seventy-four percent (74%) stated that they had gone to the library within the last six months. Twenty-two persons of the 27 said they read books. The most frequently mentioned type of fiction book was historical fiction (16 times) followed by romance (8 times) and short stories (8 times). In the non-fiction area, history was mentioned most frequently (12 times), followed by biography and religion (11 times each). Current affairs was mentioned 8 times.

The average number of activities participated in during the last year was 6.2 per person. The most frequently mentioned activity is church and volunteer work (20 times), followed closely by taking vacations (18 times), playing cards and games (16), sewing and driving for pleasure was mentioned 15 times and attending plays or concerts were mentioned 14 times. Spending time at the library was mentioned only 9 times, even though 17 people had stated they had visited the library within the last six months.

Group B, National Association of Retired Veteran Railway Employees, consisted of 9 males and 18 females, for a total of 27 persons, in a group based on pre-retirement employment. The median age of the group was between 65 and 69 years of age, with three members over 80. Median education was between 1 to 3 years of high school. Eleven percent (11%) stated they had visited the library within the past six months. Only one-third of the men and two-thirds of the women stated that they read books. Westerns (3), mysteries (2), and short stories (2) were mentioned by the men. Short stories (7), humor (5), and adventure (4) were mentioned by the women.

In the non-fiction category, biography, current affairs, and religion were each mentioned only once by the men. Religion (9 times) and homemaking (5 times) were the two most frequently mentioned subjects for the women.

Average number of activities mentioned for the previous year was 3. For men, the most frequently mentioned was yard work (5) and for the women, sewing and church and volunteer work was each mentioned ten times, with yard work, taking a vacation and driving for pleasure close behind.

Group C, Somerset Literary Club, consisted of twelve persons, all women. The median age of the group was between 70-74 years and the median education was between 1-3 years of college. Eleven of the twelve or 92% said they read books, which seems logical since the group is based on their "interest in literature." Historical fiction was mentioned by half of the women, while one-third mentioned romance, mysteries and humor. In the area of non-fiction, half mentioned religion, one-third mentioned biography, history and homemaking.

Fifty-eight percent (58%) said they had visited the library within the last six months, but only two or 16.6% said they spent time at the library.

The average number of activities mentioned per person is 4.8. Most frequently mentioned activities were church work, 83%; and yard work, 65%. Taking a vacation, taking drives for pleasure, movies, plays and concerts, and listening to records were mentioned by 50% of the women.

Sixty-seven percent (67%) live alone.

LEXINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

127 questionnaires have been obtained. This figure includes 43 obtained in a pre-test of the Donovan group mentioned heretofore in the introductory remarks, 65 from occupants of Emerson Center, a high-rise retirement apartment facility and 19 from the Blue Grass Retired Teachers Association.

Appointments have been made to administer the questionnaire to the Senior Citizens group on May 14th and to the Young at Heart Club on June 5th.

No preliminary analysis has been done on these questionnaires.

LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

107 questionnaires have been obtained from members of the Louisville and Jefferson County Retired Teachers Association.

Additionally, 10 volunteers are now in the process of obtaining questionnaires from eleven senior citizens organizations. Several groups of these questionnaires will be returned on May 12th and the remainder is expected to be completed in the early part of June.

Preliminary Findings

Group A, Louisville and Jefferson County Retired Teachers Association, consisted of 107 persons, 14 men, 91 women, 2 failed to designate sex. Median age for the group was between 65-69 years. Median education was some graduate school work completed.

Average number of activities mentioned per person is 5.2. Seventy-four and seven-tenths percent (74.7%) stated that they had taken a vacation during the year, while the next most frequently mentioned activity was yard work participated in by alsmot 70%.

Fifty-eight percent (58%) stated that they had been to the library during the last six months, but only 35.5% said they "spent time at the library."

Conclusion

The user, non-user survey appears to have a high potential for providing useable data about the client group's interests, activities and self-perceptions. As computer print-outs are obtained and analyzed early in Phase II they will be used in program planning of the demonstration models. Of course initial runs have required a number of adjustments in the computer program, and others may be anticipated, but this is appropriate and will provide more valid results.

LEISURE ACTIVITIES OF OLDER PERSONS IN KENTUCKY

NRTA/AARP KENTUCKY LIBRARY PROJECT

THE INSTITUTE OF LIFETIME LEARNING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FEBRUARY 1, 1973

REV/4

SCHEDULE NO. ____

LEISURE ACTIVITIES OF OLDER PERSONS IN KENTUCKY
NRTA/AARP KENTUCKY LIBRARY PROJECT
THE INSTITUTE OF LIFETIME LEARNING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1. SEX: (1) ____ MALE (2) ____ FEMALE 1 2

2. RACE: (1) ___ BLACK (2) ___ WHITE (3) ___ OTHER 1 2 3

3. HOW OLD WERE YOU ON YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?
   (1) ____ UNDER 55 (4) ____ 70 TO 74 1 2 3
   (2) ____ 55 TO 64 (5) ____ 75 TO 79 4 5 6
   (3) ____ 65 TO 69 (6) ____ OVER 80

4. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW?
   (1) ____ NEVER MARRIED (4) ____ DIVORCED 1 2 3
   (2) ____ MARRIED (5) ____ WIDOWED 4 5
   (3) ____ SEPARATED

5. EDUCATION: (PLEASE PUT A CIRCLE AROUND THE HIGHEST YEAR YOU FINISHED)
   ELEMENTARY: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3
   HIGH SCHOOL: 1 2 3 4 4 5 6
   COLLEGE: 1 2 3 4 7
   GRADUATE SCHOOL: 1 2 3 4
   OTHER: ____________________________

NAME: ____________________________

ADDRESS: ________________________ APT. ____
(STREET)

____
(CITY)

6. HOW MANY PEOPLE LIVE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD? ____

WHAT IS THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO YOU?

RELATIONSHIP	AGE
____________	___
____________	___
____________	___
____________	___
____________	___

7. WOULD YOU CONSIDER YOUR PRESENT HEALTH TO BE:

(1). ____ EXCELLENT (3). ____ FAIR 1 2 3
(2). ____ GOOD (4). ____ POOR 4

8. PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS WHICH SEEMS TO FIT YOU BEST.

(1). ____ I CANNOT GET AROUND (OR KEEP HOUSE) AT ALL NOW BECAUSE OF MY HEALTH. 1 2 3
(2). ____ I HAVE TO LIMIT SOME OF THE WORK OR THINGS THAT I DO. 4
(3). ____ I AM NOT LIMITED IN MOST OF MY ACTIVITIES.
(4). ____ I AM NOT LIMITED IN ANY OF MY ACTIVITIES.

9. WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS HAVE YOU HAD YOUR EYES CHECKED BY:

(1). ____ A DOCTOR (3). ____ AT A CLINIC 1 2 3
(2). ____ A NURSE (4). ____ NOT CHECKED 4

10. DO YOU WEAR GLASSES WHEN YOU READ?

(1). ____ YES (2). ____ NO 1 2

11. ARE YOU BEING TREATED FOR
(1). ____ GLAUCOMA 1 2 3
(2). ____ CATARACTS
(3). ____ NEITHER

12. WHEN YOU NEED TO DO ERRANDS OR GO TO SOCIAL GATHERINGS, DO YOU USUALLY
(1). ____ WALK (3). ____ DRIVE YOUR OWN CAR 1 2 3
(2). ____ TAKE A BUS OR TAXI (4). ____ HAVE SOMEONE ELSE DRIVE YOU WHERE YOU WANT TO GO 4

13. DO YOU OWN A CAR? (1). ___ YES (2). ___ NO 1 2

14. DO YOU HAVE A TELEPHONE? (1). ___ YES (2). ___ NO 1 2

15. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU VISITED IN PERSON OR ON THE TELEPHONE WITH EITHER A FRIEND OR RELATIVE?
(1). ____ JUST TODAY 1 2 3
(2). ____ DURING THE LAST WEEK
(3). ____ OVER A MONTH AGO

16. ABOUT HOW MANY MEETINGS DID YOU ATTEND LAST MONTH?
(1). ____ NONE 1 2 3
(2). ____ 1 to 3 MEETINGS 4 5
(3). ____ 4 to 6 MEETINGS
(4). ____ 7 to 10 MEETINGS
(5). ____ MORE THAN 10 MEETINGS

17. DID YOU VOTE IN THE LAST NATIONAL ELECTION?
(1). ____ YES (2). ____ NO 1 2

18. IN GENERAL, HOW HAPPY WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE?

(1). ____ VERY HAPPY 1 2 3
(2). ____ FAIRLY HAPPY 4
(3). ____ NOT HAPPY
(4). ____ DON'T KNOW

19. PLEASE ANSWER EACH STATEMENT THE BEST YOU CAN BY MARKING AN "X" IN EITHER THE AGREE OR DISAGREE COLUMN.

	AGREE	DISAGREE	
A. IN ORDER TO GET AHEAD IN THE WORLD TODAY YOU ARE ALMOST FORCED TO DO SOME THINGS WHICH ARE NOT RIGHT.	____	______	0 1
B. I AM NOT MUCH INTERESTED IN THE TV PROGRAMS, MOVIES, OR MAGAZINES THAT MOST PEOPLE SEEM TO LIKE.	____	______	0 1
C. I OFTEN FEEL LONELY.	____	______	0 1
D. THERE IS NOT MUCH THAT I CAN DO ABOUT MOST OF THE IMPORTANT PROBLEMS WE FACE TODAY.	____	______	0 1
E. THINGS HAVE BECOME SO COMPLICATED IN THE WORLD TODAY THAT I REALLY DON'T UNDERSTAND WHAT IS GOING ON.	____	______	0 1

NOW WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW A FEW THINGS ABOUT YOUR WORK EXPERIENCE:

20. AT THE PRESENT TIME, DO YOU WORK FOR WAGES OR SALARY?

(1) _____ YES

(A) _____ PART TIME

(B) _____ FULL TIME

HOW LONG HAVE YOU HELD THIS JOB? _______

DESCRIBE BRIEFLY THE MAJOR DUTIES IN THIS JOB:

____

____

____

(2) _____ NO, I AM NOT WORKING AT THE PRESENT TIME.

(A) _____ RETIRED

WHAT KIND OF WORK DID YOU USUALLY DO BEFORE RETIREMENT? ________________________ JOB TITLE

BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE MAJOR DUTIES IN THIS JOB:

____

____

____

HOW LONG DID YOU WORK AT THIS JOB? _________

(B) ____ I AM LOOKING FOR WORK.

(C) ____ I HAVE NEVER WORKED.

21. (WOMEN ONLY) DID YOU EVER WORK FOR WAGES?

(1). ____ YES (2). ____ NO 1 2

IF YES, WHAT KIND OF WORK DID YOU DO? _______________

WHAT WAS THE LAST YEAR YOU WORKED? _______

22. RETIREMENT HAS BEEN BETTER THAN I EXPECTED, ABOUT THE SAME AS I EXPECTED, OR WORSE THAN I EXPECTED.

(1). ____ BETTER 1 2 3
(2). ____ ABOUT THE SAME
(3). ____ WORSE

23. PLEASE CHECK THE SOURCES OF YOUR INCOME FOR 1972.

(1). ____ SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS
(2). ____ OLD AGE ASSISTANCE
(3). ____ WITHDRAWALS FROM SAVINGS, SELLING REAL ESTATE OR CASHING BONDS
(4). ____ STATE OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PENSION
(5). ____ PRIVATE OR COMPANY PENSION
(6). ____ RAILROAD PENSION
(7). ____ GOVERNMENT PAYMENT BECAUSE OF SOME INJURY
(8). ____ ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE AT ALL
(9). ____ INTEREST FROM INVESTMENTS OR RENT
(10). ____ RELATIVES
(11). ____ A JOB
(12). ____ OTHER ______________________________

24. ABOUT HOW MUCH IS YOUR MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME?

(1). ____ LESS THAN $200 1 2 3
(2). ____ OVER $200 BUT LESS THAN $500 4 5
(3). ____ OVER $500 BUT LESS THAN $750
(4). ____ OVER $750 BUT LESS THAN $1,000
(5). ____ OVER $1,000

25. WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED WITH YOUR HOUSING SITUATION?

(1). ____ SATISFIED 1 2 3

(2). ____ DISSATISFIED

(3). ____ DON'T KNOW

26. WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED WITH YOUR HOUSEHOLD INCOME?

(1). ____ SATISFIED 1 2 3

(2). ____ DISSATISFIED

(3). ____ DON'T KNOW

27. HOW MUCH SPARE TIME DO YOU HAVE IN A DAY TO DO SOMETHING YOU WANT TO DO?

(1). ____ NONE 1 2 3

(2). ____ LESS THAN 1 HOUR 4 5

(3). ____ 1 TO 2 HOURS

(4). ____ 3 TO 6 HOURS

(5). ____ OVER 6 HOURS

THE FOLLOWING GROUP OF QUESTIONS INVOLVE SOME OF THE WAYS PEOPLE SPEND THEIR SPARE TIME. HOW DO YOU SPEND YOURS?

28. DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION? (1). ___ YES (2). ___ NO 1 2

ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS A DAY? ____

29. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO? (1). __ YES (2). __ NO 1 2

30. DO YOU ENJOY READING? (1). ___ YES (2). ___ NO 1 2

31. DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER NEARLY EVERY DAY?

(1). ___ YES (2). ___ NO 1 2

32. DO YOU READ MAGAZINES? (1). ___ YES (2). ___ NO 1 2

IF YES, WHICH ARE YOUR FAVORITES? ____________________

____

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33. DO YOU READ BOOKS? (1). ___ YES (2). ___ NO 1 2

IF YOU DO READ BOOKS, CHECK THE KINDS YOU ENJOY:

FICTION:

ADVENTURE _____
HISTORICAL _____
ROMANCE _____
WESTERNS _____
MYSTERIES _____
SHORT STORIES _____
SCIENCE FICTION _____
ANIMAL STORIES _____
HUMOR _____

NONFICTION:

BIOGRAPHY _____
HISTORY _____
TRAVEL _____
CURRENT AFFAIRS _____
RELIGION _____
BUSINESS _____
HOMEMAKING _____
PHILOSOPHY _____
SCIENCE _____
NATURE _____
ART _____
PLAYS _____
POETRY _____
ABOUT MUSIC _____

34. WHAT BOOKS HAVE YOU READ OVER THE YEARS THAT YOU WOULD RECOMMEND AS BEING WORTHWHILE FOR OTHERS? LIST AS MANY AS YOU WISH.

____

____

____

____

____

____

35. PLEASE CHECK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES THAT YOU HAVE DONE DURING THE LAST YEAR.

1. ____ YARD WORK OR GARDENING
2. ____ TAKE A VACATION TRIP
3. ____ GO DRIVING FOR PLEASURE
4. ____ GO TO THE MOVIES
5. ____ GO TO PLAYS OR CONCERTS
6. ____ PARTICIPATE IN ANY KIND OF SPORTS
7. ____ BELONG TO A SINGING GROUP
8. ____ PLAY A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
9. ____ ATTEND SPORTING EVENTS SUCH AS BASKETBALL,ETC.
10. ____ SPEND TIME AT THE LIBRARY
11. ____ PLAY CARDS OR OTHER GAMES SUCH AS MONOPOLY
12. ____ WORK JIGSAW PUZZLES
13. ____ PLAY BINGO
14. ____ ANY KIND OF SEWING, NEEDLEPOINT, OR EMBROIDERY
15. ____ CHURCH OR VOLUNTEER WORK
16. ____ LISTEN TO RECORDS
17. ____ OTHER ____________________

36. WAS THERE EVER A TIME IN YOUR LIFE WHEN YOU USED THE LIBRARY QUITE A LOT?

(1). ____ NEVER

(2). ____ IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (GRADES 1-6)

(3). ____ IN HIGH SCHOOL (GRADES 7-12)

(4). ____ IN COLLEGE

(5). ____ AS AN ADULT

1 2 3
4 5

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37. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU WENT TO THE LIBRARY?

(1). ____ DON'T KNOW 1 2 3
(2). ____ NEVER 4 5 6
(3). ____ OVER 6 MONTHS AGO
(4). ____ WITHIN THE LAST 6 MONTHS
(5). ____ WITHIN THE LAST MONTH
(6). ____ WITHIN THE LAST WEEK

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME STATEMENTS ABOUT LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS. THERE ARE NO RIGHT OR WRONG ANSWERS. PLEASE ANSWER EACH STATEMENT THE BEST YOU CAN BY MARKING AN "X" IN EITHER THE AGREE OR DISAGREE COLUMN.

38.	AGREE	DISAGREE	
1. THE LIBRARY IS A PLEASANT PLACE TO SPEND A FEW HOURS.	____	____	1 0
2. LIBRARIANS CARE MORE ABOUT BOOKS THEN THEY CARE ABOUT PEOPLE.	____	____	0 1
3. THE LIBRARY IS MOSTLY FOR STUDENTS.	____	____	0 1
4. THE LIBRARY PROVIDES A VALUABLE SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY.	____	____	1 0
5. IF A PERSON CANNOT READ WELL, THERE IS NO USE GOING TO THE LIBRARY.	____	____	0 1

38. (CONTINUED)	AGREE	DISAGREE	
6. LIBRARIANS CAN SUGGEST GOOD BOOKS FOR A PERSON TO READ.	____	____	1 0
7. LIBRARIANS WILL HELP A PERSON FIND WHAT HE IS LOOKING FOR IF HE ASKS FOR HELP.	____	____	1 0
8. IT IS TOO HARD TO FIND WHAT YOU WANT IN THE LIBRARY.	____	____	0 1
9. THE LIBRARY IS A PLACE WHERE YOU CAN ONLY WHISPER, NOT TALK ALOUD.	____	____	0 1
10. THE LIBRARY HAS PROGRAMS TO HELP PEOPLE.	____	____	1 0

MANY LIBRARIES PROVIDE SOME OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES--PLEASE CHECK THE ONES YOU HAVE DONE OR HAVE USED IN THE FIRST COLUMN AND THE ONES YOU WOULD LIKE TO DO OR LIKE TO USE IN THE SECOND COLUMN.

39.	HAVE USED OR HAVE DONE	WOULD LIKE TO USE OR DO
1. CHECK OUT BOOKS	____	____
2. READ MAGAZINES IN THE LIBRARY.	____	____
3. READ NEWSPAPERS IN THE LIBRARY.	____	____

39 (CONTINUED)	HAVE USED OR HAVE DONE	WOULD LIKE TO USE OR DO
4. GO TO THE LIBRARY TO LOOK UP THE ANSWER TO A SPECIAL QUESTION.	____________	____________
5. USE THE COPYING MACHINE.	____________	____________
6. LISTEN TO RECORDS	____________	____________
7. ATTEND A TALK OR MOVIE PROGRAM	____________	____________
8. ATTEND AN ART EXHIBIT	____________	____________
9. CALL ON THE TELEPHONE TO GET AN ANSWER TO A QUESTION.	____________	____________
10. CHECK OUT A FILM FOR USE WITH SOME ACTIVITY.	____________	____________
11. CHECK THE LOCATION ON A LIBRARY MAP OF SOME PLACE YOU'VE HEARD OF BUT DON'T KNOW WHERE IT IS.	____________	____________
12. BORROW A PICTURE TO HANG ON YOUR WALL AT HOME.	____________	____________
13. CHECK OUT "TALKING BOOKS" OR CASSETTES	____________	____________

39 (CONCLUDED)

	HAVE USED OR HAVE DONE	WOULD LIKE TO USE OR DO
14. VISIT A BOOKMOBILE	________	________
15. USE THE "SHUT-IN" SERVICE WHERE BOOKS ARE BROUGHT TO PEOPLE UNABLE TO GO TO THE LIBRARY	________	________
16. CHECK OUT BOOKS WITH SPECIAL LARGE PRINT THAT IS EASIER TO READ.	________	________
17. USE A MICROCARD READER.	________	________

CODING INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONNAIRE ENTITLED "LEISURE ACTIVITIES OF OLDER PERSONS IN KENTUCKY"

Column No.	Code	Question No.	Content
1			City
	1		Somerset
	2		Hazard
	3		Lexington
	4		Louisville
2, 3, 4	001-999		Schedule Number
5			Subgroup
			Somerset
	1		DAR
	2		NARFE
	3		Senior Citizens
	4		Somerset Literary Club
	5		Adult Music Appreciation
	6		Living and Learning Group
6		Q1	Sex
	1		Male
	2		Female
	9		Not answered
7		Q2	Race
	1		Black
	2		White
	3		Other
	9		Not answered
8		Q3	How old were you on your last birthday?
	1		Under 55
	2		55-64
	3		65-59
	4		70-74
	5		75-79
	6		Over 80
	9		Not answered
9		Q4	What is your marital status now?
	1		Never married
	2		Married
	3		Separated
	4		Divorced
	5		Widowed
	9		Not answered

Column No.	Code	Question No.	Content
10, 11		Q5	Education (Please put a circle around the highest year you finished)
	11		One year elementary
	12		Two years elementary
	13		Three years elementary
	14		Four years elementary
	15		Five years elementary
	16		Six years elementary
	17		Seven years elementary
	18		Eight years elementary
			High school
	21		One year high school
	22		Two years high school
	23		Three years high school
	24		Graduation from high school
			College
	31		One year of college
	32		Two years of college
	33		Three years of college
	34		Graduation from college
			Graduate school
	41		One year
	42		Two years
	43		Three years
	44		Four years
	99		Not answered
12		Q6	Household composition
	1		Respondent only (one person living alone)
	2		Respondent and spouse only
	3		Respondent (with or without spouse) living with children or other relatives
	4		Respondent (with or without spouse) living with unrelated individuals
	9		Not answered
13		Q7	Would you consider your health to be
	1		Excellent
	2		Good
	3		Fair
	4		Poor
	9		Not answered

Column No.	Code	Question No.	Content
14		Q8	Please check one of the following which seems to fit you best:
	1		I cannot get around (or keep house) at all now because of my health
	2		I have to limit some of the work or things that I do.
	3		I am not limited in most of my activities.
	4		I am not limited in any of my activities
	9		Not answered
NOTE: If more than one answer is checked, code for the most active.			
15		Q9	Within the last two years have you had your eyes checked by
	1		A doctor
	2		A nurse
	3		At a clinic
	4		Not checked
	9		Not answered
16		Q10	Do you wear glasses when you read?
	1		Yes
	2		No
	9		Not answered
17		Q11	Are you being treated for
	1		Glaucoma
	2		Cataracts
	3		Neither
	9		Not answered
18		Q12	When you need to do errands or go to social gatherings, do you usually
	1		Walk
	2		Take a bus or taxi
	3		Drive your own car
	4		Have someone else drive you
	9		Not answered
19		Q13	Do you own a car?
	1		Yes
	2		No
	9		Not answered

Column No.	Code	Question No.	Content
20		Q14	Do you have a telephone?
	1		Yes
	2		No
	9		Not answered
21		Q15	When was the last time you visited in person or on the telephone with either a friend or relative?
	1		Just today
	2		During the last week
	3		Over a month ago
	9		Not answered
22		Q16	About how many meetings did you attend last month?
	1		None
	2		1-3 meetings
	3		4-6 meetings
	4		7-10 meetings
	5		More than 10 meetings
	9		Not answered
23		Q17	Did you vote in the last national election?
	1		Yes
	2		No
	9		Not answered
24		Q18	In general, how happy would you say you are?
	1		Very happy
	2		Fairly happy
	3		Not happy
	4		Don't know
	9		Not answered
25		Q19A	In order to get ahead in the world today you are almost forced to do some things that are not right.
	0		Agree
	1		Disagree
		Q19B	I am not much interested in the TV programs, movies or magazines that most people seem to like.
26	0		Agree
	1		Disagree

Column No.	Code	Question No.	Content
27		Q19C	I often feel lonely.
	0		Agree
	1		Disagree
28		Q19D	There is not much I can do about most of the important problems we face today.
	0		Agree
	1		Disagree
29		Q19E	Things have become so complicated in the world today that I really don't understand what is going on.
	0		Agree
	1		Disagree

NOTE: If no answer, code "0", as positive responses are the ones being counted.

Column No.	Code	Question No.	Content
30, 31		Q20	At the present time do you work for wages or salary?
	11		Yes, part time
	12		Yes, full time
	21		No, retired
	22		No, looking for work
	23		I have never worked
	99		Not answered
32, 33		Q20-2-A	What kind of work did you usually do before retirement?

NOTE: This will be coded according to census occupation classifications--degree of collapse of categories has not yet been determined.

Column No.	Code	Question No.	Content
34, 35		Q20-2-B	How long did you work at this job?
	No. of years		
36		Q21	(Women only) Did you ever work for wages?
	1		Yes
	2		No
	9		Not answered

Column No.	Code	Question No.	Content
37		Q22	Retirement has been better than I expected, about the same as I expected, or worse than I expected.
	1		Better
	2		About the same
	3		Worse
	9		Not answered
38-49 incl.		Q23	If an item is checked code 1, otherwese code "0". Check sources of income, 1972
38			Social security
39			Old age assistance
40			Withdrawals from savings, etc.
41			State or federal govt. pension
42			Private or company pension
43			Railroad pension
44			Govt. payment because of some injury
45			Any other govt. assistance at all
46			Interest from investments or rent
47			Relatives
48			A job
49	9		Failed to answer whole section
50		Q24	About how much is your monthly income?
	1		Less than $200
	2		Over $200 but less than $500
	3		Over $500 but less than $750
	4		Over $750 but less than $1,000
	5		Over $1,000
	9		Not answered
51		Q25	Would you say you are satisfied or dissatisfied with your housing situation?
	1		Satisfied
	2		Dissatisfied
	3		Don't know
	9		Not answered

Column No.	Code	Question No.	Content
52		Q26	Would you say you are satisfied or dissatisfied with your household income?
	1		Satisfied
	2		Dissatisfied
	3		Don't know
	9		Not answered
53		Q27	How much spare time do you have in a day to do something you want to do?
	1		None
	2		Less than 1 hour
	3		1-2 hours
	4		3-6 hours
	5		Over 6 hours
	9		Not answered
54		Q28	Do you watch TV?
	1		Yes
	2		No
	9		Not answered
55	No. of hours	Q28	How many hours do you watch TV?
56		Q29	Do you listen to radio?
	1		Yes
	2		No
	9		Not answered
57		Q30	Do you enjoy reading?
	1		Yes
	2		No
	9		Not answered
58		Q31	Do you read a newspaper nearly every day?
	1		Yes
	2		No
	9		Not answered
59		Q32	Do you read magazines?
	1		Yes
	2		No
	9		Not answered
60		Q33	Do you read books?
	1		Yes
	2		No
	9		Not answered

Column No.	Code		Question No.	Content
61			Q35-10	Spend time at library?
	1			If checked
	0			If not checked
62			Q36-1	Was there ever a time in your life when you used the library quite a lot?
				Never
	1			If checked
	0			If not checked
63			Q36-2	In elementary school (Gr. 1-6)
	1			If checked
	0			If not checked
64			Q36-3	In high school (Gr. 7-12)
	1			If checked
	0			If not checked
65			Q36-4	In college
	1			If checked
	0			If not checked
66			Q36-5	As an adult
	1			If checked
	0			If not checked
67			Q37	When was the last time you went to the library?
	1			Don't know
	2			Never
	3			Over 6 months ago
	4			Within the last 6 months
	5			Within the last month
	6			Within the last week
	9			Not answered
	Agree-	Disagree		
68	1	0	Q38-1	The library is a pleasant place to spend a few hours.
69	0	1	Q38-2	Librarians care more about books than they care about people.
70	0	1	Q38-3	The library is mostly for students.
71	1	0	Q38-4	The library provides a valuable service to the community.

Column No.	Code		Question No.	Content
	Agree	Disagree		
72	0	1	Q38-5	If a person cannot read well, there is no use going to the library.
73	1	0	Q38-6	Librarians can suggest good books for a person to read.
74	1	0	Q38-7	Librarians will help a person find what he is looking for if he asks for help.
75	0	1	Q38-8	It is too hard to find what you want in the library.
76	0	1	Q38-9	The library is a place where you can only whisper, not talk out loud.
77	1	0	Q38-10	The library has programs to help people.

NOTE: If a part is not answered, code "O" as this is coded to indicate positive attitude toward library and librarians.

CHAPTER FIVE

CASEBOOK OF LIBRARY PROGRAMS FOR OLDER ADULTS

The objectives in compiling a casebook is to make available a sampling of library programs for the guideline of our own site librarians in setting up their demonstration models for Phase II, and as a resource document for other libraries across the country who may be inspired by the Kentucky Library Project begin or improve their own services to older adults.

During Phase II the casebook will be used at the Planning Workshops in each demonstration area. Of course the Project Team itself will find the resource of great value in planning sessions with librarians and other program participants, as well as of information value to the National Advisory Committee.

Many of the references to programs in the casebook have come from "The Public Library and the Senior Citizens: An Annotated Bibliography" compiled for the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project. However, other library and non-library resources not included in the bibliography have been reviewed for possible programs that could be adapted for use by the elderly in the participating libraries. Numerous letters were sent to selected libraries and schools for a description of their special programs for the elderly and handicapped. In some cases, a form letter asking for cost information had been sent to certain libraries where no information of this type was provided in the original description of the program. In general, while extremely time consuming within the timeframe of the Project, responses have been enthusiastic and highly worthwhile. To the program described in this chapter will later be added in the Phase II report the results of the Kentucky program and any others of special merit that are brought to the Project's attention during Phase II.

For purposes of clarity and uniformity, each program or service reported follows the general format of:

Name of Program
Location
Description
Equipment and Materials Used
Staff
Estimated Cost
Evaluation
Comments

The designation of each program is self-explanatory. In most cases these services have distinct titles; however, the name for the suggested programs will basically describe the service.

The section on "Location" names the facility where the program is held, and describes the characteristics of the people and the district that is served by the program.

The "Description" section usually contains the bulk of information. It explains generally the type of service rendered by the program, how the program is organized, and how the program is administered. When available, an example of an actual session of the Program is included.

In most cases the information on "Equipment and Materials Used" in the library service has not been too detailed. Thus this section contains general items of equipment and material needed that were specifically mentioned.

The section on "Staff" describes the number of people that worked on the program. If available, a time schedule specifying the number of hours each person worked is included.

Response from letters requesting information on estimated cost has been better than anticipated. However, some programs have no cost figures available because of bookkeeping methods. Even though no cost figures are available, the funding agency or organization is mentioned when cited in a reference.

The statements contained in the "Evaluation" section are not to be taken as an assessment of the program's success or failure in a technical sense. Generally this section is composed of the personal opinions or reactions of the librarians or participants involved in the program.

Finally, the items contained in the section entitled "Comments" describe a unique feature of a program similar to the captioned service or ideas. These are intended to suggest possible expansion or adaptation of such programs at the four participating sites, in addition to their general informational value for any library.

The library services have been organized according to content in subcategories of: 1) clubs, 2) educational programs, 3) extending library services to those unable to come to the library, 4) programs in nursing homes, 5) preretirement programs, 6) recreational programs, 7) special book collections and lists, 8) miscellaneous programs, and and 9) selected bibliography.

In order to produce a useful document that is not too cumbersome or voluminous, each subcategory contains only one or two examples of each program. Mention is made of any unique feature of a similar service in another library under the section entitled "Comments".

It is not the intention of the Casebook to list all programs for the elderly that can be adapted to their needs. Rather, the Casebook is intended as a resource tool that readily identifies programs or services that could be adapted to fit one or more of the communities in the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project, and replicated elsewhere in similar situations.

For easier reference the chapter sections are identified by their own chapter pagination. Section pages are located at the top center of each page. The regular report pagination is located at the bottom of each page.

At the conclusion of this chapter is a separate selected bibliography used extensively in research for the Casebook. It may have special value for library program planners.

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I. CLUBS SPONSORED BY LIBRARIES

Group programs represent approximately 20% of the services offered by the 244 public libraries surveyed by Booz, Allen, and Hamilton, Inc. (60) Numerous Senior Citizens' Clubs sponsored by libraries have group programs for their members. Detailed descriptions of two clubs and their activities have been chosen to illustrate typical program content.

Program: "Live Long and Like It Club" (31)*

Location: Cleveland Public Library, Ohio

Serves a varied group of older people, from numerous socio-economic levels.

Description: The club at Cleveland has informal adult, educational programs for people over 60. The meetings take place every Tuesday at 1:30 p.m. in the auditorium of the main library. Outside the auditorium there are two book displays--one on the topic being discussed that day and the other on the topic to be discussed the next week.

Volunteers from various vocations are called upon to give talks.

Attendance at weekly meetings varies somewhat since members exercise a certain degree of discrimination and do not attend those sessions which do not interest them.

On November 26, 1946, the first meeting of Live Long and Like It Club was held; 30 people were in attendance. In approximately a year the membership had grown to 300 active participants. Some of the earlier activities were "a program on nutrition; a reading of Dickens' *Christmas Carol*; movies of the Okefenokee Swamp made by a local Clevelander in the same age group as the members; a talk on 'Family Relations'; a discussion of *Creative Old Age*; programs on Hungary and Czechoslovakia, gardening, birds, the need of world government, race relations, city planning, Cleveland as it was and is, and Latin America." There were occasional field trips to museums and similar places, but many of the

NOTE:

*The numbers in the parentheses refer to the proper bibliographical reference.

members preferred to have the programs at the library. One interesting program was the production of the first act of a play, The Rejected Hayseed, written by one of the female members. A local dramatic group from the Cleveland College helped to make this a reality. (42) Each program usually had a question and answer period and films were shown when appropriate to the topic. The members of the Live Long and Like It Library Club have participated in the following special programs:

1) Down Memory Lane--the group meets every two weeks to talk and record memories of another day. Also the group held an exhibit which showed fascinating objects of the past saved by its members. There was much active participation among the older people in this project. (14)

   At present many groups are recording similar sessions on tape. Oral history can thus become part of the library's permanent collection on local history.

2) Music Appreciation Group--great interest was shown in a program covering the field of music. The people who enrolled in this group said in their questionnaire that they wanted, "to learn about instruments and musicians;" "to understand and appreciate music;" "to be inspired;" and "to enjoy listening to good music." In the weekly two hour meetings, the people performed on musical instruments, gave papers, discussed each other's contributions, and conducted musical film forums. (8)

3) The Travel Group--this group decided that its course of study and discussion would center upon the historical and cultural backgrounds of the nationality groups in Cleveland--Hungary, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Ireland, England, and Austria. These and other countries were discussed. The meetings were held twice a week and appropriate films, music, and exhibits were added to the readings. (8)

   The central theme might be changed to the discussion of places visited by older people in each community. Most of the people in the four communities (Louisville, Lexington, Somerset and Hazard) are native to the area and consequently there are not large concentrations of various ethnic groups. Additionally many older people have used their leisure time by traveling. Numerous travelers have taken slides or pictures of their trips which have been used in a travel presentation to a group. This could directly involve older people in a program for their peers. (8)

For a variation in this program, a trip to a dinner theatre could be made. For example, in Louisville a luncheon meeting could be scheduled in conjunction with Actor's Theatre. Perhaps the program could be arranged at a reduced price to take into account the generally limited income of retired persons.

4) The Book Review Group--the members who belonged to this group were those who wanted to keep up with reading now that they were not able to see as well as they had previously. The members chose the books they wanted the group to discuss. The books were chosen from a list made out by various librarians in the numerous divisions of the Cleveland Public Library. Library personnel gave the reviews and led the discussions, while group members prepared and gave biographical sketches of the author. The group met every two weeks. (8)

An older voluntter might be used as the discussion leader and perhaps, review the books. (A retired librarian or English teacher would be a good choice for this position.)

5) Current Affairs Discussion Group--this group met every two weeks for lunch. The members either brought their lunches or purchased them from the library's cafeteria. Each discussion period started with the reading of newspaper clippings by various members. Brief talks, most of them given by people in the news media were followed by discussions. Domestic, national, and international affairs were discussed as well as the latest developments in various areas such as segregation, moon exploration, and new discoveries in medicine. (8).

6) Experimental Reading Group--meetings an hour-and-a-half in length were held biweekly for three semesters ending in the spring of 1958. The books reviewed varied according to the subject matter of each session. Some of the topics covered were "Nature Beckons," "Maturity Dividends," "Mirror for Americans," and "For Armchair Archeologists." Four books devoted to one theme were reviewed by the leader, a graduate student of Western Reserve University Library School. Discussion by the members of the reading group was welcomed at any point of the review. The books reviewed at the meeting and others pertaining to the subject were immediately available for circulation. Usually the meetings began with comments from the members on their reading activities for the last two weeks. During the first semester the leader planned the themes of the meetings; however, by the second semester the members were offering suggestions --for example, "Whither Germany?" or "Literature of Latin America." In the last semester several members were not able to attend because of illness or serious fractures so new recruits were found to keep the program going. Occasionally, a guest leader from the staff or the community would be present at the meetings to present a different viewpoint on a subject. (40)

This experimental program seemed to stimulate the members to pursue new areas of interest. There was an increase in 'purposeful' reading, and an increase of participation in the group discussion.

7) The Exchange Group--this group shared their own interests with others in an informal gathering. They would talk about their hobbies, their travel adventures, their ideas and their favorite reading. It was a small group. (8)

Equipment & Material: Films, film projector, screen; books, pamphlets, reports for book displays; speaker's stand (podium), and microphone; other equipment depending on the program.

Staff: Library staff from the Adult Education Department; trained sociologist.

Estimated Cost: Some of the above groups (Experimental Reading Group, the Book Review Group, the Travel Group, and the Exchange Group) were active in 1958, and funded by an ALA Adult Service Division grant of $6,500 which was to last for six months. This grant covered incidental expenses and the salary of a trained sociologist. (80)

Evaluation: The author said that from the members' comments the club met a definite need at a certain level.

Program: "Never Too Late Group" (28)

Location: Boston Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts

Description: This group of older adults met weekly (Thursday afternoon). Programs were arranged by a Planning Committee which consisted of seven older adults and two library staff members. Some of these activities were:

1) Illustrated travelogs of the U.S. and foreign countries or places. Such topics as national and international issues, famous people, personal health, art, music, literature, and personal experiences have been illustrated by a short motion picture. Speakers would comment on these topics after the films and those speakers who were elderly themselves were received very well.

2) Every winter, one program consists of visiting a department in the library such as the Rare Book Collections, the Print Department, or Exhibit Office. Tours are usually given as part of the program. Also the Chief of Book Selection for the Division of Home Reading reviews current books with the group and hands out a list for the audience.

3) Hobby Demonstrations--members tell about hobbies they have developed. Mention of helpful books in the particular area is made. Emphasis has been placed on hobbies begun late in life to spur others to take up hobbies at this stage of their lives.

4) Music and Writing--musical show included all types of instruments being played by the members--piano or violin or even an African marimba. A community sing gave everyone a chance to participate. The writing program

consisted of the members' contributions of original literary work. Every type of writing was encouraged from novels to poetry. Some works have been published.

5) Panel Discussion--a panel composed of five members discussed such topics as: What is Success, What is Needed in Housing for the Older Person, How to Enjoy the Later Years, and Recent Books on the Older Person (These Harvest Years, The Best Years, and Trends in Gerontology.)

6) Book Reviewing--the Reader's Advisor for Adults has prepared many booklists for these reviews. Some of the book reviews have been acted out dramatically (a person reads aloud an excerpt or a few people act out lines from a chapter of the book).

7) Program with Roslindate High School Debating Club--these two groups met to discuss such topics as the motion picture, Life with Grandpa; What the Threat of War Means to Me; How Young People Regard Retirement; and Does Youth Have as Many Opportunities for Success as Their Grandparents?

8) The Hospitality Committee of the group has a reception for new members every other month.

Equipment & Material: Furnished meeting room able to accommodate 100 people or more. Equipment would vary but some to include would be: movie and slide projector, screen, display case, podium for speaker, books, magazines, art prints, films, tapes, and cassette recorder.

Staff: Two people from the library as part of the Planning Committee, one of them to be the Librarian in Charge; someone to help set up the meeting room and exhibits; clerical help.

Estimated Cost: Have received some money from the Ford Fund for Adult Education.

Evaluation: The numerical growth has been most satisfying. There has been increased active participation by members. Members give testimonials to their increased interests, broadened lives, and renewed mental vigor.

Comments: Role-playing is an unusual idea that could be used with the project's audio-visual equipment. Members of the club could act out roles from a play or short story while others film the sessions on audio-visual tape. This tape could be kept to show a broader audience of elderly and publicize the library's program.

The Senior Citizens in Brooklyn met in an older branch library where there was a high concentration of elderly in the neighborhood. The room for this group is under the direct supervision of a retired librarian. (28)

At the Chicago Public Library the book talks, film discussions, and lectures center upon the problems of older persons and discussions of feasible solutions. (31)

The Oakland Public Library's program for older adults is planned by the Library's Gerontological Committee composed of librarians and one ex-officio representative from the public school system. Group meetings of older persons are not held at regular intervals throughout the year, but there is a fall and spring session; and the meetings in the fall have a greater attendance than the spring. (31) The Senior Citizen Library Club in Gary, Indiana, also has these spring (March to June) and fall (September to December) sessions. (15)

The Senior Citizens Group in Laconia, New Hampshire find that transportation is often a problem especially for the handicapped. Fortunately the library has young janitors who help transport the older people to the library. Also members of the various churches in the community donate refreshments for the group twice a month. (29)

II. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Libraries have sponsored several educational programs in their main and branch libraries which have included courses, programs describing library services, lectures, seminars and discussions. If the speed factor of learning is removed and if the elderly are properly motivated, then they can learn without difficulty at advanced ages. (77) This section describes basic programs for the elderly that are offered and can be offered in the educational field.

Program: Guided Home Study Program (5)

Location: Reader's Advisory Service, Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. The program is "for the person who, for some good reasons, cannot be accommodated by schools or other organized educational institutions."

Description: This program permits individuals to start from any level and progress at their own rate of speed. Free instruction is given once a week at conveniently scheduled times on a regular basis. The members of the Readers Bureau staff using materials and books of the library, provide the instruction. The most popular courses are English Grammar and Arithmetic. Some other courses that are taught are Contemporary American Literature and History.

Each person is instructed privately unless the technique of role-playing is being used. The program is not like the conventional school system but the adults are given weekly assignments to take home. The tape recorder is used in many classes because it is effective in pointing out poor pronunciation, grammatical errors, accent, and awkward phrasing. (46)

Equipment & Material: Books, magazines, and audio-visual equipment for instruction, tapes, recorders, films, filmstrips, slides, and projectors. (46)

Staff: Staff members of the Reading Bureau.

Estimated Cost:

Evaluation: "Results depend upon that person's incentive, expectancy, and background of experience. The service seems to have such high appeal primarily because of its privacy."

Comments: This could be a very good program for the elderly since many older people have a poor educational background. The manner of instruction would induce people to take advantage of the lessons since they might be ashamed of their reading and writing skills.

Program: Independent Study Project (20)

Location: Dallas Public Library and five branches. The population consists of a diversified age group including older people who welcome a stimulating, intellectual challenge. Often this person does not find fulfillment in a structured program of games and crafts.

Description: The program encourages independent study in preparing to take the College-Level Examinations. Study guides and reading lists covering nineteen subject areas have been prepared by some of the faculty members of Southern Methodist University (SMU). Some of the areas covered are business, social sciences, sciences, humanities, mathematics, and education. (70) Workshops and tutorials conducted by the librarians and SMU instructors are available if desired, and the librarians always assist in the selection of materials for students in independent study. The program has non-restrictive guidelines--there is no pressure or time limit. Taking the College-Level Examinations for credit is a matter of personal choice; it is not a requirement of the Program. A person is free to follow his chosen area of study to whatever depth his interest and ability take him. Motivation is highly important in this program so the librarian is continually considering ways of creating interest in such study. The possibility of retired volunteer teachers from the educational field serving as tutors has been considered along with other ideas.

Equipment & Material: College Level Examination Program brochures, Study Guides and reading lists, Independent Study Project's booklets explaining the program, monthly Independent Study Project's News. (70) Furnished room for workshops, small rooms for tutorial sessions, teaching aids such as blackboard and chalk, opaque projector, tape recorder and blank tapes.

Staff: Librarian in charge, professional librarian with supporting staff of the five branch libraries, University instructors, secretary, consultant (part-time) for public relations. (70)

Estimated Cost: A request of $100,000 for funding the two year project (1971-1973) from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Council on Library Resources was made. (70)

Evaluation: Mail questionnaire covering 18 items was used to evaluate the project. Only 18% of those people participating in the program returned the questionnaires, so a statistically valid statement that the program is or is not a success cannot be made. Some tentative statements about the progress of the program have been made. A detailed analysis of the questionnaire can be obtained if desired. (70)

Comments: The author pointed out "that each year the average educational level of the 65+ age group rises, and each year the librarian should be ready to offer new roles for the new life or recreating period."

This would probably be an excellent program in a community that required an entrance examination for all the students including the older people going back to school for credit.

Program: Producing Classes for Older People on Audio-Visual Equipment.

Location: The libraries could be supplied with the tapes, and various groups of older people could use them in the library. The participants would need to be mobile because the audio-visual equipment would need to stay in the library.

Description: The courses would come from the Institute of Lifetime Learning's Home Study Program. Texts on various subjects such as Psychology, History, and World Religions have been developed. A teacher from the local community would be obtained to teach the designated course from the text booklet provided by the Home Study Program. The teacher's lecture would be taped so the library could show it to appropriate groups at various times. The instruction program should be produced in such a way that the various segments of the text are separated. For example, in the applied psychology course there are ten sections, and each section should be spaced so that enough time is given for the self-checking progress exercise at the end of the sections. The program should have sufficient time alloted so the participants are not rushed. A course in Psychology could last for ten consecutive days with a section being shown each day. The entire booklet need not be purchased by each participant because of the cost. The self-checking progress exercise could be duplicated for the participants and the points in the exercise would be thoroughly covered by the instructor.

It would be fortunate if a specialist (the instructor or someone else from a college) could be present for discussion periods. The specialist need not be there every day but it would be helpful if he could attend twice (at the middle of the course and at the end) during the program. This way the participants could write down any questions they had from the sections and hold them for the discussion period.

If this were not possible, perhaps questions could be collected and mailed directly to the Institute's Home Study Program at Pepperdine University, 8035 S. Vermont, Los Angeles, California 90044, in care of Dr. R. G. Gordon, School of Continuing Education, Attention: Home Study Program.

Equipment & Material: Audio-Visual Equipment to produce the program; text booklets from the Home Study Program; recommended text for the course, for example, Introduction to Psychology by Ernest Hilgard and Richard Atkinson for the Psychology course; supplemental books from the library for the program; instructional aids--posters, opaque projector, maps--for the instructor for class preparation.

Staff: Library to select the books and coordinate the individual programs; person to teach the course who has a good speaking voice and could make the course interesting.

Estimated Cost: $25.00 per course, maybe less for just the booklet.*
Cost of preferred text--$10.00 for *Introduction to Psychology* (includes postage).
Honorarium for instructor.

Comments:

Program: *Publicizing Talking Books* (5)

Location: Nassau Library System in cooperation with the New York Public Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Description: To launch the Talking Book service, the library invited representatives from approximately 50 agencies, organizations, and institutions to attend a meeting describing services available at the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. At the meeting there was a collection of recorded books and talking book and cassette machines and talking book registration forms that were given to the audience.

Equipment & Material: A demonstration talking book and cassette machine; example of a talking book and book on a cassette; catalogues of talking books and cassettes; application blanks; a furnished room to hold approximately 50 people or more; form letters to send to the people invited.

Staff: Person to coordinate the meeting; some maintenance personnel to set up the room; clerical help for the letters; representative from the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Estimated Cost:

Evaluation: After this meeting, well over 1,000 application blanks had been distributed by organizations, agencies like home health, and the optometrists.

Comments: In some cases the gerontological workshops sponsored by the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project helped to publicize this service. Action to obtain a talking book machine and cassette recorder was

NOTE:
* In the process of being changed.

taken as a result of the talk on services available at the library for the blind and physically handicapped.

Program: How to Use the Library (57)

Location: Suggestion by a librarian as a result of her research and contacts in the field of aging.

Description: The purpose of the program is to explain to senior citizens how to use the individual library or branch closest to them. The informal program should cover the following areas:

1) Explain how to use the card catalogue. How the card looks and kind of information on it--especially how to locate a book with the call number.
2) Explain how to find magazines--on linedex.
3) Explain how to find government documents, records, films, etc. that are not listed in the card catalog.
4) Explain about using:
    a. Readers Guide to Periodical Literature
    b. Book Review Digest
    c. Book Review Index
    d. PAIS--Public Affairs Information Service
    e. Library of Congress Subject Headings
5) Explain the vertical files.
6) Explain how to browse--by finding the Dewey numbers and browsing in that area.
7) Provide short explanation of Dewey or Library of Congress Classification System, whichever is used.
8) Provide sketch(s) of the locations of various numbers, magazine sections, and the location of indexes. If possible, show the location of the restroom facilities, ramps, elevators, and coffee machines.
9) Stress the willingness of the librarian(s) to help locate materials.
10) Explain how to obtain a library card and the rules for checking out books, length of loan period, fines. Possibly cards could be issued at these introductory meetings.
11) Explain about Directory service for some other cities--for telephone numbers, addresses, or services in other areas.
12) Mention that some books (encyclopedias, journals) must be used in the library.

13) Mention the possibility of xeroxing material from books or magazines that do not circulate.
14) Mention any other special collections of interest such as rare books, records, puzzles.
15) Mention any programs that are held at regular intervals like film programs or great books.
16) Explain what microfilm is and how to obtain and use it.

The information given in this program could be put on a large print hand-out sheet.

Equipment & Material: Hand-out sheets; sketches of the library's floor plan; library cards (if issued at first meeting); miscellaneous equipment or material that the individual who coordinates the program would want.

Staff: Librarian; clerical help; some artistic help for sketches.

Estimated Cost:

Evaluation:

Comments: Many elderly people have been away from school for nearly 50 years and left school before the advent of school libraries. Such a course could improve and facilitate the use of the library.

Program: Services to Ministers (18)

Location: Roddenbery Memorial Library, Cairo, Georgia

These services are provided to the local ministers in the community.

Description: A letter is sent to all new ministers, which is an invitation to them and their families to use the library's services. They are invited to tour the library where they learn of the various programs and are encouraged to advise the staff of needs of their congregation who are handicapped and need special books of large print, records, or cassettes. Sunday School Clinics are held in the evening at the library; they are for the teachers of Sunday School. Lenten brochures with a bibliography are prepared and distributed in all the churches on a Sunday prior to Easter. Special listings of religious books are developed by the library for the Community Thanksgiving Service. They are distributed by the host church.

Equipment & Material: Postage; books and booklists; furnished meeting room for clinics.

Staff: Library staff member to coordinate services, give tours, and compile bibliographies; clerical assistant to type book lists and letters.

Estimated Cost: Salary of the Librarian; brochures that were given or mailed to the ministers--$10.00; postage.

Evaluation:

Comments: Perhaps a similar program to the one above could be developed with members of the Inter-Faith Aging Project. This could provide a better idea of how to help those handicapped in the community.

The participants need not be limited to ministers but include other people from agencies and organizations that deal with the aged and handicapped.

Program: Consumer Service Program (18)

Location: Roddenbery Memorial Library, Cairo, Georgia

The people served were residents of a housing project who were middle age and older.

Description: Luncheon meetings were held once a month to bring together the residents of the housing project. A staff member from the library gave talks on stretching the family food dollar, preparing meals for those living alone, and for those caring for the sick and elderly. Programs on gardening were also included (see Program Planning Clinics for Gardeners.)

Equipment & Material: The Audio-Visual equipment would vary according to the talks given. Could be brochures, books, magazines, films, slides.

Staff: Librarian in charge; staff members knowledgeable in consumer education.

Estimated Cost: Part of Family Fare, a federally funded program.

Evaluation:

Comments: This would ve a very useful program for older people because of their limited resources, since it is an educational program which would help them stretch their income.

The Kentucky Department of Libraries has a Consumer Education kit for adults which includes filmstrips, cassette tapes, and workshops. Since the kit is for those with a low educational level, it would be an appropriate tool to use with most of the elderly. In addition to this, the State Department of Libraries has a filmstrip entitled Getting Your Monies Worth which could be used in a consumer service program.

Program: A series of talks having particular appeal to the elderly. (1)

Location: It was suggested by a librarian who has been a hostess for such a series in a town of 150,000 but the exact location was not mentioned. Since the series of educational talks and travel programs would be held in a meeting room in the library, those with severe physical handicaps would not be able to attend. However, some of the speakers might be willing to give their talk to a group of people in nursing, intermediate care, or personal care homes.

Description: Talk programs can be arranged for the entire year beginning in September and ending the following year. A duplicated list of the speakers could be sent to senior citizens' clubs, organizations, and agencies that work with older people, and Action programs. Also some could be kept at the charge out desk for interested people. This should be done no later than August of the series starts in September. Some examples if talks that could be given are:

"A talk by a general investment counselor on sound investing for retirement income; a lecture by a doctor on keeping one's health after 60; talks on hobbies and recreations; lectures on how to avoid consumer swindles and fraud by mail, and so on."

"Travel programs with colored slides, or movies of trips taken by retired people (or others)."

A few alternate programs would have to be set up in case of a last minute cancellation in order that the program could continue.

It was suggested that the librarian in charge greet the people attending the sessions at the door. This would add warmth to the meeting that the older people would enjoy. Also a register can be placed near the librarian so the people can sign it. This way the number of people attending the meeting will be recorded, and these people can receive an invitation to the next series. Perhaps an informal club could be started if the audience regularly attended each program.

Equipment & Material: Films and slides; slide and film projector; furnished meeting room; audio-visual equipment for the speaker.

Staff: Librarian to coordinate the program; clerical help; maintenance help.

Estimated Cost:

Evaluation: The librarian's experience shows that such forums have been successful with 75 to 130 people regularly attending.

Comments: Programs could tie in with the time of the month. For example, tax counseling for retirement people could be scheduled for January, and a speaker from the Commission on Aging could talk about the Governor's Conference for Senior Citizens during May.

The Institute of Lifetime Learning could be quite helpful in establishing a program like this since they have a regularly scheduled morning lecture series. Some of the subjects they have covered are: "The Jewish Faith," "Australia," "Free China--Alive and Well," and the "National Collection of Fine Arts." (64)

discuss their local writers' literary works. Guest appearances from the authors (both amateur and professional) could highlight the program. When most of the local talent from the community was exhausted, the authors from the surrounding areas and then throughout the state could be called upon.

Program: Workshop on Aging (11)

Location: Miami Public Library. The planning committee consisted of active church leaders of all the major faiths, the religious editors of newspapers, the chairman of the Senior Citizens Division of the Welfare Planning Council, a representative of the Chamber of Commerce Golden Years Committee, the Older Worker's Specialist of the Florida State Employment Service, and a faculty member of the graduate school of the University of Miami. This group sent letters of invitation to attend the workshop to fifty church groups. Churches sent interested lay people to the workshops; and representatives from church-sponsored homes for the aged, a firm of architects specializing in retirement housing, the YWCA, service bureaus, and radio station attended the first session of the workshop. Seventy percent of those who attended the first session of the workshop represented existing senior citizens' groups and thirty percent of those who attended were interestdd in organizing such groups.

Description: A six-week Church Leaders' Workshop on Aging was sponsored by the Library. The Southeast Gerontological Association's Organized Religion and the Older Person and Aging in the Modern World by Donahue and Tibbets were used in planning the series, and the latter was used as the basis for discussion. The first session consisted of registration, integration of the group, and filling out a questionnaire which asked the participants for their suggestions of items of discussion at the workshop. The five remaining sessions included the following suggestions of the group: a general discussion of problems of aging; a better understanding of aging; the shared results of active programs; how an older person can return to a role of usefulness; how needs of an older person compare with those of other adults; how older people can be encouraged in maintaining an interest in life; how they use leisure time; and housing.

Much discussion took place at each session. Two films were shown at one session: The Many Lives of J.Q.P. and New Prime of Life. A panel of only two members, a 92 year old woman and an 82 year old retired physician, was quite a success.

Equipment & Material:	Stationery for invitations; audio-visual aids for lectures such as slide and film projectors, and opaque projector; films and books on the subject; room and furnishings for workshops capable of holding 60 or more people
Staff:	Library coordinator of community programs to establish members for the planning committee; clerical help.
Estimated Cost:	
Evaluation:	"Thank you" letters poured into the office of the director of the library commenting on the workshop's value. The director believes that this was a worthwhile experiment because of the numerous positive replies that they received about the program.
Comments:	The types of participants could be expanded to include older people themselves--members of the National Retired Teachers Association, Kentucky Association of Older Persons, American Association of Retired Persons, and Senior Citizens' Clubs.

III. EXTENDING LIBRARY SERVICES TO THOSE UNABLE TO COME TO THE LIBRARY

Numerous libraries have extended their services by innovative methods to those people who are unable to come to the library. The Booz, Allen, and Hamilton survey conducted for the Cleveland Public Library shows that extension services account for approximately two-thirds of the services for the elderly rendered in the responding public libraries. (68) Not all of these extension services can be described, but a few examples of each type of method used to serve people outside of the library are mentioned. Such programs as materials delivered through the mail, by van, and by bookmobile are described as well as other unusual methods of bringing library services to people are presented.

Program: Mail Order or Telephone Service (24)

Location: San Antonio Public Library

Service is available to residents in San Antonio and Bexar County, Texas--no library card is needed since proof of residence is the chief requirement for a card. (43)

The population served were those people who do not use walk-in service in the metropolitan area. The people were both handicapped and non-handicapped.

Description: The San Antonio Public Library has a program in which books are ordered by phone or by letter and delivered free by mail. (43) Any resident in San Antonio or Bexar County can call by phone twenty-four hours a day (a commercial answering service is used for the hours when the library is closed) and order books. Books can only be ordered by phone at the main library. Calls go directly to the subject department where the material is kept. The books are picked up daily at the subject departments and taken to a special shipping center. They are charged out by using a microfilm charging system then packed in a padded bag with zip open tab, staples, and weighed. They are addressed and put in mail sacks which are taken to the post office late in the afternoon. the books are usually delivered to the patrons the next day. When the commercial answering service takes requests, they always get a telephone number in case a follow-up call is necessary. A leaflet is enclosed with each shipment of materials. It gives instructions on how to return or renew materials; also it points out that the success of the project could be jeopardized if the materials are not returned on time. (43)

The borrower assumes responsibility for the materials that he/she requests, either personally or by mail.

Equipment & Material: Postage, book envelopes, labels, books, microfilm charging system.

Staff: Librarian in charge, clerical help.

Estimated Cost: The program is sponsored by the Council of Library Resources, Inc. with a beginning grant of $22,500 which should support the program for 18 months. (43)

Evaluation:

Comments:

Program: Books-by-Mail (BBM) (33)

Location: Evansville Public Library, Indiana

The only people served are those who have a genuine need and if there is not someone in the home who could come to the library to borrow the books and return them.

Description: Books are mailed to people who are shut-ins. Requests for books can be telephoned or mailed in by postcard. Sixteen thousand copies of four commercially printed catalogs (4,000 of each kind) were mailed at bulk postage rate to the people. A typical catalog contained 24 pages in tabloid format with approximately 700 titles and annotations and 70 illustrations, mainly lively book cover reproductions. (60) The cost of mailing the books is assumed by the patron with the library furnishing the "jiffy bag". The time spent on this service varies from 10 minutes to two to three hours per day. A return label is sent with each order and put in the book pocket and usually the money for postage owed by the patron is found there.

Equipment & Material: Books, magazines, pamphlets, jiffy bags, return labels, postage, clerical supplies, scale, posting machine, microfilm reader, two book trucks, charging machine, two desks, file and step stools, three posture chairs, two typewriters, and typewriter tables.

Staff: Librarian in charge, clerical help.

Estimated Cost: For an eighteen month period from November, 1970 to May, 1972.

Salaries	$14,033.45
Communication	853.55
Printing (four commercial catalogs)	3,321.56
Supplies	1,285.31
Insurance	95.00
Pension & Social Security	1,353.15
Equipment (all of that listed above excluding reading materials, bags, labels, postage, and clerical supplies)	2,287.92
Books	11,083.88
	$34,313.82

Received a grant from LSCA-I money.

Evaluation:

Comments: An experiment in book delivery by mail in Washington, Pennsylvania was started on February 28, 1962. The small public library received a grant of $8,868 for one year for this service. Washington is located in an industrial, depressed area where most of the people have a fairly low socio-economic and educational background. The mailing service for 25¢ delivery charge was advertised in a front-page article and a full-page advertisement (which listed 337 titles) in the local newspaper. Then periodically, advertisements about the service were listed in the newspaper. The response from this type of advertising was poor. (56)

The Los Angeles Library Association (Friends of the Library) has a mailing service to shut-ins. It is a highly personalized service where such forms as the patron's information sheet, patron's reading record, request forms, and "sorry we missed you..." are kept to avoid repeating titles and to help the service remain consistent. (1)

Los Angeles Public Library has a mail service for shut-ins where they send either one or two books in a jiffy bag (size 5) with a return label and postage to their patrons. Other books are sent when a shipment has been returned. The library did a trial cost analysis study over a three-week period in the spring for its mail service. "The figures arrived at, with no consideration of telephone or correspondence costs, were about $1 per book or $1.90 per patron, of which staff salaries accounted for some 94 percent." (38)

The public library at Bangor, Maine has a systematic mail delivery service. Although the service is not heavily promoted, there are approximately 6,000 participants (total population of Bangor is around 40,000). Phone requests are accepted, and jiffy bags with a return label enclosed are used to deliver the books. The borrower pays an annual fee of $5.00 plus postage. Many of the borrowers are non-residents of Bangor, and there is an extra $3.00 non-resident fee for them. (56)

Grand Rapids Public Library (Michigan) has a mailing service for those who are unable to come to the library because of age or physical limitations. The Zonta Club, a local service organization, donates the mailing bags and postage. This service is publicized in the bi-monthly "Senior Citizen's Calendar", a listing of activities and services for senior citizens which appears in the Grand Rapids Press every Monday. (12)

Program: Shut-in Service (38)

Location: Los Angeles Public Library

The area actually served by the library is somewhat beyond the inner city, particularly toward the north and the west. Omitted from the service area were the Valley, the Harbor, and West Los Angeles. The north-south distance that is covered is approximately 12 miles and the east-west distance is 10 miles. The people served vary in age, race, education, and economic status; but most of the regular patrons are retired persons and older adults. Strict guidelines to quality for the service are enforced:

1) Obvious illness or incapacity;
2) Statement from doctor or social worker; or
3) Temporary confinement of three months or longer plus the fact that the person must live within the designated area.

Later the library was able to extend the boundaries because of the use of volunteers (friendly visitors and a woman's club) in Venice and the Valley, and the use of mail service to shut-ins living within the Los Angeles city limits.

Description: This service began in March, 1966, with two staff members and nine patrons. The service was publicized by local news media and through referrals from the Department of Public Social Services, the Visiting Nurses Association, and shut-ins themselves. A brochure was developed by the library to explain eligibility for borrowing library materials and the simple library procedures involved. As the program grew over four years, the staff members increased to seven and the patron list showed a tremendous increase of 341. The designated area was divided into four sections, corresponding to four delivery days. Each patron received their library materials on alternate weeks at regular intervals. The daily trips averaged 23 miles until the routes were changed to three-week intervals so more patrons could receive the service. In 1970, daily stops ranged from nine to twenty-eight.

Deliveries are made in a small van that is leased from the City Bureau of Transportation. The bureau still does maintenance on the van. Book bags carrying approximately 10 average-sized books are used to transport the library materials to each patron. Each bag has a manila shipping label with the patron's name and room or apartment number attached to it. Extra bags are carried for the materials that are returned. Delivery of the materials starts around 10:30 a.m. and ends before 4:00 p.m., so that the van can be returned to the city's locked yard for the night.

Patrons' records cover such items as nature of disability, reading tastes, record of reading, and requested material. Requests by the patrons of the shut-in service can be by mail or telephone, and the staff usually received from 200 to 500 requests of this type a month. Staff records that are kept cover the number of stops,

Program: The Mature Minds Discussion Group (27)

Location: Woodlawn Regional Branch, Woodlawn, Illinois

Mobile, elderly group who live in the nearby area of the branch.

Description: This group meets twice a month in the early afternoon always on the same day. A different topic is discussed at each meeting and books on the subject are always available in the auditorium where the meeting is held. A speaker, film, or music introduces the theme and then a lively discussion follows. All are encouraged to participate, but they are not obligated.

Sometimes the speakers are drawn from the group's own ranks and local talent on various subjects is not ignored. Often a member of the older adult group is asked to be the program coordinator as a means of letting the older people take part in decision-making.

Equipment & Material: Films; records; tapes; projector; record machine; cassette or tape player; screen.

Staff: Librarian in charge; clerical help; maintenance help.

Estimated Cost:

Evaluation: Other library branches have started their own program modeled after this one.

Comments: A discussion group could take on many variations: old and young participants, critical review for a booklist for older people, role-playing to discuss a point.

Programs for older people similar to the Mature Minds Discussion Group are held at the Miami Public Library. One program that they mentioned was the Shakespeare Circles. (2) In Louisville, the discussion of Shakespearean Plays could complement Louisville Central Park's showing of the Shakespearean Plays during the summer. The other communities might plan a similar program in conjunction with the local universities' or colleges' drama clubs. Another program conducted at the Miami Public Library was the Florida Author Nights. (2) Each of the communities in Kentucky could start a Kentucky Author Night to mileage, circulation, reading, and renewals. In this service during 1970, the average of inter-library loans and reserves was 300, with the greatest number reaching 493 in March. The number of books circulated for that month was 2,799. If a collection of books is provided by the library then a formal acceptance of responsibility for the collection is obtained from the facility and kept in the library's files.

Mainly, the library's ordinary materials are used, but provisions for large print books and periodicals are made occasionally. So far there has been no effort made to supply the patron with reading aids or machines since most of the patrons can use the ordinary materials.

Equipment & Material:

1) Books (conventional and large print) and some magazines or periodicals
2) Van leased by the City Bureau of Transportation
3) Book bags measuring 13" deep by 16" long with capacity to hold 10 average sized books. Imprinted on the bags are the words: "Materials from the Los Angeles Public Library." Bags were purchased from Demco, costing $1.40 in 1970, and can be dry cleaned by bulk weight.
4) Clerical supplies for patrons', staffs', and institutions' records.

Staff: A librarian in charge; a senior librarian (management level); one half-time librarian; one library assistant; a clerk-typist; a messenger clerk (page); an auto messenger clerk-driver--the latter two assist in routine clerical tasks.

The librarians search and assemble the materials for the service as well as provide assistance to the readers, and the library assistant supervises the clerical help and searches the catalogues and shelves for requested materials.

Estimated Cost: The service has been financed by federal funding through Title I of the Library Service and Construction Act.

The original grant for the first two years (March, 1966 - March, 1968) was $54,112. A second grant to cover the next two-year period was $120,900.

Evaluation:

Comments:

Program: "Over 60" Service (21)

Location: Milwaukee Public Library, Wisconsin

The Community aides used in the "Over 60" programs are mobile older people ranging in age from 64-82. Currently there are five senior aides: two retired engineers, a retired salesman, secretary, and personnel counselor.

The "Over 60" shut-in program serves the elderly adults who are unable to get to a library or use the bookmobile. The majority of the 150 served are confined to their own homes. The "Over 60" bookmobile service provides materials to neighborhoods having high concentrations of elderly either in their own homes, nursing homes, or various centers where older adults congregate.

Description: Shut-in service: the senior aides who each work about twelve hours a week canvass neighborhoods to locate shut-ins. They interview the persons to determine whether or not they qualify for the service. If the person is eligible, the aide finds out his interests and what type of materials that he wants.

The aides (whose travel expenses are reimbursed by the city) deliver to the shut-ins, the material selected by the librarian. "Shut-in materials are checked out (the first or fifteenth of the month) to them for a three month period and each is encouraged to take enough books to last one month." (6) Shut-ins can request new deliveries of material either by telephone or postcard. The same aide is usually sent to the same shut-in. If a patron of the shut-in service has not contacted the service over a four month period, an aide goes to visit the patron. Such records as the shut-ins' applications and cumulative lists showing what materials they have borrowed are kept. (6)

Bookmobile: the bookmobile makes fifty stops on an alternate-week basis; the schedule is set up twice a year (January-June and July-December). The amount of time alloted for each stop varies according to the size of the home. Usually the neighborhood stops are forty-five minutes. (6)

The bookmobile has a hydraulic lift at the rear loading door. It carries approximately 4,000 books. The shelves are adjustable to accommodate special types of materials such as large print books and records. (6)

A book truck is used at the nursing homes. The truck is made of sturdy light-weight metal, designed to carry approximately 150 books. Also a magazine rack is attached to the front of the truck. (6)

The materials are checked out for a two-week period and can be renewed automatically if they are not returned within that time. No overdue fines are charged. The patrons use their library card to check out materials; however, in the nursing homes it is more convenient to use the person's name and room number. (6)

Also the "Over 60" staff provides book talks to the adult day care centers and housing projects upon request.

Equipment & Material: Book collection of 10,000 with heavy emphasis on such subjects as crafts, cooking, needlework, biographies, mysteries, westerns, and light fiction. (6) Record collection containing musicals, poetry readings, classical and popular recordings. (6) Pamphlets and two periodical subscriptions--National Geographic and Reader's Digest (the large print edition). (6) Bookmobile with hydraulic lift and moveable shelving. Book truck with six slightly tilted shelves and a magazine rack. (6) Clerical supplies for record keeping.

Staff: "One full-time librarian, one full-time library assistant, one full-time bookmobile driver, one fourth-time clerk typist, and five part-time "Over 60" library aides. (6)

Estimated Cost: The approximate annual cost of the "Over 60" Service is $57,000 which includes staff salaries, maintenance costs for the bookmobile, and the book budget. (6) Originally the program was administered by the Wisconsin State Commission on Aging with federal funds from the Older Americans Act and matching funds from the City of Milwaukee. The service is now fully funded by the City of Milwaukee. (6)

Evaluation:

Comments: Perhaps a Retired Senior Volunteer Program could be used in an arrangement such as this.

Program: Judd Fund Service to Shut-Ins* (44)

Location: The population served were shut-ins and patients of hospitals and institutions. About 1/3 of the clientele is lost each year because of advanced illness, death, recovery, or moving away. The people served are those who because of illness, disability, or age experience an enforced stay at home for three months or longer. (27)

Most of the clients for this service are permanently disabled and unable to walk or use any means of transportation to reach their nearest library. However, some accident cases are considered on an individual basis. (44)

Description: The Judd Fund brings library services to individuals living at their homes, residents or retirement homes, patients of nursing homes, and homes of handicapped children and adults. The library learns about people who need the service through contacts with social workers, out-patient clinics, visiting nurses, the Rehabilitation Center, the Cleveland Board of Education, the Society for Crippled Children, senior citizens' groups, church organizations, housing authorities, branch and hospital librarians and many other sources. The first visit to a new patron is made by the librarian. If service is warranted, then the librarian

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NOTE

* Founded in 1914, in the memory of Fredrick W. and Henryett Slocum Judd who gave money to be used by the library for services to the homebound only in the Cleveland area. (69)

discusses the patient's reading interest and sets up a date for the delivery service. The patron receives a calendar with the delivery dates circles on it and the name of the librarian. (44) In the future, the librarian makes visits at regular intervals, gives reading guidance, and either the librarian or the driver delivers the materials. It was arranged that each patron reader was assured of contact with a librarian once in four weeks, and deliveries of library materials were made every two weeks. (39) The visiting area for the service has been divided into 35 districts--one visited each morning and afternoon in a month's time. In the fourth week, films and book programs are scheduled in the afternoon at homes for the aged and nursing homes. (44)

The librarian keeps a record of each patron's reading interests, hobbies, occupation, and other items which may help in reading guidance. The individual patron's record includes the following items: name; referred by; address; telephone; directions for reaching home; kind of home; description of family; age; race; nationality; religion; description of disability; appliance used--wheelchair, crutches, braces; education; interests and hobbies; past employment; books requested by reader; observations, remarks, recommendations, notes. (39)

In 1945, the service reached 824 homebound persons, 658 residents in institutions and nursing homes, and 1,658 in tuberculosis sanitaria. Book circulation for the year was 98,367 volumes, and 13,760 visits were made. (39)

Equipment & Material:	Means of transportation such as bookmobile or van; books; magazines; reports; films; projector; and screen.
Staff:	Librarian in charge; assistant to act as driver for delivering; clerical help.
Estimated Cost:	The library receives an annual grant averaging $14,500 for this service (from 1946 article). (39) The total amount of money paid by the Judd Fund since 1961 to 1971 is approximately $448,956. (68)
Evaluation:	

Comments: The Chattanooga (Tennessee) Public Library was a shut-in service using volunteers recruited through the Junior League. Two browsing collections with general circulation privileges have been set up in institutions. Some of the patrons borrow records but films are rarely circulated.

The Rochester (New York) Public Library has a shut-in service which uses the Red Cross Gray Lady visitors to take books, magazines, and records to shut-ins in their private homes.

The Poughkeepsie (New York) Public Library offers a service to those who have a physical defect that keeps them from coming to the library. There is a collection of 3,500 books for this service, and approximately $1,000 is allotted for purchasing books for this program. The collection includes various subjects but emphasizes light fiction.

The Free Public Library, Owatonna, Minnesota has started a shut-in service with the cooperation of the local Business and Professional Women's Club. The librarians select the books, and the volunteers deliver the books to the shut-ins.

The Milwaukee Public Library has installed a hydraulic lift for their bookmobile so people on crutches or in a wheelchair can come into the bookmobile to select their materials. They found that most front doors on a bookmobile are not wide enough to permit wheelchairs through; therefore, the back doors should be free of shelving so that it can be used for entry.

New Mexico has a program where there is a sidewalk display of library materials along the bookmobile. In their display they show large print books, talking books, films, art works, and special magnifying devices. (45)

The Toronto Public Library has shut-in service strictly for those people in the city who are homebound for at least three months. However, elderly people who cannot make it to the library in the winter are eligible for this service on a "winter-only" basis. (51)

The Havering Public Libraries have had a homebound readers' service for four years. They serve approximately 250 people. A 0.6 cwt Ford Escort Van carries 200 books with 20-30 of them being large print. If a new person applies and is accepted for homebound service, he can receive his first fiction books immediately from the collection in the van--non-fiction is supplied from the central library stock at the next visit. (53)

In 1967, the Central Michigan Library System received money ($12,500) from Title I of LSCA for a visiting librarian program. It was funded for one year, and the people served were not necessarily those who were unable to use conventional library materials but only the facilities. Besides contacting local organizations, placards were put in the libraries and hospitals saying "Do you know a shut-in..." Initial contacts with the patrons were approached with caution and tact, and no personal information except for the address and telephone number were obtained. The demonstration year showed that each person averaged 30 books during that period.

When the year's grant expired, volunteers were trained to take over the service. Instruction sheets were sent to each volunteer. Some of the items covered were: 1) information about the volunteer's homebound person; 2) what kind of reading records were necessary; 3) how the volunteer was to report his visits; 4) circulation details; 5) selection of books; and 6) what to do if visits were going to be stopped temporarily or permanently. A volunteer was required to mail a report of each visit on a pre-addressed postcard stating the visit was made and the number of books delivered. This was to check and make sure that the visits were on a regular basis. (47)

Program: Lookie-Bookie (10)

Location: Buffalo Public Library Branches in the inner city. The area consists of approximately 200,000 people. This program incorporates part of the service area of the 3 B's project (on page 46).

Description: This is a seasonal project in continuous use from June through August from 9:00 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. It operates from September to November from 3:30 p.m. until 8:30 p.m. A truck-like library with its catchy title of popular appeal--Lookie Bookie--travels to empty lots, parking lots, alleys, busy intersections, playgrouns, shopping centers used by the inner city, housing projects and various institutions serving children, young people, and adults. The program of the van is flexible, but it is usually library-oriented with emphasis on the values of reading, and using the library's services. The van uses short films and flyers to publicize its programs. Schedules of the summer services are distributed at the various stops and the closest branch with regular library service is introduced to the people.

Often the van will start a program; such as sing alongs, creative dramatics, or puppet shows, and as the audience begins to grow, the people are ushered into the nearest branch for the remainder of the program. Sometimes a local musician, jazz performer, or poet will travel with the van to display his talent and the librarian relates these activities to the library. The van carries paper-back books for circulation and applications for a library card which one needs to check his books out. Book losses on the van have remained lower than anticipated--approximately 60% or 70% of circulated books eventually returned. Many of the books costing 30¢ or 40¢ have circulated four, five, or more times before being lost or worn out. From July 1 to October 31, 1968, 1,657 books were circulated or an average of 414 books per month during peak circulation. On an average full day, the van makes between 12 and 15 stops.

Most of the programs and publicity were geared to children. As a result of the van's campaign, 385 library card applications from children and 37 from adults were filled out and signed.

Equipment & Material: Automotive van; loudspeaker; tape recordings about library services; tape recordings of children's stories and music; 16mm rear-view projector; paperbacks for children, young people and adults located on shelves on the inside wall and on the inside of double doors that open to the outside; publicity materials about the library such as flyers, schedules of summer peograms, films, and leaflets.

Staff: Librarian in charge; driver-librarian who is usually a person from the community with no professional background in library science; and a library page assistant.

Estimated Cost: In 1969, the major costs were:

Dodge heavy duty panel van--approximately	$3,000
Da-Master Mark IV Mobile Projection Unit	$ 500
Bell & Howell auto load 16mm projector #550	$ 500
Sound equipment such as plywood cabinet to house recorder; Bogen-Mobile amplifier AC-DC; microphones; Sony tape recorder; and two compound diffraction projectors	$1,000
Initial collection of 1,100 paperbacks with discount	$ 600
The cost of installation of the equipment including metal shelving, interior plywood flooring and mobile 1200 watt alternator--approximately	$1,000
Cost of staff, a library page-driver and a library page as assistant driver	$6,500

Annual maintenance cost of the van--purchase of tires, oil, and gas will have to be added to these figures. (59)

Evaluation: The library staff believes that demand and acceptance of this program shows a need for an additional van of this type.

Comments: The juvenile title of the van could be changed to one that would have appeal to older adults. With some modification, the approach used in this program could be adapted to existant bookmobile services for the elderly. The van could support certain themes such as Senior Citizen's month, Veteran's Day, and Independence Day with the use of posters, flyers, exhibits and films.

Variations of multi-media vans are in existence in San Francisco and Missouri. (37) Also Buffalo has another multi-media van called the RAM (Readily Accessible Material) Van which was purchased, equipped, and staffed through $80,000 Model City grant. It can accommodate 20 to 25 persons for an educational show and is equipped with video-tape equipment, television monitor, rear-screen movie projector apparatus, slide and filmstrip projectors, record and cassette listening stations as well as print materials. The custom-made van has air conditioning for summer use and heat for the winter. It runs on either its own generator or an outside power source. There is a canopy attached on the side so tables and chairs (stored inside the van) can be placed underneath. (74)

Program: Library Service to a Golden Age Club (3)

Location: Patterson Park Branch, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland. The people served were members of the Golden Age Club sponsored by the city park only two blocks away from the branch library. The group usually consisted of 35 people over 55 which met every Thursday morning from 10:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon from October to the middle of August. They were avid bingo players, and spent most of their time doing this. Many of the members had poor reading skills, and only a few had completed high school with some having completed less than eight grades of school. Many of them had not been to a library since then and considered reading during their working years as a misuse of time. A good number of the people had been born in Europe and spoke their native language more easily than English.

Description: The librarian would visit the group once a month, take a collection of books, talk about them briefly at the beginning of their meeting, and give those present time to look over the material and borrow the ones that appealed to them. The librarian found this group's reading interest to be narrow. Light love stories were popular as were books with a religious theme.

Books about a place where a person had lived were popular as were articles on a famous historical event which took place during the group's lifetime. Also books on health were easily circulated. Pamphlets on knitting, crocheting, embroidery, and picture books and magazines were not a popular as expected. However, many of the members welcomed books on simple crafts and games as well as storybooks, because they took care of children in their family.

Equipment & Material: Collection of books and pamphlets, and a container for them; display materials; automotive vehicle.

Staff: (& Time)

Professional Time	
1. To assemble books	21 mins.
2. Traveling time (10 mins. each way)	20 mins.
3. To compile records and requests	35 mins.
4. To spend at the center	35 mins.
	111 mins.
Total--1 hour and 51 mins.	
Clerical Time	
1. To list books	28 mins.
2. To file cards listing books	15 mins.
Total	43 mins.
Page's Time	
1. To put away books	16 mins.
Janitor's Time	
1. To pack books and material	10 mins.
2. Traveling home	20 mins.
3. To unpack, help set up display, wait and repack at center	35 mins.
	65 mins.
Total--1 hour and 5 mins.	

Estimated Cost: "Extravagant"

Evaluation: "A comparison of time spent, contrasted with new registrants and circulation, indicates that the project was time-consuming and returns small. Eight new borrowers were registered throughout the experiment and a total of 59 items circulated. Of these, 40 were fiction, 16 were non-fiction, and 3 were pamphlets." (3) Though the results were meager, the experiment is continuing on into its second year, and the librarian speculates that results will be better because the suspicion about the librarian and the library is gone. They know the librarian, and what the program is about.

Comments: The same situation is encountered by this librarian could easily happen in the four communities of Kentucky. Unconventional methods of interesting older people in library services should be approached. The library could sponsor a program of the Medicare/Medicaid Project which uses the Medio (a take-off of bingo) to educate the elderly about Medicare and Medicaid.

Program: Literary Social Guild for the Homebound (26)

Location: Public Library (Adriance Memorial Library) in Poughkeepsie, New York. Population served are those who normally cannot come to the library. The people are from the City and Town of Poughkeepsie and the Town of LaGrange. (1) This area contains approximately 8,964 people who are 65 and over. (55)

Description: Instead of visiting the homebound at their homes, a driver and assistant transport the homebound to the library for regularly scheduled programs. An insured bus driven by one man who has a male assistant is used to transport the homebound to the library's auditorium. The Guild meets once a month (fourth Monday in the afternoons) for ten months out of the year. An invitation is sent to the members two weeks prior to the meeting. (1)

These visits provide refreshments, the opportunity to socialize with each other and the library staff, and time to borrow books. The program content varies from humorous readings to book discussions and talks on job opportunities for the disabled. Entertainment is provided at each meeting--either a local dance school or rock band provides the service. Also refreshments are served with special attention given to those with diabetes. The meetings end with a drawing for the buffet table's centerpiece. (1)

Example of the program on March 27:

1) "Two short films: Time to Remember, in which Danny Kaye takes the spectator on a visit to Britain, and Jamaica Jaunt, showing the exciting island of Jamaica;
2) a contumed ballet performance by local Estelle and Alfonso Dance Studio Performers' Club;
3) refreshments;
4) Easter egg hunt;
5) humorous reading pertaining to different Easter customs of many nations and various times (such as the English 'Heaving')." (55)

Equipment & Material: Some means of transportation (they had an insured bus carrier) to accommodate walkers, folded-up wheelchairs, and canes; refreshments; decorations; films; books; reports; pamphlets; screen and projector; large furnished room; clerical supplies.

Staff: Librarian in charge; driver; assistant to driver; clerical help; maintenance service.

Estimated Cost: On February 27, 1967, their annual budget for the project was $2,817 of which $2,113 was the Federal share and $351 was the State's share, and $352 was the contractor's share (the library's share paid by "in-kind" services--the librarian's time spent on the project).

Personnel--$1,117	a part-time clerical worker to assist in mailings.
Equipment--$ 800	for books, recordings, pamphlets and magazines.
Supplies---$ 200	for miscellaneous items.
Travel-----$ 400	for 4 hours of bus time per month at $10/hr. (10 months)
Postage----$ 150	
Other------$ 150	for refreshment, decorations. (55)

Evaluation: "The project has been received with enthusiasm by its participants, some of whom had not been out of their homes for eight years." (26)

Comments: A very good service to an isolated group of people for it gives them something to look forward to on a regular basis. It would make them feel more a part of their community.

Program: Bus Service (34)

Location: Madison Heights (Michigan) Public Library

Description: The library obtained used buses for three days a week during the sumer. One of the days was devoted exclusively to providing transportation for senior citizens to the public library. On that day, special programs (handicraft demonstrations, book reviews and displays) were scheduled for senior citizens. It was such a success that the library is acquiring its own bus and is expanding services.

On the other days, the Department of Recreation uses the bus and they schedule such programs for senior citizens as picnic outings and tours to Greenfield Village and the State Parks. (55)

Equipment & Material: Meeting rooms suitable for various types of programs; bus; books; reports; display tables; various audio-visual equipment to complement presentations at the special programs.

Staff: Librarian in charge of special programs; driver for bus.

Estimated Cost: Obtained used buses without cost through the Air Force, but had repair costs; purchased a new bus accommodating 41 passengers for approximately $12,000 with Federal Revenue Sharing Money; costs for the salaries of the drivers was shared with the Department of Recreation--the Library allocates $4,000 for this; maintenance of buses is furnished by the city's garage. (65)

Evaluation:

Comments: In order to reduce costs, the library might consider a cooperative arrangement with another agency as the people in this program did.

Program: Outreach Service to Shut-in, Elderly and Handicapped (22)

Location: Conway Public Library, New Hampshire. Wolfeboro-Brewster Memorial Library, New Hampshire

"Carroll County has been officially designated as a 'poverty area'. There is no public transportation, one-fifth of all households consist of one person, and the county has the highest percentage of population over age 65 of any county in New Hampshire." (71)

The people served by the program include "elderly readers without transportation, the handicapped of any age, those temporarily incapacitated by illness or accident, and residents of the county's only nursing home." (71)

Description: The volunteers of the program record local newspapers, church services, school and civic events, and local history on cassettes. Volunteers do the recording, duplicating, and delivering of the cassettes, players, and print materials. At least four people work 2½ hours each week to copy the tapes. "Five tapes a week go to the County Home for those from the northern part of the County, and five different ones for those from the southern part." (71) Approximately one hundred tapes are circulated each week. Also there have been four parties for the shut-ins with transportation provided by the volunteers. (71)

Equipment & Material: Blank cassettes; cassette players; duplicating material and machine; paper; typewriter; means of transportation; postage.

Staff: Librarian in charge; a group of trained volunteers--readers, delivery people, people for duplicating--eight volunteers each at Conway Library and Wolfeboro Library; clerical help.

"There has not been a single volunteer dropout." (71)

Estimated Cost: In May, 1972, a Federal grant of $17,000 was received. This money must be spent entirely on equipment for the program. (71)

"120 portable cassette player/recorders, capable of operating on regular house current or battery powers, for:

a) long-term loan to each reader who is fully eligible for services through the Division of Library Services to the Handicapped, to be recalled and redistributed as machines become available from this Division
b) short-term loan to other shut-in readers
c) loan to volunteer narrators
d) a small margin for substitution so that breakdowns will not seriously disrupt service.

Estimated cost $60.00 each $ 7,200.00

2 high-speed, multiple copy cassette duplicators to make sufficient copies of the local newspapers to assure all readers a chance to hear them while the news is fresh.
Avedex hi-speed, snap load
Estimated cost $2,180.25 each $ 4,360.50

700 blank 90-minute cassettes, of the highest quality and durability, for recording and re-recording local newspapers, civic events, church services, etc.
Estimated cost $1.50 each $ 1,050.00

400 pre-recorded cassettes emphasizing adult interests
Average cost $7.95 each $ 3,180.00

General selection of spare parts of player/ recorders
Estimated cost $ 200.00

Four cassette/recorder carrying cases
Estimated cost $16.95 each $ 67.80

Four storage units for cassettes, capacity 350 each
Estimated cost $85.00 each $ 340.00

30 headset type earphones and adapter plugs
Estimated cost $8.75 each $ 262.50

Two 8-station junction boxes with separate volume controls
Estimated cost $30.00 each $ 60.00

Two bulk tape erasers
Estimated cost $25.00 each $ 50.00

Office and bookkeeping supplies $ 50.00

Additional subscriptions to a selected group of popular magazines, to be based on an analysis of reader preferences.	$ 250.00
Materials and equipment estimate	$17,070.80
Estimate of phone/postage for first year's operation	$ 150.00
Total	$17,220.80

As noted, the project is currently operating on a pilot basis, and requires only the proposed capital expenditures to assume the desired scope. The additional needs of the project - publicity and the full range of volunteer activities - can, we believe, be raised from the communities without actual cost. In the Conway area, limited appeals for volunteer help have brought a good response." (71)

Evaluation:

Comments: Would take much hard work and very dedicated volunteers. However, a radio station might be used to cut down on costs of duplicating and delivering. Circulars could be mailed to announce the special programs.

Perhaps a program like the one in Beleeville, Illinois could be sponsored in Kentucky. "The Talking Book" is a closed circuit radio service providing for 100 listeners. The early morning program (7 a.m. every day) provides the blind and physically handicapped people in the St. Louis area with in-depth news and educational information. The broadcast is transmitted over a special "sub channel" which is different from the regular stations' (WMRY) music and news programming. Special receivers owned by the station are loaned to the participants. (73)

Program: Nursing Home Service (1)

Location: Pierce County Library, Tacoma, Washington.

Thirteen nursing homes in the area are served.

Description:	Individual patients are visited and a browsing shelf with books is set up in some homes. A patient may check out books, framed art prints, sculpture reproductions, and records. Books are either transported by car in cloth bags or by the delivery van using book carts. The browsing shelf books are changed every two to four weeks on a regular basis. The change is brought to the patient's attention each time. Also the library personnel show 16 mm films once a month at the homes and work with the Talking Book patrons. The supervisor of the Nursing Home Service explained that they had to progress slowly at first so that both the patient and administrators could adjust to the new service. He said that the main difficulties were the transportation of materials and the lack of assistance from the nursing home staff when the browsing shelves were set up.
Equipment & Material:	Books; framed art prints; records; sculptured reproductions; bags for transporting books or book carts; means of transportation--van; films, film projector and screen.
Staff:	Librarian in charge; assistant to help in delivery.
Estimated Cost:	First year received a grant under Title III of Older Americans Act. According to a survey taken by Booz, Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Tacoma, Washington's Public Library received $9,484 in 1967; $11,485 in 1969; and $9,477 in 1970 from a grant for the Older Americans Act for library services to nursing homes. (68)
Evaluation:	
Comments:	Although some people might feel that patients in a nursing home are too ill to read, this is not always the case. Some people are there because they have no other place to go, their children do not want them home alone, or they need to have scheduled medication at regular intervals. All the people mentioned above are physically able to read and have much unprogrammed leisure time to fill. And for those who could not read, because of physical limitations, a volunteer reading service could be established.

Program: Book Deposit in Public Housing Complex (32)

Location: North York Public Library, Canada

The program serves 5,000 people (all ages) in a public housing development. Nearly all nationalities and races are present. The average take-home pay for males is $3,500.

Description: The library contacted the Parks and Recreation Department which maintains a center in the project. Since the senior citizens meet weekly in the lounge of the center, it was decided to install a book collection there. The Parks and Recreation Department provided shelves for the 300 books that were selected by the library. A notice was sent to every senior citizen in the housing development, telling them about the book deposit, how to sign them out, and how to fill out requests for additional books that they wanted. A librarian attended the first fall meeting of the Senior Citizen's Club and spoke to them about the procedures for signing out books and filling out request forms.

The book deposit here is visited regularly on a monthly basis by someone from the library's Shut-in Service. Help and assistance is given to anyone who needs information about the library. (79)

Equipment & Material: Space for book deposit; shelves; file system; application and request forms; van from Shut-in Service.

Staff: Librarian in charge; clerical help; maintenance help for loading original collection; driver-assistant.

Estimated Cost:

Evaluation: The librarian felt that a need had been filled by placing the book deposit there since it was hard for the senior citizens to get to the nearest branch.

Comments:

Program: Stationary Library In Home for the Aged (23)

Location: Detroit's Eventide Home for the Aged run by the Salvation Army. All of the residents are ambulatory but usually unable to get to the library.

Description: There is an enclosed area of book shelves located in the home with a desk and comfortable chairs. The Detroit Library supplies a collection of approximately 500 books which is entirely changed each year. Several resident volunteers work in the library three days a week each. They keep circulation records and take requests from the residents. Requests are received by the librarian at the Detroit Library every week. She visits the home about six times during the year for book talks. Usually coffee is served at the meeting. Book circulation runs about 200 per month.

Equipment & Material: Place to house library in the home; books and pamphlets; visual aids; supplies for cataloging at the home; supplies for a coffee hour.

Staff: Librarian to select books, give book talks, and train volunteers; volunteers from the home; clerical help at the library.

Estimated Cost: "The total annual cost of our service to the aged which includes nursing homes, drop-in centers, and residences for the aged (potentially 5,989 persons 65 and over with 721 users) is $21,290 or $29.53 per person according to a survey done by Booz, Allen and Hamilton Company of Cleveland, Ohio in 1972." (66)

Evaluation:

Comments: Detroit Public Library also serves three drop-in centers maintained by the American Association of Retired Persons and other organizations. A librarian and clerk bring boxes of books for browsing and circulation to these centers every two weeks.

Program: The 3 B's Program (10)

Location: Buffalo Public Library, New York

Service area (Inner City of Buffalo) included 200,000 people of which 96,000 are considered to be poverty stricken. There are various ethnic groups with a predominance of Black, Puerto Rican, and Italian. Education level is approximately 10.5.

Description: Two hundred collections of reference books were placed in bars, beauty shops, and barber shops. These books do not circulate but are used solely as reference material. The Community Coordinator from the library establishes contact and places the collections in strategic location. The coordinator is responsible for keeping the collections current and intact and instructing the proprietor and his staff on the proper use of these books. If something cannot be located easily, this note is placed with each collection:

"These handy books can help you find the answers to a variety of questions. Give them a try. If you can't find what you want, call 883-4418, or visit the North Jefferson Library, 332 East Utica Street. These books are entrusted to the proprietor." (11)

Equipment & Material: In the bars and barber shops:
1) Legal encyclopedia; 2) World Almanac; 3) Official Sports Record; 4) Buffalo Evening News Almanac; 5) According to Hoyle; and 6) Guiness Book of World Records.
In the beauty shops:
1) Household Encyclopedia; 2) Baby and Child Care; 3) Pocket Cook Book; 4) Buffalo Evening News; 5) World Almanac; 6) Smart Shoppers' Guide; and 7) Emily Post's Book on Decorating.
Cardboard racks to hold the books

Staff: Community Coordinator to act as a liaison between the library and community.

Estimated Cost: The two main costs of the program are: 1) the cost of designing, printing, and producing the cardboard racks and 2) the purchase of the paperbacks.

The racks in the 3 B's program in Buffalo are designed to hold light paperback books and the cost for the 200 racks was approximately $350.

The cost for 2,000 paperbacks to keep the 200 racks maintained is approximately $1,500 annually. Other costs would be for the salary of the Community Coordinator and for maintenance of the project. (59)

Evaluation: The staff felt the program was an instant success because of the unique and unconventional way in which the library let the community know it really meant to reach out into all segments of the community.

Comments: Collections could be established in the beauty parlor or barber shops of nursing, personal care, or retirement homes.

IV. PROGRAMS IN NURSING HOMES

Librarians have developed programs for older people at their private homes, nursing homes, personal care homes, and intermediate care facilities. Some of the services rendered are reading aloud to people who are unable to read themselves, showing films or slide presentations, and telling stories or folklore to the older people.

Program: Reading to People in Nursing Homes (36)

Location: Adult Services Office, Milwaukee Public Library

This program serves patients in nursing homes of the city.

Description: A local reading club is furnishing people to read aloud to residents in nursing homes. These volunteers are under the direction of the Adult Services Office of the Library. A guide, "Let's Read Aloud", published by the public library is used in the program. It helps the volunteers to select books to read for the aged and gives various suggestions to the people reading aloud.

Equipment & Material: Books, pamphlets, magazines, the guide "Let's Read Aloud."

Staff: Librarian in charge; volunteers.

Estimated Cost:

Evaluation:

Comments: Perhaps tapes could be used so that more people could benefit from this service. Of course, those people who have auditory handicaps would profit more from a face to face contact so they could read lips or interrupt the conversation to ask questions. Or perhaps an ear plug would help so the person could turn the volume to its highest intensity without disturbing others.

The librarian in charge of this program wrote that the program has been contingent on the recruitment of volunteers which has not been very successful. Thus the program at present is not an on-going activity, but she is hopeful for its eventual implementation. (62)

In a case where some of the people were not bedridden, a "Read and Sew" group could be developed. One person (a volunteer) would read while the others could sew.

A variation of this reading program is taking place in Omaha. Volunteers (selected by the Volunteer Bureau) with a clear, pleasant voice who are confined to their homes because of small children, an illness, and transportation problems read books or short stories over the telephone to shut-ins who are not able to read themselves due to some visual or physical handicap. (36)

Perhaps people from the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) would be likely volunteers for this program.

Program: Story Telling Hours in Nursing Homes (37)

Location: Unknown location but actual situation where a children's librarian working as a volunteer for her church tells stories to the residents of nursing homes.

Description: A children's librarian tells stories to residents who are able to gather in one area for group activity and in some instances a public address system is used in order for less mobile patients to hear the stories. Sometimes the librarian will visit with those patients confined to their bed after the story hour is over. She brings her puppets or interesting show items with her. She will tell folk stories and fairy stories, or read poetry, or play records, or show films. Occasionally she will speak about particular countries, showing cultural items typical to the country and playing music and songs of the native land.

Equipment & Material: Films, slides, records, tapes, record player, screen, projectors (film and slide); cultural artifacts and interesting items peculiar to a country; other audio-visual equipment depending on the program.

Estimated Cost:

Evaluation:

Comments: Since auditory acuity diminishes with age and studies show that public address systems in homes for the aged are the least effective means of communication, it would not be advisable that this technique be used for bedridden patients but instead substitute a taped version of the group activity or have personal contact with the individual.

Program: Films to Nursing Homes

Location: Anacortes Library, Washington

Population served reside in four local nursing homes.

Description: Films are shown weekly to four nursing homes. Each home provides a projectionist and a resident who serves on the central film selection committee. The Friends of the Library provide a full-time (retired) order librarian who uses the catalogs, expertise, and postage of the library. The personnel from the local Housing Authority pick up the films from the library and deliver it to the nursing home. They also shuttle them back to the library.

Equipment & Material: Catalogs from which to select the films; postage; films and a projector; means of transporting the films.

Staff: Staff librarian for assistance; librarian in charge (volunteer); volunteer delivery people--Housing Authority; four projectionists at nursing homes; four residents for the selection committee.

Estimated Cost: "The cost of a film program has two major variables, the cost of the films and the cost of the staff. The cost of hardware is more constant. For the type of program suitable for a small town, one 16 mm film projector is sufficient--$700 is good approximate figure. The films themselves can be free films supplemented with some inexpensive rentals. A good program can be set up for $100 for a 52 week series. The cost of staff at the minimum would be $171.60 for a 52 week series. This is one person at minimum wage of $1.65 an hour for two hours a week." (61)

Evaluation: "The program is being so well received that plans are to go to two films a week."

Comments: Baltimore's Enoch Pratt Free Public Library film and book sharing program in a nursing home shows films bi-weekly to several wards of the nursing home for confined patients. Also, when a patient is impressed with a book that he has read, he will pass it on to a fellow resident after he has read it. (19)

V. PRE-RETIREMENT PROGRAMS

Over twenty-five percent of the population in Kentucky is between the ages of 40 to 64 years old. (78) This segment of the population would greatly benefit from pre-retirement planning. Since the public library serves many of the community needs, it would be in an ideal position to sponsor such an endeavor. This section discusses two pre-retirement programs that could be developed in the library.

Program: Preparing for Retirement (1)

Location: Eugene Public Library, Eugene, Oregon
The Eugene Public Library co-sponsored a series of talks on pre-retirement planning with the Lane County Community College.

Description: A faculty member from Lane County Community College served as the instructor for a series of ten talks on pre-retirement adjustment. The library provided the meeting room and coffee. The topics discussed were use of leisure hours, finances, health, developing hobbies, and post-retirement adjustment. The program was for anyone above 50 who wished to plan for retirement. An effort was made to learn from an industrial plant or union who was going to retire soon. These people were invited as well as others who found out about the program via the local news media.

The instructor brought in other resource people from Social Security Administration, Retirement Center, etc. The series of talks lasted for nine weeks. The series was given twice at the public library in Eugene and once in a public library in a nearby city. Then the registration dropped to only a handful and the program was terminated. (58)

Equipment & Material: Furnished meeting room; coffee supplies; audio-visual equipment for the speakers (films); a booklist of books available in the Library; publicity materials (provided by the college) such as press releases, flyers distributed in the Library, churches, community centers, and educational institutions, and large posters. (58)

Staff: Coordinator from the Library; clerical help; instructor from the college; maintenance help.

Estimated Cost: Instructor's fee was paid by the college from their Public Relations and Outreach Account. (58)

Evaluation:

Comments: If a large organization did not have a pre-retirement course, such an industry could be approached for the support of a program on an experimental basis. An evaluation procedure would have to be incorporated into the program in order to determine the effect.

Also the age limit of above 50 might be changed to above 65 because many people do not begin to plan for their retirement that far in advance. However, no lower age limit should be set because: 1) there has been a constant lowering of age in voluntary retirement and 2) studies show that the earlier one plans for retirement, the more likely he will be satisfied in it. (72)

A librarian might consider established programs of NRTA/AARP such as the Vigor in Maturity (VIM) series or Action in Maturity (AIM) program. Also they have someone in charge of pre-retirement planning.

Another project to consider in planning a pre-retirement program is the Medicare/Medicaid Project at the Council on Aging in Lexington.

Program: Pre-retirement Counseling (5)

Location: Idea for such a program comes from similar programs that have existed. The author believes that the library should look at the community to see if such a program exists, and the library could either start one or complement or supplement an existing program.

Description: Offer courses in a seminar format for people 45 and over on such topics as Social Security benefits, company or industry pensions, investments, banking services, social and psychological factors involved in retirement, health, nutrition, volunteer work, and adult education courses.

Equipment & Material: Publicity materials--flyers, form letters to companies, billboard notices; audio-visual material--films, screen, projector, cassettes, recorder, opaque projector; a furnished room for the seminar sessions.

Staff: Coordinator of the seminar to find speakers; clerical help and maintenance help.

Estimated Cost:

Evaluation:

Comments: The Center for Continuing Education at Gallaudet College had one class designed for individuals who were preparing for retirement. It was an eight week series of lectures covering social security, medicare, medicaid, legal planning, medical services, and food and nutrition. Guest speakers with the aid of an interpreter for the deaf audience would talk for a half hour. A question and answer period followed each talk. Also films from the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) were shown but they were not captioned so interpreting them was difficult.

Since the speakers donated their time, the only expense was the salary of the interpreter who received $7.50 per hour or a total of $90.00 for 12 hours work in the Metropolitan Washington, D.C. area. (48)

The only known industrial pre-retirement program in Kentucky was started recently at Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation in Louisville. Speakers and films are used to present the program that lasts for one day from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The various areas discussed are retirement planning, living arrangements, leisure time, physical and mental health, and financial planning. A copy of the agenda follows:

(5 min.) I. Welcome and Introduction of Moderator by Branch Representative.

(10 min.) II. Purpose of Retirement Planning - The moderator discusses "What Is Retirement", and the need to plan for a successful retirement.

(12 min.) III. Living Arrangements - Film entitled "Planning a Quality of Life", on living arrangements and housing.

(30 min.) IV. Leisure Time - Guest speaker from "Retired Senior Volunteer Program", Mr. D. C. Countin or representative.

(45 min.) V. Physical and Mental Health - Dr. Eugene Kremer III discusses the health aspects of the aging process.

(60 min.) Luncheon

VI. Financial Planning

(60 min.) A. Explanation of Social Security and Medicare (Guest Speaker - Mr. Myers - Social Security)

(45 min.) B. Explanation of Company Fringe Benefits (Moderator)

(5 min.) VII. Closing remarks by moderator. (49)

VI. RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS

Many library programs are recreational in nature as well as educational. Some recreational programs sponsored by the library would be quite interesting to older adults. Often conventional programs have not considered the elderly's average educational level. A recreational program would not only make a good use of one's leisure time but could lead to a development of a new hobby that could bring in extra money.

Program: Hobby Show (1)

Location: Suggestion from a librarian who has experience in the field of aging.

Description: The library could sponsor a hobby show with exhibits of crafts and collections made by senior citizens. Admission should be free or nominal so that the elderly could attend. A prize for the best display could be solicited from local merchant's or service organizations. Such a program could be educational in that it could give the elderly new ideas as well as a cultural and recreational activity. It has been suggested that the show should run a minimum of three days although a week would be better if a meeting room could be spared that long. Each exhibit should show books related to the subject so the connection with the library is shown. The fact that there are more books in the stacks on a certain topic should be called to the people's attention. This could be done effectively by attractive signs throughout the meeting room. If the show was successful, it could be planned again on an annual or biennial basis.

Equipment & Material: Large meeting room; folding tables for displays; books, records, magazines pertinent to the exhibits for display purposes.

Staff: Librarian in charge, maintenance help.

Estimated Cost:

Evaluation:

Comments: In order to save time in contacting people who will exhibit, such a program could be planned with the cooperation of an existing hobby club or homemakers club that has many members who are older. The president of such a club could assist in much of the coordination of the program.

Program: Program Planning Clinics for Gardeners (18)

Location: Roddenbery Memorial Library, Cairo, Georgia

Members of garden clubs from various social positions and economic levels.

Description: The Program Planning Clinics introduce books on gardening with all of its facets from flower arranging to "growing and showing". Flower Arrangement Workshops are held in the Library's Garden Center, and special displays and exhibits are found there frequently. Garden tours and labeled plants forming a living library are also part of the library's services. The whole milieu of the library and its grounds supports programs for gardeners. A walkway from the library's parking lot skirts a bed of bulbs planted for spring blooming with annuals and perennials in abundance. At the main desk is a sketch of the bed with information on the plants that are currently blooming. The garden club members place fresh flowers on the lowboy in the library at regular intervals.

Equipment & Material: Books and magazines; display cases; space for exhibits; plants; labels; furnished meeting room.

Staff: Coordinator to work with the members of a garden club and recommend appropriate materials for the clinics, workshops; volunteers to help the coordinator arrange the clinics.

Estimated Cost: A brochure listing program suggestions that cost each participant $25..00; salary of the Coordinator; costs for refreshments--minimal. (67)

Evaluation: Library is quite enthused about the program and its related services.

Comments: This program would affect established groups; the garden clubs in the local communities, many of whom consist of older people. Also it would appeal to both sexes.

Program: Puppet Club (32)

Location: North York Public Library, Canada

Related to the Community School in a housing development. Children from a low income housing development participated in this club. There were approximately 20 members and they were from the fourth grade and up.

Description: Usually there are fifteen new members of the club every year; however, sometimes previous members come back to work with the new members, making a group of approximately 30. If there is a large group, then a library page assists the instructor. The members of the puppet club make their own puppets, occasionally write their own scripts, and produce their own play. (79)

There are at least two or three shows a year performed at the regular library story hour in the branches and at the Community School. A large puppet stage with lighting, microphones, and music is needed for the performances. (79)

"The puppets are glove puppets with modelled clay heads and the papier-mache head is made by moulding paper strips over the modelled clay head. The papier-mache head is painted and the body constructed of cloth." (79)

Equipment & Material: Art supplies to make a puppet or dolls such as the apple dolls to use as puppets; paper for script; books on plays, short stories; furnished room for puppet show--could vary in quality.

Staff: Librarian in charge; library page; clerical help with typing of script; maintenance help.

Estimated Cost:

Evaluation: Librarian thinks it has been a very successful venture because of the quality and quantity of the members of the club.

Comments: Senior citizens could meet in the morning once a week and perform the same activities as the puppet club. They could produce the puppet shows for children. Because young people are quite mobile, often many grandparents are not able to see their grandchildren at regular intervals. This would provide such grandparents with an opportunity to associate with children.

Also the project's audio-visual equipment could be used here so a broader audience could see the puppet show.

Another agency or organization like the Department of Recreation or Kiwanis could be contacted to supply the art materials.

If the Council on Aging's Writing Workshop's Script Adaptation Section is filmed, then this could give the senior citizens guidelines for developing their own scripts.

Perhaps the regular story hour could schedule such a production every three weeks.

The puppet shows need not be restricted to children; political, historical, or satirical themes could be used for the shows to interest the total community. There is a couple in the Salvation Army in Canada who give shows to both adults and children. Their shows usually have a Biblical theme. (79)

Program: Summer Art Program (1968) (10)

Location: Three inner city branches of the Buffalo Public Library. Most of the participants were from the inner city project area.

Description: A professional art teacher was recruited to teach groups of children in grades one through six. Eight groups in total were organized at the branches and each group met twice a week for six weeks. Class size averaged about 15 in each group. The teacher stressed various techniques such as paper sculpture, finger painting, portrait drawing, and stencil painting. The last class consisted of a visit to the local art gallery. Attendance totaled over 100 children each week for six weeks of 784 children in the entire program. Publicity was entirely in the form of slingers distributed to local schools during the last week of classes in June.

Equipment & Materials: Art supplies--paint, brushes, poster paper, scissors, paste; slingers for advertising the program; and meeting room.

Estimated Cost: Supplies and materials--$1.25 per person (15 people per class five times a week for six weeks)--total $562.50 or approximately $600.00 Salaries amounted to $5 to $8 an hour. Books were supplied by library or inter-library loan.

Evaluation:

Comments: Art classes such as that above can be attractive to older people. Local Departments of Recreation could be contacted as a co-sponsor and they might be able to supply the materials. In considering a program for senior citizens, it might be better to schedule the program in the fall or spring since the elderly have leisure time all year round. Perhaps, a college student (junior or senior year) could conduct the program while not attending scheduled classes.

Also some instruction in art history might add more interest to the program.

VII. SPECIAL BOOK COLLECTIONS AND LISTS

Several libraries and organizations have developed booklists for older people and the professionals who work with the elderly. From some of these lists, special book collections have been developed. This section describes the development of some booklists and special collections for the elderly and professionals in the field of aging.

Program: Evaluation of Various Books by the Elderly (9)

Location: Rhode Island Department of State Library Services, 95 Davis Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02908.

The people who participated in the project were over 65, and the median age was about 73 with the oldest person being 87. Some 67 persons were originally recruited byt 53 individuals actually participated. The people were chosen (on a state-wide basis) from the general library public (users), nursing homes, or homes for the elderly nominated by public libraries or special interest groups, state institutions nominated by the institutional library, and readers registered with the Regional Library for the Blind and Handicapped as nominated by that Library. Nine people from the latter category participated. Of the 67 recruited, 15 were men and only one man dropped out of the project. Most of the people in this group had learned to enjoy reading in their youth; some had kept it up all their lives and others went back to it as a remembered pleasure.

Description: Older people were asked to review books and recommend those books that they felt were interesting enough to be placed in a collection for older citizens. The aim of the library was to develop a purchasing list. Two college-age interns on the staff during the summer compiled a list of books that might be used in this project. Originally they had 600 books in print which was finally reduced to 150 titles after staff consultation. An application blank which asked for the reader's name, address, telephone number, age, and interests, was sent out to each volunteer reader. A letter went out with the first book mailed which greeted the participants, explained where to mail the book (to the nearest library) and where to mail the review (Rhode Island Department of State Library Services).

The letter contained two samples of hand-written reviews in order to help the participant. The older people were asked to read three books sent to each of them between October 1 and December 31, 1970 (later extended to January 31, 1971, because of the holidays). The people were asked to submit a written review of approximately one page (or in case of a handicapped person, a taped review was made) giving their honest opinion of the title in regards to the book's content, considering how interesting the book was to themselves, and how they felt it might interest others. When a review about a book was unfavorable or negative, then an attempt to get a second review was made.

Equipment & Material: Books; form letter to greet participants and two handwritten reviews; miscellaneous clerical supplies to keep records.

Staff: Librarian in charge; two summer interns for compiling the list from which books were chosen for the project; a library aide (beginning student in graduate library studies) to coordinate the project: set up a system of keeping track of readers, send out application blanks, keep in contact with the libraries in the state, and keep the reviews.

Estimated Cost*:

Evaluation:

Comments: Many projects could be derived from the

1) Elderly used to review books for a development of a book list.
2) Opportunity for students in library science to have training in serving a special group--the elderly.
3) Set up a special collection of books of interest to the elderly that could be transported to centers or remain stationary in part of the library.

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* As a result of this program, a book collection for older people was purchased at the approximate cost of $614.00.

Program: *Books for the Golden Years* (1)

Location: South Carolina State Library Board
The list was sent to all the public libraries in the state.

Description: The South Carolina State Library Board with the cooperation of the Interagency Council on Aging prepared a list of books for older adults. Subject matter included in the list were planning for retirement, finances, health, housing, and recreation. The statement at the top of the list read, "Books on this list and others that your librarian may suggest can make your retirement years your best years."

Equipment & Material: Nongloss paper for the list; typewriter with large print to produce the list; books, magazines, pamphlets, and brochures for the list.

Staff: Librarian in charge; clerical help.

Estimated Cost:

Evaluation:

Comments: Such a list would be valuable especially if the books were annotated.

It might be possible to work with the professionals in organizations and agencies serving older people such as the Area Development District People and academicians at the local University and Colleges.

There are some annotated bibliographies dealing with the Aged that might be helpful in this endeavor--Lee's *A Selected Annotated Bibliography on Aging and the Aged: 1968-1972*, AOA's *Words on Aging*, Appalachian Adult Education Center's *Coping Skills*, the project's bibliography, University of Michigan's and Wayne State's bibliography, National Council on Aging's *Current Literature on Aging* that is published four times a year, the publications section in *Aging*, the book review section in the *Gerontologist*, and *The Autumnal Face* compiled by the American Library Association.

The Committee on Work with Senior Citizens of Wisconsin's Library Association prepared a small folder for older readers. Included in the folder were lists of books covering various areas of interest (ways to retirement, planning for financial security, health in later years, some dividends of age, and books for reflection) and suggestions of other library services that might be of interest to older people. (36)

The Madison Public Library is working on a similar project; that of providing a folder of information on library services for the blind and physically handicapped to be given to optholologists and opticians. Each page of the large spiral notebook has its own pocket to contain a single piece of information such as a reading list or a list of addresses. (76)

The New York Public Library developed a special booklist during May, Senior Citizen Month, entitled "More Food for Thought." (36)

Program: Special Collection of Books and Magazines (1)

Location: Suggestion by a Librarian who has done research in the field of aging. Would have to serve a mobile group of older people since the collection would be housed in the library.

Description: A special collection of materials entitled "Your Leisure Years", "Senior Citizen Collection", "Harvest Years", or "Retirement Bonanza" could be set up on a small scale in the library. Topics included in this section would be health; nutrition; employment opportunities; home health services; organizations, programs and agencies serving older adults; recreational activities; and financial matters. Each shelf should be marked clearly and in large type It would be best if such a collection was placed near an informal area with lounging chairs and coffee tables nearby. A bulletin board announcing programs of interest to older people could be part of the decor. Newspaper clippings and brochures could be hung on the board.

Equipment & Material: Books, magazines, pamphlets, booklets, reports; bulletin board, tacs; brochures, Fact Sheets, and newspaper clippings; section of library near a lounge area that is easily accessible.

Staff: Librarian in charge of collection and bulletin board.

Estimated Cost:

Evaluation: In some places, such a collection has been quite successful, for the people just go to this area and find the material that they want without having to ask someone. In other places a collection like this was not well received because the older people do not like to draw attention to themselves.

Comments: Such a book collection might work better if it included both the pre-retirement age group and the retirement age group. The collection should not be too showy but easy to find in a subtle manner.

If the local College or University did not maintain a book collection for professionals, then these materials could be included in the Special Collection. (17)

The librarian who would select the materials for the special book collection has the bibliographies mentioned in the program Books for the Golden Years available to him/her.

When a special collection of materials was completed, form letters could be sent to the different agencies such as Social Security Administration, the Area Development District Offices, the Health Department, that work with older people. (5)

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMS

Many programs have drawn upon various disciplines and cannot be categorized into one particular area. The library programs listed in this explain interesting programs that have been developed for special groups throughout the country.

Program: Information and Referral System for Older Adults (30)

Location: Suggestion by Vermont Director of Recreation

Description: The library can act as an information and referral system keeping directories of local agencies, brochures of services, for telephone inquiries. A calendar bulletin board advertising programs, cultural and recreational events, and services that are of interest to older people can be displayed in conjunction with the information and referral service. Also the library can refer professionals in the field to their collection at the university or college. The library can occasionally display user materials on retirement housing, income, planning, and recreational materials so that the patrons are aware of what the library has to help them.

Equipment & Material: Directories and brochures of community activities, programs, organizations, agencies, clubs, and projects; newspaper articles; bulletin board and tacs; books; display case.

Staff: Librarian in charge

Estimated Cost: Miniman--except personnel pay.

Evaluation:

Comments: If such a system did not already exist, it would be quite useful to the community. This would be an excellent place for a new program or service to advertize its existence. It would help experimental programs like the Kentucky Department of Recreation's Program of a three-day recreational meeting for Senior Citizens at Barren River where limited publicity was provided.

Program: Genealogy Workshop (25)

Location: Seattle Public Library, Washington

Description: The library sponsors a yearly workshop which explains how to do genealogical research. "The workshops are usually scheduled for a Saturday from 9:00 or 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. with an hour for lunch." (75) At the workshop the participants received family group sheets, pedigree charts, and other pertinent materials. Lectures are given on related topics such as how to locate information in the library by using books, microfilms, microcards, card catalog, indexes, and reference works. Instruction on how to interpret records and other documents is given as part of the workshop. It is the workshop chairman's responsibility to contact members of the Seattle Genealogical Society to act as guest speakers. Usually the genealogy librarian is asked to give a talk at the workshop, and occasionally speakers from other genealogical societies in the state will lecture. (75)

The workshop's agenda for October, 1972 was:

Miss Barbara Guptill	Head of Adult Education Department
Mr. Phillip Lothyan	Chief of Archives Branch, Federal Record Center
Mrs. Mills	State Library, Olympia, Washington
Miss Darlene Hamilton	Bibliography for genealogical research
Gwen Bjorkman	Publishing a Family History
Mr. Bernie Bean	Research in Scotland, Microfilming, and Family Associations
Ruth Thomas	Migrations to Washington & Franklin Counties and Watauga Settlement
Mrs. Carol Lind	Very special selections from her vast genealogical repertoire (75)

Equipment & Material: Special materials for genealogy workshop--family group sheets, pedigree charts; furnished room; teaching aids such as blackboard, chalk, opaque projector; books; microfilm; microcards; indexes; card catalogs in the library; refreshments for coffee hour.

Staff: Librarian in charge; clerical help; maintenance help to set up room.

Estimated Cost: "You will note that the fee charged for the October 1972 workshop was $4.00. This barely covered the expenses. In years past the Seattle Genealogical Society has charged $5.00 for members and $10.00 for non-members (actually $5.00 for membership plus the workshop fee). For some workshops a straight $10.00 fee has been charged for everyone." (75)

Evaluation:

Comments: This seems to be a popular hobby which could be broader in its results by just familiarizing people with library materials that they have never used.

Program: Memory Ink (14)

Location: Cincinnati Public Library

Older people from the local vicinity were active in this program.

Description: The older people systematically reminisced about the locality in which they had lived most of their lives. Personal historical facts were collected about the city at these meetings. The group usually met once a month although bad weather during the winter months occasionally canceled a meeting. A theme was set for the meeting by showing slides or pictures of scenes from Cincinnati in former times, playing songs typical of the nineties or the turn of the century, or showing short movies with a background of the customs of the period. These were used to start the revalation of personal reminisces of former times. As things were mentioned which seemed worthwhile, the library leader asked the person to repeat the account for taping on the tape recorder. The tape was played back for the group to hear and make any corrections and/or additions. As tapes were completed, a volunteer typist recorded the remarks for more permanent files.

Equipment & Material: Films, slides, recorders, projectors, and record player; tapes; photographs; tape recorder to gather the oral history; furnished meeting room.

Staff: Coordinator to keep the session going; volunteer typist.

Estimated Cost:

Evaluation: The librarians felt that the older people gained much pleasure from recalling the past and that it was a useful activity in that they were helping people to understand what Cincinnati had been like in their younger days.

Comments: The program was discontinued when the group became too small, and the reminiscenses seemed to be repetitious or added too little to be worthwhile.

A variation of this program could be using older people to identify old photographs, letters, or documents of the community that the library has collected for its local history section.

Program: Sponsoring a Tour (63)

Location: The Montclair Free Public Library, New Jersey

The participants would have to be ambulatory for this program.

Description: The library sponsored a tour of 29 historic homes in the vicinity beginning with many of the oldest homes (sixty years or older) and ending with more recent architecture so styles could be compared. A large tour map was prepared including pictures of many of the more interesting stops on the tour. Pictures were provided by newspapers, realtors, etc. At the end of the tour (which was in the form of a motorcade supervised by the police department) the participants gathered at a local school for coffee and a group discussion to share their experiences.

Equipment & Material: Map of tour; means of transportation; meeting place following tour; optional refreshments; photographs; materials used to publicize the tour--newspaper articles, flyers, posters.

Staff: Librarian in charge; drivers (volunteers in this case); police cooperation in traffic control; volunteers (photographers, newsmen) to aid in preparation of a map.

Estimated Cost: Cost was minimal due to the fact that most of the preparations were made by volunteers.

Evaluation: Many people attended the tour in spite of the cold, snowy weather. (1)

Comments: A similar tour could be made to local museums or other places of interest in the community.

Program: Training Older Volunteers to be Storytellers (1)

Location: Cleveland Public Library

The people participating in the program would have to be mobile enough to come to the library or one of its branches.

Description: Older Volunteers were trained by the children's librarian to be storytellers during the children's hour at the library. Good prospects for storytellers are retired librarians and teachers. A workshop for the Foster Grandparents was held by several experienced children's librarians. They devoted one-half day to the techniques of finger plays, songs, reading aloud and sharing picture books. The second part of the workshop which lasted for only two hours was devoted to simple storytelling. (80)

The matter of liability for these volunteers would have to be checked. It might be necessary for the volunteer to sign a statement that he/she will not hold the library responsible in case of an accident. Some insurance policies do cover volunteers, but workmen's compensation would not since they are not paid employees.

Equipment & Material: Furnished meeting room for the training sessions; any audio-visual equipment that the librarian wants to use for instruction; children's storybooks.

Staff: Three children's librarians

Since the children's librarians were quite experienced in the techniques of storytelling, there was little other of their time involved besides the two days of the workshop. (80)

Estimated Cost:

Evaluation:

Comments: Such a program could be coordinated with existing groups of older people as the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), Foster Grandparent Program, American Association of Retired Persons or National Retired Teachers Association.

Volunteers need not be confined to this one area. They could be used as assistants on the bookmobile that goes to nursing homes, homes for the aged. Besides delivering the books to the people, they would provide a peer social relationship. Also they could be used to collect pictures, newspaper clippings for a local historical scrapbook. Some might be quite helpful in clerical work and as assistant coordinators for programs for older people.

Program: Vacation Club (1)

Location: The Delaware Library Commission

The program was geared to the physically handicapped, especially children.

Description: The time chosen for the Vacation Club was four Wednesday afternoons in August. The New Castle School, especially constructed for physically handicapped children, was chosen as the place for the meetings.

Over one hundred letters were sent to individuals, organizations, and agencies asking for volunteer help in programming. These included professional photographers, amateur moviemakers, art centers, cosmeticians, florists, and rehabilitation centers. Letters in the form of cartoons were sent to the New Castle Talking Book readers and four Girl Scouts who were not handicapped. The volunteers met occasionally before the club to organize their presentations. The schedule for each club day was from 10:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. with an hour for lunch:

10:00 - 10:30 a.m.	Free peiiod
10:30 - 11:30 a.m.	"Wildlife hour"
11:30 - 12:00 noon	Hobby talk
1:00 - 2:00 p.m.	Club members or guest hobbyists gave talks
approximately 2:00 - 2:30 p.m.	Film program

Examples of the presentations were:

1) a member of the Fish and Game Commission dressed as an Indian and gave a talk on wildlife topics
2) another member of the Commission gave a talk on frogs and toads. The record, "Sounds of the Night" provided background material.
3) a blind girl played a guitar
4) talks were given on coin collecting
5) two women gave a demonstration on applying cosmetics, and
6) one of the vacation club members talked on dinosaurs.

At each meeting there was a display table with collections of shells, buttons, leather crafts, and a variety of other materials. A special collection of talking book records for circulation was part of the display. Also a constructo set, talking book machine, a large print typewriter and similar equipment were on display. Paintings done by the children at the school decorated the walls of the meeting room.

Equipment & Material: Meeting place easily accessible to the physically handicapped; clerical supplies for letters and invitations; talking book machines and records; constructo set; large print typewriter; wire forms; abacus; building cubes; tape recorder for displays; films, film projector, and screen; records, record player for presentations.

Staff: Three library commission staff members, volunteer workers, a school attendant, and a registered nurse.

Estimated "Total cost was $326.50--pay for nurse; $75 (who donated it to the Talking Book program), and attendant, $36; motion picture film rental, $40; film purchase, development, and flash bulbs, $30; taxi fare, $3; station wagon trips at 10¢ per mile, $102.50."

Evaluation: The coordinating librarian felt that the project was a definite success and the children want the program repeated next year.

Comments: With variation, a similar program could be developed for older people. The wildlife hour could be geared to an older audience and it probably would interest the men if talks on fishing, tracking, and bird watching were given. The women would enjoy the cosmetic demonstration at any age.

It could be directed to those elderly with diminishing visual acuity or similar problems.

Program: What's My Line (2)

Location: Junior League in Miami, Florida presents such a program on educational television. Many interesting senior citizens in the area participate.

Description: Appearing every Thursday afternoon is a program on Miami's educational television station consisting of all elderly guests. These people are involved in various activities and the panel of 4 or 5 members has to guess in what activity each contentant is engaged. It is a take-off of the popular television program, "What's My Line."

Equipment & Material: Room for the program set up with a place for the panel on one side and a place for the master of ceremonies and guest on the other side facing each other; counting cards to regulate the time; blackboard and chalk.

Staff: Librarian in charge; assistant to the librarian.

Estimated Cost:

Evaluation:

Comments: This could be an interesting way of publicizing library activities. For example, the elderly contestant could be a Discussion Leader for the Gerontological Training Seminars or Pre-retirement workshops held at the library. The library could sponsor such an endeavor and/or contribute to securing contestants for the program. The project's audio-visual equipment could be used to tape these programs so the programs could be preserved to show to other audiences.

Program: Wire Network (50)

Location: Louisville Free Public Library has a wire network service which is connected to the University of Louisville's Library, Spaulding College, McCaulley Theatre (to tape the Philharmonic Orchestra), the Unitarian Church across the street, the Kentucky School of the Blind, and some high schools. (54) Since there are several homes for the elderly located near the library, wires could be extended to th[illegible]munity rooms in these apartment complexes.

Description: The wire network from the Louisville Free Public Library could be placed in a community room or lounge of one of the homes for the elderly. It is preferable to have the network extended to a home where there are organized activities and a leader. The network could be used in conjunction with such programs as Music Appreciation, sewing groups, seminars, and continuing education courses. Individual earphones as well as a loud speaker are recommended for the following reasons: 1) so the network can be used for personal enjoyment or study without interfering with others' leisure activities and 2) for those adults who would need a louder volume than is comfortable for the others.

The system would work the same as in the other places. A person would call the Audio-Visual Department of the library directly and request his/her selection that he/she has chosen from the catalog provided by the Louisville Free Public Library.

If there is a rehabilitation counselor at one of the nursing homes, the network could be used in a therapeutic program--music therapy has been very effective with some elderly, disoriented patients.

Equipment & Material:

1) Network equipment--amplifier, speaker, jacks, equipment box, earphones, miscellaneous equipment. (50)
2) Catalogs of recordings from Louisville Free Public Library.
3) Supplemental material for the various programs--Music Appreciation, Sewing Group, and Continuing Education Courses.

Staff: Library personnel at Audio-Visual Department; recreational leader at home (senior aide); rehabilitation counselor at nursing home.

Estimated Cost: Perhaps a pilot program could be started, for example at Dosker Manor East in Louisville for an estimated cost as follows:

Monthly rental $7.05	Yearly rental	$84.60
Installation		25.00
Amplifier		50.00
Speaker		30.00
6 Jacks		12.00
Equipment box		5.00
6 Earphones		90.00
Miscellaneous equipment		10.00
Total*		$306.60

* Does not include the cost of labor (50).

Other monthly and yearly rates for this service to homes in Louisville would be:

Names/ Addresses	Monthly Rate	Yearly Rate
Bethesda Nursing Home 1252 Forrest Drive	$ 47.05	$564.60
Blanton House 850 W. Walnut Street	7.05	84.60
Chapel House 945 S. Fifth St.	5.45	65.40
Christian Home 942 S. Fourth St.	5.45	65.40
Church Home & Infirmary 1508 Morton Ave.	15.05	180.60
Four Courts 2100 Millvale	29.45	353.40
Hillebrand House 1235 S. 3rd St.	7.05	84.60
Ann Rest Home 243 E. Walnut St.	7.05	84.60
Dusenberrys' Rest Home 616 E. Market	10.25	123.00
Extendicare Louisville Inc. 3535 Bardstown Rd.	43.85	526.20
Mt. Holly Nursing Home 446 Mt. Holly	24.65	295.80
Wesley Manor 5012 E. Manslick Rd.	71.05	852.60
Westminister Terrace 2116 Buechel Bank Rd.	50.25	603.00
Rose Anna Hughes Home 1402 St. James Ct.	11.85	142.20
Masonic Home 3701 Frankfort Ave.	35.85	430.20

Names/ Addresses	Monthly Rate	Yearly Rate
Sacred Heart Home 2118 Payne St.	$ 21.45	$257.40
Woodhaven Medical Service 8101 Dixie Highway	64.65	775.80
	$464.50	$5,574.00

Comments: Innovative program--do not know of another one in existence. Would have to plan for a sponsor to take over the yearly rate of the network, since it would be unfair to start a program that would be terminated after the project year is over.

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CHAPTER SIX

TRAINING WORKSHOPS IN SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY

Two of the more notable responses to the training workshops were (1) their enthusiastic endorsement by the participants, and (2) the unanimous response by the librarians indicating that the workshops pointed up the essential requirement for a library staff person to develop and administer programs for the older adult. This latter fact led to their priority recommendation to have a Library-Aide at each site during Phase II. Additional gerontology workshops likewise were requested during Phase II for all staff and volunteers who might become involved in the model demonstrations. Both are expected to be provided in the Phase II budget.

Preliminary Planning

It is of general interest to observe how the Project Team began planning the workshop, because it emphasizes that several factors are necessary to involve the library successfully.

Initial personal contact was made with each site librarian to explain the purpose and suggested content of the workshops. This direct approach resulted in the immediate action of setting dates and determining who should be invited to participate. The three categories decided on were the staff librarians, volunteers associated with the library, and community people known to have special interest in the library and/or the elderly. From this point some differences of procedure developed based on local needs and practices.

In Somerset the Project Team assisted the Librarian to draft a letter announcing the workshop. In Lexington and Louisville the librarians sent a memorandum to their staffs and volunteers regarding the planned workshop and inviting participation. The librarian in the Hazard library preferred to publicize their workshop by personal contact or by telephone to interested people. Regardless of how it was done the response in each case was excellent.

The Project Team also contacted the Kentucky State Library Department to invite their participation, and while their schedule allowed for one of the top experts, Mr. Mike Averdick, to take part in only two of the workshops, they graciously arranged for Ms. Frances Coleman of the Regional

Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped to speak at two other workshops. Both verbal and written communications informed the speakers a week in advance of the time, date and places of the workshops.

Workshops

The first gerontological workshop was held in Somerset Monday, February 12, 1973. Approximately twenty people attended, representing the library, nursing homes, comprehensive health planning, public assistance, home health agency, and the churches. Thus it was readily seen that the concept of a workshop of this kind, originating in the library, attracted diverse interest groups in the community. The fact that it was related to a library project appeared in itself to reveal an element of real innovation which attracted attention and interest. This atmosphere obtained at all of the other workshops.

Speakers for the workshop were Dr. Earl Kauffman, Research Coordinator, and Ms. Elizabeth Rulander, Program Consultant, from the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project, and Ms. Frances Coleman from the Kentucky Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Since these were introductory workshops in social gerontology, the content was general, but rather far-ranging, purposely to create an image of the broad scope, social importance and state of the art, and to convey some idea of the impact this segment of more than 20,000,000 citizens will have as it becomes more active politically and socially, and its muscle is exercised in the marketplace. Thus, in addition to real problems being looked at realistically, these groups were also exposed to what this Project Team (and many advocacy groups through the country) believes is the truly important and effective positive view of aging which means action, fulfillment, dignity and community influence in the largest and best sense of the concept. We have therefore appended to the end of this chapter outlines of much of the material presented formally, although perhaps as much more of value was imparted through the give and take of the discussions.

We would underscore the fact that the librarians themselves at each location determined what background material on social, psychological and physiological characteristics were needed to better understand the older adult segment of the population. In each case this section of the workshop was presented by Earl Kauffman.*

NOTE:
* While the Project Director does not agree with the desirability (and possibly the validity) of fostering the idea of the elderly emerging as a sub-culture, the concept and evidence are of sufficient substance to be considered and included in this study for the evaluation and judgment of others.

In order for the libraries to supplement and complement services to older people in their respective communities, the need for a section on existing facilities, programs and services was recognized. This part of each workshop was presented by Ms. Elizabeth Rulander who already had become thoroughly familiar with these when preparing the community profiles.

Since diminishing eyesight is associated with aging, and many elderly are uncomfortable reading either conventional or large print books, a discussion of talking books and cassette records was deemed beneficial. These workshops were presented by two experts in the field, Ms. Frances Coleman and Mr. Mike Averdick. A fact sheet from which they spoke is a part of the appended material in this chapter.

Training workshops in Lexington and Hazard were similar to Somerset. The one in Lexington was held in the main library on February 21, 1973 with about thirty (30) librarians and Friends of the Library organization attending. The last gerontological workshop was held in Hazard on Friday, March 2, 1973. Here about thirty-five people represented the library, older adults and other segments of the community concerned with the library and its services to the aging.

Because of the somewhat different format for the Louisville workshop, meetings were scheduled on two Thursdays a week apart, February 15th and 22nd. The thirty-five people attending represented library department heads and personnel from the twenty-nine branch libraries. Because of their keen outreach interests and potential this was considered a good nucleus to train in social gerontology.

Agendas for each of the workshops are included near the end of this chapter, preceding the speakers' outline materials.

Evaluation

Informal feedback from the first workshop at Somerset convinced the Project Director and his staff that some more formal evaluation of the workshop would provide useful data, particularly because of the expressions of interest in additional training in the problems of aging and programs for the older client. This positive response led to instances of community leaders investigating and acting upon the information received in the workshop. For example, one participant from the local nursing home did not realize that their facility could order talking books, a matter which she quickly followed up on when learning that it required a relatively simple procedure.

At the three remaining workshops 3" x 5" index cards were passed out asking for frank evaluations. No one was asked to sign their cards. Negative reaction was almost non-existent, leading us to believe that the newness of the workshop content, as well as the quality of the presentations, had much to do with its enthusiastic reception.

A comment by a Lexington participant perhaps sums up the general response, "...very informative - seems to open up many more subjects not generally considered." The Louisville librarians who had the advantage of a two-day session, and referring to Ms. Lucioli's and Ms. Coleman's contribution, were especially pleased with these speakers because, "...they had practical experience and ideas that we could use." It is clear that resource people with actual program experience need to be used in workshops of this type, in addition to the orientation provided by the theoretical and historical framework of social gerontology.

While the librarians commented, quite reasonably, on the need to use more media materials (unfortunately not then available), and more time for discussion of subject areas new to many, the older client participants tended to positive generalizations. Nevertheless, at least one voiced the criticism (worth noting, in the model context) about the timing of the workshop saying, "The lectures were all very interesting, but the afternoon is the worst time because everyone misses their afternoon nap!" Nevertheless, it is worth repeating that both professional and lay people already associated with the project have strongly recommended additional workshops during Phase II.

AGENDA

Gerontological Workshop

Pulaski County Public Library: Somerset, Kentucky
Monday, February 12, 1973

1:00 - 1:45 p.m.	Brief explanation of NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project and General Characteristics of Older People Dr. Earl Kauffman
1:45 - 2:15 p.m.	Break
2:15 - 3:00 p.m.	Programs, Facilities, and Services in the Community for Older People Ms. Elizabeth Rulander
3:00 - 4:00 p.m.	Services at the Kentucky Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped Ms. Frances Coleman

AGENDA

Gerontological Workshop

Louisville Free Public Library: Louisville, Kentucky

Thursday, February 15, 1973

9:30 - 10:30 a.m.	Brief explanation of Kentucky Project and General Characteristics of Older People Dr. Earl Kauffman
10:30 - 11:00 a.m.	Break
11:00 - 12:00	Programs, Services and Facilities for Older People in the Community Ms. Elizabeth Rulander

Thursday, February 22, 1973

9:30 - 10:30 a.m.	Library Programs for Older People at the Cleveland Public Library Ms. Clara Lucioli
10:30 - 11:00 a.m.	Break
11:00 - 12:00	Services available at the Kentucky Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped Ms. Frances Coleman

AGENDA

Gerontological Workshop

Lexington Public Library: Lexington, Kentucky

Wednesday, February 21, 1973

9:00 - 10:00 a.m.	Brief explanation of NRTA/AARP Library Project and General Characteristics of Older People Dr. Earl Kauffman
10:00 - 10:45 a.m.	Programs, Services, and Facilities in the Community for Older People Ms. Elizabeth Rulander
10:45 - 11:15 a.m.	Break
11:15 - 12:00	Services Available at the Kentucky Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped Mr. Mike Averdick

AGENDA

Gerontological Workshop

Perry County Public Library: Hazard, Kentucky
Friday, March 2, 1973

1:00 - 1:30 p.m.	Entertainment and Refreshments
1:30 - 2:00 p.m.	Brief explanation of NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project and Open Discussion of Characteristics of Older People Dr. Earl Kauffman
2:00 - 2:30 p.m.	Possible Library Programs in Conjunction with Existing Services in the Community Ms. Elizabeth Rulander
2:30 - 3:15 p.m.	Break
3:15 - 3:45 p.m.	Services available at Kentucky Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped Mr. Mike Averdick

WORKING WITH OLDER PEOPLE

Some Guide Lines from the Field of Social Gerontology*

I. Social Gerontology is a systematic approach to the study of how people function in our society as they become older.

  A. The field draws upon the social sciences of anthropology, sociology, psychology, economics, and politics for its basic data.

  B. The field draws upon education, social work, recreation, religion, and management for its essential methodology.

  C. Many practitioners find Social Gerontology to be a valuable tool in working with their respective clients. In fact, it is becoming an essential tool as our society becomes aware that one out of ten people are over 65.

II. Practitioners in the social service agencies are a part of a rapidly developing social movement that is resulting in the institutionalizing of a sub-culture of the aging.

  A. A social movement begins when it becomes apparent to competent observers that a maladjustment exists in the system by which the needs of people are attended to.

  - The Great Depression
  - The mobility of population to cities with high-cost houses and apartments of limited space.
  - The speedup of production lines.
  - Rapid obsolescence due to technology.

  B. Leaders concluded that these maladjustments posed a threat to the social system and that appropriate action must be taken to correct the situation.

NOTE:

* Prepared for Kentucky Library Project, February 12, 1973 by Dr. Earl Kauffman, Research Coordinator, NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project.

- Social Security.
- Retirement communities.
- Continuing education throughout all life.
- Formalized training in Gerontology.

C. The action is extended through time and space and results in the formation of specialized organizations and activities.

- AARP - NRTA - NCSC - NCOA.
- Federal and state agencies.
- Local clubs.
- Special programs and staff activities in schools, libraries, etc.

D. Finally, institutions emerge to continue the programs and activities.

- Budgets from public and private sources.
- Specialized facilities or adaptations of existing ones.
- Trained personnel.

III. Associated with the emergency of a social movement is the development of a viable sub-culture which carries the movement into new and expanding areas of influence in the social structure.

A. Sub-cultures emerge when:

- There are many people who are excluded from the general social order for some reason, such as color, religion, nationality, or age, and
- When these excluded people develop an affinity for each other which leads to distinct customs, traditions, activities, and organizations.

B. Sub-cultures generate their own demands upon the social structure, and are capable of making extremely valuable contributions to society.

- Programs must be generated to meet the demands of the groups.

- Support of the programs is generated by the group in such ways as votes on public issues, volunteer services, material contributions, and extension of agency public informational efforts.

IV. Some personal characteristics of older persons which are of concern to practitioners:

A. In many respects they are the same people they have been all of their lives. This is the way they see themselves.

B. Society attaches the label "old" to people.

C. The first irrevocable sign of aging comes with retirement.

- When I worked I was a teacher, carpenter, manager, clerk. Now I'm retired, I'm nothing.

D. Retirement means these thing today, but the definitions are changing:

- Nothing to do that is really important.
- Only a half-income.
- Diminished vitality.
- Disengagement.

E. But these changes are emerging:

- Pride in retirement because society cherishes leisure.
- Improved pension and personal saving plans.
- Higher levels of education and interest in community affairs.
- At 65 people have the vitality of those 45 or younger a generation ago.
- Society is providing opportunities for continual involvement: education, volunteerism, self-generated activities.

V. Some opportunities for agencies:

A. Older people of today span the entire developmental history of the United States. They have seen it all, from the organization of states and the primitive life of rural America to men walking on the moon.

B. Older people of today are highly patriotic. They grew up in an era of belief in our nation and its institutions.

C. Older people are the truly leisured class in American society.

D. Older people are the really free men and women in our Society.

WORKING WITH OLDER PEOPLE

Concepts of Gerontology*

I. Introduction

A. Come to think about it, you too are aging. You are older today than you were yesterday. You don't feel any different, and your looks certainly haven't changed very much. At least your friends readily recognize you. So what is all this fuss about aging? Why do librarians need a course in aging to better serve older people? We are doing a pretty good job as is.

B. Right, most librarians are doing a good job of serving older people. But is it so good that we can safely assume we are doing everything that needs to be done? Reports from the field to the White House Conference on Aging clearly indicate:

- There are many older people who are never touched by library services.
- It just may be that librarians do have the facilities and services which can be programmed to enhance the life satisfaction of most people for so long as they shall live.

C. So, it might be useful, after all, for librarians to look beyond themselves, where they are at this moment in their own personal aging process, to better understand people who are now older and who are still aging.

D. Such an introspection, coupled with some technical information from the field of gerontology, may contribute to that essential quality of empathy which is fundamental to success in working with older people.

II. Who are "The" Older People?

A. By definition

- In our society age is determined more by custom than physical appearance or the organic capacity to work. The Social Security Law of 1935 fixed

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NOTE:

* Prepared and presented by Dr. Earl Kauffman, Research Coordinator, NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project, February and March 1973.

65 as the age for retirement. This was based upon an arbitrary age in a German law enacted under the regime of Chancelor Bismarck. The age 65 remains the dividing line between workers and retirees and since we have no real system of life values beyond work, it leads to the assumption that people are retired because they are too old to work. Hence, 65 and "old" have become synonomous.

- This may change as the age of retirement is lowered.
- The Department of Labor defines an "Older Worker" as anyone over 45.

B. By the numbers

- One out of every ten people in the United States is over 65. The aggregate total is approaching 21,000,000 and is increasing by about 900 every day.
- The 1970 Census records the number of people by age gradients in every community and its subdivision or census tracts. The range of people over 65 runs from just under 9 to a little over 12 percent of the total population in any given community.
- The number of people over 65 is increasing faster than the total population. The increase is even larger for the 75 plus population. There are now over 13,000 known centenarians.*
- The population from 55-65 is important to librarians because there are 30 million people in this group, and because:
  a. These will be potential older library users within a few years.
  b. They are different from present old people in that they have a higher education level, are more vigorous, know about and respect leisure as a life value, and are more economically secure.

NOTE:

* Demographers question this statistic, as does the Project Director, because of faulty methodology in acquiring the census data for 1970 for this category of those enumerated. A figure around 3,000 to 4,000 is probably closer to the fact.

c. They are accepting retirement as a true fact of life and are accepting pre-retirement preparations.

d. They are the group from whom most of the influential decision makers in public and private life are drawn.

- Women outnumber men over 65 by about 6 to 4.

C. By income

- Although there are people over 65 who are poor the group as a whole is not impoverished.
- According to the Department of Labor criteria some 20-25 percent of people over 65 are below the poverty line. This does not mean that all of them are destitute.
- Some people are never poor until they retire and have no assets except Social Security and pensions.
- Most older people cannot be classified as poor and some, especially widows, are quite affluent.
- Regardless of economic status, libraries can expect that older people who have used libraries in their younger years will continue to do so.

D. By conditions of health

- Although older people frequently suffer from chronic illnesses and spend more time in hospitals than younger people, they are still a surprisingly active group.
- The older people of today have the vitality of persons ten to fifteen years their juniors a generation or so ago.
- Age brings some restrictions to the mobility of older persons: climbing stairs hurts arthritic joints, it's hard to stretch for books on high shelves, and carrying loads of heavy books is a near impossibility.
- Loss of hearing is a natural concommitant of the aging process. There are several degrees of deafness. One has to do with the difficulty understanding conversation when several people

are talking at the same time, as at a party. Another is simply not hearing anything adequately at a normal sound level.

- Eye sight dims with age. Reading the card catalog can be facilitated by high intensity lighting and magnifying glasses. Locating books in the stacks is difficult because of the usual dim light and unclear indexes.

- Endurance declines with increasing years. Older people may "catch-up" with an occasional nap or leave after a short visit because of fatigue.

E. By motivation

- People do not consider themselves old as long as there is something useful for them.

- Usefulness means much more than being at work in the usual sense of producing something or a service for pay.

- Older people are potentially most useful to librarians because:

  a. They are highly experienced.

  b. They are sincerely dedicated.

  c. They are truly the leisured class.

  d. They are free to speak their minds.

- Older people are becoming self-conscious of their importance in influencing public decisions on actions affecting themselves and the totality of society. They are aware of the importance of updating their knowledge in order to prepare themselves for their emerging roles as senior retired advisors to decision makers.

ON COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

General Outline of Talks*

I. Health

  A. Physical

    1. Five levels of care (besides hospitals)

      a. Licensed skilled nursing care

      b. Intermediate care facility (ICF)

      c. Personal care

      d. Ambulant care

      e. Mini homes

    2. For people living in their own homes

      a. Visiting Nurses - Home Health Agency

      b. Proprietary homemakers service

      c. Day care centers

      d. Telephone reassurance service

      e. Bureau of Rehabilitation (Department of Education)

  B. Mental

    1. Recovery programs

    2. Private or public mental hospitals

    3. VA Hospitals

II. Nutrition

  A. Cooperative Extension Service

  B. Project Find

NOTE:

* Prepared and presented by Ms. Elizabeth Rulander, Program Development Consultant, NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project, February and March, 1973.

    - C. Food Stamp Program
    - D. Local Chapter of Homemakers
    - E. Meals on Wheels Program
- III. Income Sources
    - A. Social Security
    - B. Pensions
    - C. Employment
    - D. Medicare and Medicaid for Health
    - E. Aid to Aged, Blind, and Disabled
    - F. Investments, Property, and Savings
- IV. Employment
    - A. Employment for Wages
        - 1. Preferred Occupations
        - 2. Operation Mainstream - Senior Community Aides
    - B. Volunteer Work
        - 1. General work in American Red Cross (Gray Ladies), Hospital Auxiliary, etc.
        - 2. Opportunities for older Americans in ACTION
            - a. RSVP
            - b. Foster Grandparent
            - c. VISTA
            - d. Peace Corps
            - e. SCORE
- V. Housing
    - A. Public Housing
    - B. Non-profit organizations sponsoring retirement complexes
    - C. Individual Homes - Homestead Act

VI. Transportation

VII. Education

  A. Free tuition at institutions of higher learning
  B. Adult Education classes - county school system
  C. Special courses in Gerontology

VIII. Spiritual Well-being

  A. Special programs at churches - sponsoring senior citizens clubs
  B. Pastoral counseling for the sick
  C. Kentucky Interfaith Aging Project

IX. Recreation

  A. Senior citizens clubs
  B. Recreational centers for older people
  C. Reduced prices for certain entertainment

X. Organizations

  A. Local chapter of AARP
  B. Local chapter of NRTA
  C. Local chapter of NARFE
  D. Local chapter of Retired Railroad Workers
  E. Kentucky Association of Older People
  F. Council of Senior Citizens Clubs
  G. County committees on aging
  H. Kentucky Gerontological Society

LIBRARY PROGRAMS FOR OLDER ADULTS

Outline of Ms. Lucioli's Talk in Louisville*

A. Librarians' self-perception of retirement

  1. Earlier view vs. Present situation

    a. Ideal vs. Real

    b. Income

    c. Environment

B. What libraries need in addition to programs

  1. Increased sensitivity

  2. Change in attitude

  3. Different techniques

C. Experience with programs for older people

  1. First contacted the director from the Division of Aging in Ohio for background material.

  2. Had meetings with older people and began many of these meetings by recalling how things were in the past.

  3. Service to institutions and homebound

    a. All paid personnel -- drivers and librarians

      1. Consistent service

      2. Dependable core

      3. No competition of time for volunteers

      4. These people were familiar with needed security in certain areas of town.

    b. Brought something special to the people that was their own

      1. People dressed for the visit

NOTE:

* Prepared and presented by Ms. Clara Lucioli, Cleveland Public Library, for the Gerontological Workshop, Louisville Public Library, February 15, 1973

        2. They looked forward to this time

    c. Partially funded by an endowment

        1. Library hopes to put this service in the general fund but has not been able to do this so far

        2. Cost per circulation is expensive

4. Started programs for Well-Aged through the "Live Long and Like It Club"

    a. Have an advisory committee of 25 older people

    b. No dues or officers but can donate a nickel toward the Christmas party

    c. Average weekly attendance is from 150 to 175

    d. Example of an activity was Memory, Inc. now called oral history

        1. Talks were taped

        2. Tapes are cataloged and available to the public

        3. The tapes were not broadcast over the radio so no releases from the people were obtained

    e. Activities of one type do not go on forever but they are maintained as long as an interest is kept.

5. Cooperation with other agencies, programs, and facilities

    a. Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) -- many of these people do work in the main library or the branches

        1. Book preservation

        2. Group work with children

        3. Clerical help

        4. Catalogue old movie stills

        5. Coordinate the Oral Black History Program

        6. Check the condition of the Braille and Talking Books

   - b. Sponsor game tournaments -- old and young people play chess or checkers together
   - c. Teach the art of storytelling to the Foster Grandparents
   - d. Teach housekeeping aides the philosophy of self-help in their work
   - e. Works with Project E (Emptiness) -- when children have left home, a spouse is gone, etc.
   - f. Work with nursing home operators
     1. Exhibits
     2. Speakers
     3. Sends brochures or leaflets
     4. Films

D. Underlying point in service to older people is giving of oneself and attitude

   1. Consider attention span
   2. Loneliness of the person
   3. Visual and auditory handicaps

The following fact sheet was used by Ms. Frances Coleman and Mr. Mike Averdick in discussing talking books and cassette recorder.*

KENTUCKY REGIONAL LIBRARY
FOR THE BLIND & PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

P. O. Box 818
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

QUICK INFORMATION ABOUT TALKING BOOKS

How much do they cost?

NOTHING.

What are talking books?

Books--unabridged--read aloud by a professional reader, recorded on long-playing discs.

Who can borrow talking books?

Anyone visually or physically handicapped to such an extent that he or she cannot read a conventional book comfortably.

Applications for talking book machines are available from Kentucky Industries for the Blind, this office or your local public library.

Where do I obtain a talking book machine?

Talking Book Department
Kentucky Industries for the Blind
1900 Brownsboro Road
P. O. Box 6206
Louisville, Kentucky 40206

Where do I obtain talking books?

Kentucky Regional Library for the Blind
and Physically Handicapped
P. O. Box 818
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

NOTE:

* Prepared for and presented at four Gerontological Workshops in February and March 1973 as part of NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project in Louisville, Lexington, Hazard and Somerset.

How many?

As many as meet your reading needs. Just tell us.

How long may I keep them?

As long as necessary. However, we will not send more books until one is returned to us or you notify us.

How do they come?

By parcel post -- free.

How do they get back to the library?

By parcel post -- free. Just turn the envelope we use as a mailing label over. The seamed side of the envelope is addressed to the reader and the smooth side is addressed to the library.

If I want to stop reading?

Just tell us.

If I move?

Send us your new address.

If my talking book machine needs repairs or a new needle?

Notify Kentucky Industries for the Blind.

Music?

No, ask at your local public library or bookmobile.

Textbooks?

No. Contact: Rehabilitation Materials Unit
Services for the Blind
593 East Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Phone: (505) 564-4752

Tapes?

Yes. 7-inch reels, play at 3 3/4 inches per second.

Tape recorder?

You must supply your own.

Cassettes?

Yes. A limited supply.

Cassette machine?

A very limited supply is provided by the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress. Priority for the distribution of these machines is to veterans, students and mobile blind persons.

Books in large print?

No, ask at your local public library or bookmobile.

My own record-player?

Yes, but it must play at 33 1/3, 16 2/3 and 8 1/3.

List of new books available?

Every other month in *Talking Book Topics* and *Braille Book Review*.

Magazines?

Yes. Weeklies must be returned as soon as possible.

Something wrong with the records in a box?

Tie a string on the straps.

Take talking book machine on a vacation?

Yes.

Where do I get talking books while I am away?

From us.

Must I send a list of books I wish to read?

We prefer to have a list so we know what you like to read, but it is not necessary.

Could I get just those books I request?

Yes. Just tell us.

Braille?

Yes. If we do not have the book you request in braille, we will ask the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress to send it to you.

Phone?

Yes. We can call our readers on the State Wats line, but we cannot accept collect calls. If you wish to call us the number is (502) 564-5532.

May I visit the library?

Yes. Any time. We are open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. The address is 150 East Clinton Street, Frankfort.

CHAPTER SEVEN

"WHO PLANS FOR THE ELDERLY"

THE PHASE I AUDIO-VISUAL PRESENTATION

Introduction

To prepare an audio-visual presentation about a project problem was both an innovation and a gamble. Nevertheless, in this case the project was entirely new, it was in direct response to a White House Conference on Aging policy recommendation, and we anticipated considerable interest and many inquiries about the project which we believed could be answered more quickly by an audio-visual vehicle than by the limited staff at our disposal. Together with these assumptions, members of the National Advisory Committee and the cooperating librarians likewise indicated that the Project Team ought to explore in considerable depth the use of this media, and certainly this provided a starting point. We were reinforced by findings of The National Survey of Library Services to The Aging, and other authentic sources, that film and other audio-visual materials rate high in programming choices by older adults. We expect statistical analysis of our own Users-Non-Users Survey during Phase II will provide additional factual data from the client group regarding their preferences and subjective evaluations. Already preliminary evaluation indicates high values on both counts.

Two additional factors have figured in the preparation of this initial audio-visual film presentation, one anticipated, the other the outcome of analysis of Phase I baseline data.

1. While the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project was conceived as a demonstration model in Kentucky, it was intended for an eventual national audience. Therefore, a background explanation for its raison d'etre by means of the audio-visual media for national information dissemination appeared reasonable, effective and the best device in terms of both short and long-range costs.

2. As the Project developed during Phase I, Project team members and others involved in the Project (particularly librarians and media specialists on the Advisory Committee) recognized that this initial film was in fact the nucleus for a potentially highly useful teaching and information device. Librarians particularly are concerned

> that schools of library science have to no great extent ever provided specialized training for professional librarians to work with the rapidly increasing older adult aging group already using the libraries, or who are potential in-library or out-reach clients.

Aging and community service organizations recognized in an audio-visual media presentation a program tool to stimulate general community action on behalf of the elderly through the library, and to stimulate community action programs for elderly groups themselves, such as senior centers, AARP Chapters, NRTA Units, Telephone Pioneers, Golden Age Clubs, etc. The project engendered the idea of direct involvement in a socially desirable activity with positive rewards for the elderly participant (as well as for the librarians), as contrasted with the more prevalent, passive, entertainment activity with its dangers of disengagement and loss of interface with peer groups and other cohort groups with related interests and concerns in the community.

The Film's Purpose and Technique

Specifically, the purpose of this ten minute film presentation is to convey to librarians and other community groups concerned with aging the message of the need and urgency for tailored library services to the older adult. It is likewise intended to provide information and motivation for the elderly client group, and to volunteers whose support is essential to the success of the local programs.

Because of limited funding a relatively inexpensive technique was needed, yet one able to convey dramatically and convincingly the substance of the problem and its philosophic construct in a short period of time. The initial choice of technique was a synchronized tape/slide presentation, using a programmed cassette player to control a pair of 35 mm projectors through a dissolve unit. However, the eventual solution was to use 35 mm color slides in a 10 minute Super 8 mm motion picture film, a technique known as filmography, and this choice was based on multiple economies.

A filmograph is a single concept motion picture having all the qualities of a multi-segment, tape-slide presentation with the added dimension of fluid motion. This movement is created from 35 mm slides using a varied combination of full range zooms and pan movements during real-time filming. With this flexibility, filmography also is used to prepare in-camera, split-screen images and super-imposed titles.

Significant pre-and-post production advantages, both economic and technical, resulted from using this technique to produce and present "Who Plans For The Elderly?" For example, only one slide was needed to develop a certain total visual message, whereas several slides would have been required for the same, but less effective, message in the tape/slide presentation. The latter likewise would have required a programmed sound track for slide synchronization. These, and other less dramatic technical production differences between the two techniques, reduced production time and costs by about 25%.

Ultimately, and most important, the filmograph is a complete presentation in a single Super 8 mm cartridge* and is shown on a simple-to-operate, self-contained projector. This consideration in itself is of sufficient major program proportion for older adults to have selected it even without other advantages. Had the tape/slide presentation been used it would have consisted of two trays of slides and a tape cassette. To show these would have required additionally four pieces of complex, interconnected equipment. Using the motion picture format, presentation costs were reduced by one-third and program duplication costs were reduced twofold.

Film Evaluation

Initial previews of the film by librarians, gerontologists and one large elderly Kentucky group have rated the production as creative, sensitive and successful in dealing with a complex, inherently "heavy" subject with warmth, humor and conviction. The Project Team believes this "statement of the problem" needs to be followed at the close of Phase II by the production of a companion film depicting the four Kentucky demonstration models and a few others from other libraries that are creative and successful. These two films together with the "Casebook of Programs," and other program materials developed during Phase II, will constitute the demonstration pilot models for replication and adaptation elsewhere. Once again this underscores the real need for adequate funding during Phase II if the valuable work already completed, and Phase I resources collected, are not to be wasted.

NOTE:

* The original master film is photographed on 16 mm color film, and can be reproduced as 16 mm, if desired.

Audio/Visual Equipment Acquisition and Training

While the Phase I grant allowed a limited amount of funds for audio/visual equipment, the Project Team was convinced that at least a basic "audio/visual kit" for demonstration purposes was essential for at least one of the four sites, or one portable enough to be used at other sites. With the accelerating new technological breakthroughs in the audio/visual field, and the apparent high priority which the client group gives to audio/visual for information and recreation, it was incumbent on the Project to apply these two factors to the demonstration models. While more than a half dozen major pieces of high program potential equipment, with accessories were acquired, the area of video cassette programming for older adults appears to offer the greatest and most realistic opportunities in the library milieu, and especially in the out-reach program, so the kit is weighted in this direction.

Training the Project Staff to become familiar with this equipment was the first step in helping site library staffs to become familiar with the programming possibilities of video cassettes. The Project's audio/visual Consultant conducted these training sessions for the Project Staff, who will in turn be able to assist site personnel and elderly volunteers who may be recruited during Phase II to mount and man the demonstration models.

There follows the complete script for the audio-visual presentation, the film, "Who Plans For The Elderly?" prepared by the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project.

"Who Plans For The Elderly?"

Sound effects:

Shuffling feet climbing steps.

Footsteps slow, then stop.

Faint hinge squeak.

Hollow, echoing footsteps.

Footsteps stop.

Silence.

Narrator:

Franklin D. Roosevelt once said: "These times call for the building of plans for the forgotten -- plans that build from the bottom up, and not from the top down."

Title:

Who plans for the elderly?

Silence.

Narrator:

The Public Library...around the corner...down the block... providing books and services for the community...True?

According to the American Library Association's Library Bill of Rights, no one should be denied the use of a library because of his race, religion, national origin, social or political views, or his age -- HIS AGE. Library materials should be chosen for the interest, information, and enlightenment of all of the people of the community -- ALL OF THE PEOPLE -- children and adults. Nevertheless, library services seem to have traditionally favored young people.

Recently, however, educators and librarians began to sense the need of more services for a special group of adults: the aging. They have more leisure time at their disposal; many need free or low cost services because of reduced income; many, too, can no longer easily move about, and need to take advantage of special library extension services.

But, for one reason or another, the aging continue to receive the lowest priority for library program development. No money, say many librarians -- no money for programs for the elderly.

The 1970 Census reported that one out of every ten Americans was 65 or over -- 20 million people -- with more joining this age group every year.

In November 1971, the second White House Conference on Aging convened in Washington. At this conference, the recommendation was made that the public library, because of its neighborhood character, be strengthened and used as a primary, community learning resource center for the aging.

Adequate and specific funding for this purpose was called for from all levels of government, as well as private philanthropy. Now was the time to concentrate the libraries' energies toward the elderly -- to make them aware of the unique opportunities libraries provide for intellectual and recreational stimulation. Now was the time to design services and activities which might accommodate the special characteristics of the aging -- all at the lowest possible cost.

With the impetus provided by the Conference, and the spotlight cast on the problems of the aging, the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons jointly sponsored the development of a pilot program to provide comprehensive library services for the aging. NRTA and AARP chose the Institute of Lifetime Learning to develop and administer the program. A federal grant was awarded by the United States Office of Education's Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources. The project received the full cooperation of members of the American Library Association.

A National Advisory Committee was selected, with representatives from the library field, from adult education, and specialists in social gerontology -- themselves older adults -- as well as media and information experts.

Their aim? To develop and field test specialized library services for the hidden and hard to reach, in sites which offered a variety of challenge and opportunity. Needed was an area with a good mix of economic conditions and racial backgrounds.

The Project chose Kentucky. There are over 340 thousand people over the age of 65 living in the Bluegrass State -- a figure slightly higher than the national average. Equally important, Kentucky has demonstrated its concern about the problems of its elderly for over a decade. In 1962, the University of Kentucky created its Council on Aging. Since then, the Council has administered numerous programs and services for the elderly. Among them are the Donovan Senior

Citizens Fellowship Program which provides free college tuition for people 65 and over, and a writing workshop for those 57 and over. With these endeavors already in progress, and with the full endorsement of the Kentucky Department of Libraries, the Project Team chose four representative communities in which to conduct the program: Louisville -- Lexington -- Somerset -- and Hazard.

Each of these communities have created a number of imaginative programs. Those in existence at the Louisville Free Public Library can be developed further and expanded for the aging.

The Lexington Public Library is already known for its outreach program, for its specialized services, for its highly innovative staff. The smaller towns of Hazard and Somerset each support a community college; each have distinctive programs for senior citizens.

Among the questions the Project seeks to answer are: Who among the elderly use the library? -- What services has the library been providing for the aging? -- and how can these be modified and expanded to be of greater benefit? -- Where are those older persons who are not taking part in community activities? -- Just who are those forgotten ones and how can the library reach them more effectively?

Female Character -- Thoughtful Voice:

I wonder if she'd stop coming to see me -- if I told her I can't read?

Male Character:

How can I use the library? -- I don't have any way to get there!

Soft, Disembodied Female Voice:

You don't honestly think I'd go to the library now, do you?

Narrator:

Answering these questions will enable the Kentucky Library Project to develop demonstration models responding to the unique problems of the elderly. For instance, many library services are provided in a building. We must make it easier for older persons to move into and within a building. The library must provide an attractive, friendly, relaxed atmosphere. And outside the building -- bookmobiles. Satellite facilities like this should be programmed for older people.

The expansion of special materials and the development of new techniques are also prime concerns of the Kentucky Library Project. And people -- Librarians trained to select and present new materials for the aging, aided by paraprofessionals and volunteers -- both older people and younger people. And the elderly themselves -- ready to share their vast accumulation of experiences and wisdom.

The NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project will develop the criteria and the training methods for those serving older adults through the library. From this will emerge creative demonstration models which can be effectively used or adapted by other libraries.

We must continue to develop the library as a total community center. And, we must do it for all of our citizens -- from childhood through adulthood -- culminating in services that will enable the elderly to continue to be involved in the affairs of society, so long as they live.

CHAPTER EIGHT

OBSERVATIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter highlights findings of the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project's Phase I. Its purpose was to collect and evaluate baseline d-ta in a quantity and quality suitable as a resource to assist site library staffs to develop their demonstration models of programs for their special client population during the implementation phase. The several areas of inquiry and activity are treated in the preceding seven chapters. No order of importance is intended or implied by the sequence of chapters. There are, nevertheless, portions of the data which will have more relevance than other parts for the immediate task of program development, such as the community and library profiles, the users-non-users survey, and the casebook of existing programs. Other sections such as the selective bibliography, gerontological training for librarians, and the audio-visual presentation may serve a more general and wider information and dissemination function to set in focus what indeed is a national problem as well as a multi-level opportunity for organizations and individuals to contribute to its solution.

It is anticipated that all or parts of the inquiry will have contributed a workable methodology from which others can gain both ideas and techniques in planning and designing their library programs for our growing, older adult population which now has reached 30 million over age 60.

1. THE SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ABOUT PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES AND THE SENIOR CITIZEN REVEALS RATHER DRAMATICALLY THAT THERE IS YET A GREAT TASK TO BE ACCOMPLISHED BY BOTH RESEARCHERS AND PUBLIC LIBRARY PRACTITIONERS.

It supports what Genevieve Casey and others have pointed out in searching the literature that a very small group, in fact perhaps less than a dozen, of dedicated library people in the past decade and a half have done most of the work to (1) alert the public and the library to the library's role in service to older adults, (2) actually design and implement special programs for the elderly, (3) write the best of a limited bibliography in the field, and (4) serve as the teachers and mentors to a growing number of younger professionals who are broadening the base and scope of training, research, and program development for this unique field of community service.

There is assurance in the fact that impetus for library concern for service to the aging manifested itself within the Section on Education of The 1971 White House Conference on Aging. Delegates, librarians and other professionals in gerontology alike, observed and supported what they believe is the logical connection between the coping, cultural and educational needs of the elderly and the role of the public library. That the educational role will have to be leaned on heavily is made amply clear when one looks at the priority librarians themselves have assigned to programs for the older adult on the basis of a five year projection - moving up only one step from the lowest to the next-to-the-lowest priority.

IT IS ABUNDANTLY EVIDENT FROM THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE THAT THIS PROJECT HAS A SECONDARY (BUT IMPERATIVE) RESPONSIBILITY TO MAKE AVAILABLE ITS FINDINGS, RESOURCES AND TECHNIQUES TO SCHOOLS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE IF THE YOUNG PROFESSIONALS ENTERING THE FIELD ARE TO HAVE THE NEEDED SUBSTANTIVE QUALIFICATIONS AND AWARENESS OF THE NEEDS OF THE ELDERLY WHICH CAN BE SUPPLIED THROUGH THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

For the young professional attracted and challenged by the field of library services to the aging, it is only fair to warn him of the most notable weakness which the KLP search revealed.

- there exists no consistent classification of the materials in the field. Ours is our own and is therefore arbitrary.

- while it is striking that most of the material on library services to the aging has been published since 1960, most of it lacks any research orientation. Notable exceptions are recorded in the annotations, but almost no effort has been made to gather statistically valid, baseline data from public libraries on a national scale about the scope, extent, or quality of library services to the elderly.

- nothing has been published which systematically evaluates the effectiveness of past and present library services and programs directed to older adults.

- for the realist who is serious about his career in the library profession, and likewise committed to serving the elderly, the survey reveals that although serious research publication has been limited, descriptive reporting has been rather prolific, and describes rather favorably these special programs. Thus while this provides a valuable inventory of activity, it scarcely can be seen as a basis for evaluating "exemplary and effective" programs.

- in summary, the search undertaken during Phase I reveals a literature about library services to the elderly that is fragmentary and uncritical. This should be of serious concern among researchers and practitioners alike.
- effective programs of library services to the older adult on a nationwide base, which retains the basic principle of local control, requires dependable data, tested techniques, and a sensitive awareness of how to utilize the great resources of our older adults.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- that all schools of library science begin immediately to incorporate curriculum content on social gerontology into their undergraduate degree requirements.
- that graduate schools cooperating with the library science faculty, encourage graduate specialization at the Masters and Doctoral degrees level to begin to create a base of data and statistically valid material based on solid research related to library service to the older adult.
- that elderly advocate groups and community agencies concerned with problems of aging work with appropriate higher education authorities, library boards and librarians to promote the accomplishment of the preceding recommendations.

2. SITE PROFILES, BOTH NON-LIBRARY AND LIBRARY COMPONENTS ARE ESSENTIAL BEFORE INITIATING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING IN ORDER TO INTERPRET THE COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICALLY, SOCIALLY AND CULTURALLY, AND TO KNOW ITS MATERIAL RESOURCES AND MANPOWER POTENTIAL.

   SINCE ANY COOPERATING LIBRARY WILL DEVELOP AND DIRECT ITS OWN MODEL DEMONSTRATION, EACH MUST BE GUIDED BY ITS RESOURCES AND THE ADDITIONAL PROGRAMMING RESPONSIBILITY IT WILL ASSUME FOR THE OLDER ADULT CLIENTELE.

To plan a model demonstration project (and this is probably essential in most communities in order to gain continuing Board and community support), the data from both the non-library and library components are necessary, together with other essential data acquired from other sources.

Library planning staffs and participating and/or cooperating agencies need to know the resources currently in service to the aging, or those which have potential for a new program. How the service area is age-graded (those over 55 and/or retired, for example), the education level, ethnic background, economic profile, religious complexion, housing, health and transportation factors, for example, are among the vital community signs that a thorough profile will reveal. Anticipated change in progress due to long range community planning, trends, attitudes and the relevant political complexion of each area are all important. And to be realistic in a broad sense even local prejudices and preferences, social factions and economic rivalries for public and private funds must be understood when proposing program services to the older adult through the library.

Program planning will need just as much information as possible about the library itself, to see in the most accurate perspective what is feasible and realistic for a specific library, its community location, financial support and status.

While it may not seem necessary at first to mention it, we would urge local planners not to neglect other community agencies often overlooked (in addition to libraries and their most obvious supporters), in seeking profile information. There are a number of public assistance agencies that keep useful records, as do Chambers of Commerce, Planning and Zoning Commissions, members of adult organizations and the Area Development District Headquarters (ADD) for state aging offices.

It is equally certain that the community supporting the library, and confronted with a new dimension to its services, has the right to expect from the planners the highest level of professional leadership, concern and competence.

With reference to the NRTA/AARP KLP, the technique was to visit each of the four demonstration sites and discuss with the library staff the findings of both profile components. This in itself was a learning experience that yielded certain benefits worth knowing.

- inaccuracies in the profile information could be spotted and corrected to avoid publicizing misinformation and misinterpretation of information.
- inconclusive or missing data was supplied.
- definite perimeters of the service areas, particularly in regards to out-reach programs were settled.
- each library could verify essential background data on the history of the site, community directories of local agencies, organizations, service programs, and valuable local and state documentary data.

- while a carefully prepared library report form had been designed to acquire library data, the conferences served to clarify questions regarding:
  - governance
  - geographical areas of service
  - finance and budget, always a difficult area to deal with by survey report forms
  - cooperative and contractural services affecting on-going or potential aging services
  - clarification of bookmobile service, other special or loan collections
  - staff and service desks, and how these actually served the older adult client
  - in-library and out-reach group and community activities, and how the library staff viewed and evaluated these in terms of special services to the aging
  - clarification of circulation and use of entire library collections of materials, due to variation in library statistics, record keeping and reporting procedures

RECOMMENDATIONS:

While specific recommendations were made in conference with site librarians regarding use of the profile material, and need not be included here, some general recommendations are underscored for a general library staff and planning audience:

- Since most individual libraries or library systems do not have a profile of the older adults in their service area, it is recommended that in planning special programs for them to acquire such data (among other resources the 1970 Census tracts are extremely helpful) to determine if such programs are warranted.
- Before programs are planned, and assuming that the profile indicates a need, we strongly recommend that librarians and their boards work from the outset with leaders of older adult organizations to gain their input in terms of real needs and desires. (The next section of Chapter VIII deals in detail with this essential aspect of the older person's contribution.) During Phase I of this Project we have already detected important local and regional differences and variables

in real and perceived needs with reference to the older age group. Planning, launching and promoting successful library service to the older adult cannot ignore this aspect of the technique and expect good results.

- Look to local or nearby college, university or other professional resources (including the retired professional) to assist with the local library site profile.

  . the library profession (with exception of the few who have accepted the challenge and turned the corner) is faced with both change and choice, not always a welcome prospect for any traditional institution. Expanded use of retired professional volunteers and para-professionals, library-aides, in-service and in-house training in gerontology for staff and volunteers and training in new uses of audio-visual and other technological devices and other program materials may not be far down the road for both large and modest size libraries in the light of inflation and other aspects of the modern day economic crunch, which tends to put the libraries in the same basket with other "cultural frivolities" such as The Theatre, Music and The Dance.

- Cultivate local and state arts councils or agencies for information, support, and cooperation. Many have already discovered the senior citizen as client and patron. These councils are excellent program resources, are generally accustomed to the realities of financial problems similar to those faced by libraries, and retirees, and are often blessed with thoroughly dedicated, creative talent for solving problems.

- Perhaps the strongest recommendation for this or any section of the report (but especially this one) is that a firm base of rapport be established between the librarians, their library board and the community organization(s) supporting and promoting special programs for the aging. Implementation of library programs remains a prerogative and responsibility of the head librarian and his staff. Only a completely acceptable and feasible effort in this area will succeed if it has the maximum mutual support of everyone involved. To accomplish an in-depth profile requires candor, professionalism which is not injured by fair and constructive criticism, and total commitment to goals whose rewards are measured not by crassly materialistic standards, but by human standards.

3. The users-non-users survey begun in Phase I will be completed during Phase II. Observation, conclusions, and recommendations relating to it therefore must be regarded as tentative, subject to the analysis and interpretation of computer print outs. This will be included in the final Phase II report with a separate report for each site plus a report of the methodology employed.

TENTATIVE ANALYSIS OF SURVEY INDICATES THAT IDENTIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES OF NON-USERS COMPARED WITH USERS OF LIBRARY SERVICES IN SUCH CHARACTERISTICS AS LEVEL OF EDUCATION, SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, SUBJECTIVE ATTITUDES TOWARD HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, MODE OF TRANSPORTATION AND FORMER USE OF LIBRARY, ETC., WITH DATA FROM COMMUNITY AND LIBRARY PROFILES, WILL HELP LIBRARIANS DEVELOP ESPECIALLY DESIGNED PROGRAMS TO ATTRACT PRESENT LIBRARY NON-USERS TO INNOVATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES.

DATA FROM SURVEY WILL SERVE TO DEVELOP BASIS FOR BETTER SERVICE TO THOSE WHO ARE NOW USERS.*

MANY ELDERLY ARE UNAWARE OF THE SCOPE OF MODERN LIBRARY SERVICES OR HOW TO USE THEM, WHICH INDICATES A NEED FOR A FAIRLY BASIC INFORMATION AND ORIENTATION PROGRAM FOR MANY NON-USERS.

- the Project Team has tentatively concluded that the report of characteristics of users and non-users of library services would not be particularly helpful to library staff in furthering objectives of special aging programs if couched in terms of the null hypothesis, and including a detailed description of the methodology and statistical analysis. Rather the Research and Program Specialists will present in the Phase II Report the materials in a somewhat less traditional academic type report together with other supporting material, so as to impart not only cogent information about the respondents in each library service area, but also to

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NOTE:

* While it cannot be claimed that the persons in each of the age categories are necessarily representative of the age group in the library service area as a whole (especially since so many of the respondents are from urban areas), nonetheless, information from those available may provide valuable insight into improving library services to all older age groups. Due to the nature of the study (primarily of those who consider themselves "retired") respondents under the age of 55 would not reflect their numbers in the general library service area (county) population. Understandably, too, the respondent group would be under represented in the over-80 group, since it is likely that relatively fewer in that age group remain active.

induce greater sympathy and understanding of some of the problems older persons face when using the library or even contemplating its use.

- the administration of the questionnaire itself provides a positive and constructive element in alerting persons to many of the services the library can provide. It is good public relations. In essence, it tells the client, "Your library cares what you think," and "We want to do a better job for you."

- it appears that the methodology (though not elaborated in this report), and especially the use of group interviews, may provide some new insights into research dynamics for this age group.

- some of the statistical information can be put to direct use, such as the level of frequency counts. For example, if frequency counts, shows (as they do, interestingly, in one site at least) many persons prefer to read historical fiction, more titles in these areas may be placed in the permanent collection. Perhaps more important in the out-reach effort such books would be placed in retirement homes, and included in greater numbers in the bookmobile or satellite collections. If, as we have observed, many elderly are found to have much interest in gardening (and several other activities) as a hobby, classes in these activities with appropriate books and other resource material, might be provided in or sponsored by the library or a cooperating community agency.

- with further reference to frequency counts, these can be of value to other agencies serving the older adult. If, for example, a large percentage of respondents live in one-person households, these persons may very well be candidates for programs similar to Meals on Wheels, or they may learn of places where people can go to a central location and take meals together. On the basis of information our survey provides, even some two-person families might be interested in such a service, particularly if one is physically unable to shop for food or prepare meals.

- initial evaluation indicates statistical analysis may help determine those underlying attributes most necessary to increased library usage. These attributes will be obtained by formulating a Users Potential Index, perhaps one of the most exciting prospects to develop from the survey. The Users Potential Index will be an effort to determine what portion of the non-library users group might most easily be encouraged to become library users.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- consistent with the observations regarding lack of solid research orientation in the field of library services to the aging as reflected in the annotated bibliography, and given the evident potential value of this users-non-users survey, it is urged that similar research oriented surveys be undertaken by libraries, library schools and other qualified research agencies, academic and professional, to acquire reliable data for the library and aging practitioners.

- the vast amount of data available as a result of the NRTA/AARP Kentucky Library Project survey (over 600 older adults) should be subject to an overall analysis (this project provides only time and resources for individual site analyses) of the entire sample as an entity which will yield even more valid data due to reduced biases and anomalies inevitable in treating the smaller, selective site samples.

- administer a follow-up test instrument to as many of the original samples as possible a year after the demonstration models have been in operation, to evaluate the effectiveness of the models and the Users Potential Index.

4. ASSUMING A LIBRARY AGREES THAT SPECIAL SERVICES TO THE AGING ARE PART OF ITS COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY, A RESOURCE DOCUMENT SUCH AS THE CASEBOOK OF LIBRARY PROGRAMS FOR OLDER ADULTS IS GENERALLY NEEDED AS A STARTING POINT TO STIMULATE IDEAS FOR SPECIAL PROGRAM PLANNING.

   WHILE THE NEED FOR SPECIAL SERVICES TO THE AGING IDENTIFIED BY THE 1971 NATIONAL SURVEY IS LARGELY UNMET NATIONWIDE FOR INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS IN TERMS OF BOTH IN-HOUSE AND EXTENSION SERVICES, THE KLP CASEBOOK RESEARCH SUPPORTS THE EVIDENCE THAT MORE LIBRARIES ARE PROVIDING SUCH SERVICES NOW THAN FIVE YEARS AGO WITH MORE STAFF, EQUIPMENT AND NEW PROGRAMS. IDENTIFICATION OF THE BEST OF THESE PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES ARE IMPORTANT SUPPLEMENTS TO THE KLP MODELS.

- the Casebook, as a research and program document, identifies sample programs of proven success or high potential, and contains, to the extent available, the following items:

  . name of program

  . location

    - description of program
    - equipment and materials used
    - staff
    - estimated cost
    - evaluation
    - comments
- to further assist in organizing and identifying the data in the Casebook, the library services are organized in subcategories of:
    - clubs
    - educational programs
    - extending library services to those unable to come to the library
    - programs in nursing homes
    - pre-retirement programs
    - recreational programs
    - special book collections and lists
    - miscellaneous programs
- to assist the library staff planner and researcher a specially selected bibliography was prepared by the Program Development Specialist who developed the Casebook and actually used these resources. It is the concluding part of Chapter V.
- given the median transfer period (5.5 years) for an idea or program from gerontological literature to reach the library literature, it is not unreasonable to remind library program planners that direct communication with other librarians and educational institutions, and attendance at professional meetings are requirements for being au courant in the field of aging programs. Much of the material accumulated for the Casebook was obtained by this direct communications method.

RECOMMENDATION:

- That libraries cannot wait for other community or national agencies to initiate special library programs for the aging, and therefore should begin immediately on their own initiative to build the information and resource base of their own facility to support their program planners and cooperating groups who are committed to the concept that older adults have special needs requiring special facilities and programs.

5. WHEN PLANNING SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE ELDERLY. TRAINING WORKSHOPS IN SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY FOR LIBRARIANS AND STAFF MEMBERS ARE AN ESSENTIAL PRELIMINARY TO MAKE THEM AWARE OF THE PROBLEMS, NEEDS AND POTENTIAL OF OLDER ADULT CLIENTS AS POTENTIAL USERS OF SPECIAL LIBRARY SERVICES, SINCE MANY LIBRARIANS ARE NOT KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF OLDER PEOPLE.

   FOLLOW-UP WORKSHOPS AFTER A MODEL PROJECT HAS BEEN DESIGNED IS CONSIDERED USEFUL TO REINFORCE AND APPLY THE GERONTOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE ALREADY GAINED, AND ALSO TO INVOLVE OTHER SUPPORT GROUPS, PARA-PROFESSIONAL, AND ELDERLY VOLUNTEERS WHO MAY BE INVOLVED IN THE DEMONSTRATION MODEL, WHICH IDEALLY SHOULD HAVE BROAD COMMUNITY SUPPORT.

- the Project Team agreed that flexibility in training workshop content was desirable, and that the librarians themselves should be included in selecting participants and areas for discussion.

- it is noted that there was general awareness among the librarians of the need for background material about social, psychological and physiological characteristics of aging in order to better understand the older adult segment of the population.

- Project Team consultants supplied additional information on existing facilities, programs and services which might serve as supplementary and complementary services for a library sponsored model program. These are often overlooked, or simply not utilized because of the lack of any effective central identification and coordinating agency.

- use of an experienced program professional in the training workshop who has actually run especially tailored programs for the elderly (such as Ms. Clara Lucioli of the Cleveland Public Library) is useful, since it gives librarians an opportunity to exchange information with one of their peers, and narrows the gap between theory and application. The same applies to use of a professional familiar with programs and materials for the blind and physically handicapped, since there are many of these among the elderly who can take advantage of special library services if suitable materials are available. (The Kentucky Library Project effectively used Ms. Frances Coleman from the Kentucky Regional Library for The Blind and Physically Handicapped.)

- training workshops offer a suitable vehicle for the workshop leaders to point out to librarians the possibilities for cooperative efforts with other community agencies working in areas not traditionally in contact with the public library, such as health, nutrition, employment, housing, non-structured and non-traditional education and recreation, etc.

- the Project Team and the consultants participating in the gerontology workshops found strong reinforcement for using audio-visual materials to communicate content and to stimulate discussion.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- that workshops in social gerontology for the benefit of the library staff and other interested community groups be conducted early in the planning stage as a basis for the development and coordination of special programs for the older adult.

- that training workshops in social gerontology be used (1) to acquaint librarians how older adults function in our society, and (2) how the public library can expand its concept of service to older adults by organizing programs and services previously not considered a "traditional" responsibility of the library.

6. FINDINGS BY THE NRTA/AARP KENTUCKY LIBRARY PROJECT REINFORCES THOSE OF OTHER RESEARCH PROJECTS THAT FILM AND OTHER AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS RATE HIGH IN PROGRAMMING CHOICES BY OUR CLIENT GROUP.

AGING AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS RECOGNIZE IN AN AUDIO-VISUAL MEDIA PRESENTATION A PROGRAM TOOL TO STIMULATE GENERAL COMMUNITY ACTION ON BEHALF OF THE ELDERLY THROUGH THE LIBRARY AND TO STIMULATE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS FOR ELDERLY GROUPS THEMSELVES.

- the initial 10 minute film, "Who Plans For The Elderly?", produced during Phase I is considered by the Project Team to form the nucleus for a highly useful teaching and information device, especially for library schools, which have not previously provided specialized training for professional librarians to work with the rapidly growing older adult aging group; and for community groups concerned with the aging needing to hear the message of the need and urgency for special services to older adults sponsored by the public library. (In addition to the Phase I film, the information package would contain a manual or casebook of exemplary library programs for older adults, plus the second ten minute film which will illustrate some of these programs in action.)

- the Project Team, having available only the first film and casebook, has used the material enough to be convinced that library services especially for older adults, using audio-visual materials, provide direct involvement in socially desirable activity with positive rewards for the elderly participants (as well as for the sponsoring librarians), as contrasted with passive entertainment activity and loss of interface with peer groups and cohort groups with related interests and concerns in the community.

- for any group anticipating production of their own film, the Project Team strongly recommends using the technique known as filmography, because of its multiple economies. For those unfamiliar with it, a filmograph is a single concept motion picture having all the qualities of a multi-segment, tape-slide presentation with the added dimension of fluid motion. This movement is created from 35 mm slides using a varied combination of full range zooms and pan movements during real-time filming. With this flexibility, filmography also is used to prepare in-camera, split-screen images and super-imposed titles.

- with the many new audio-visual materials and audio-visual hardware available, and given the apparent high priority which the client group gives to audio-visual for information and recreation, the Project Team believes as much of this media as is possible should be used; and that the use of the video cassette appears to offer one of the greatest opportunities for effective programs and services in the library milieu, and especially in out-reach programs to institutionalized, home-bound, or rural and isolated older adults.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- that libraries planning to expand or develop new services to the older adult groups and with special reference to the "hidden and hard to reach" explore the new opportunities offered by the audio-visual media for meeting information and recreation needs of the elderly by in-library and out-reach programs.
- that in budgeting for materials careful consideration be given to acquire the new, lightweight video cassette equipment which is unusually versatile and can be used effectively to develop program materials and services for all age groups, but which has certain distinct advantages to older adults.